R. R. R.
y's Ready Relief.
PEST AND BEST MEDICINE
ILY USE IN THE WORLD.
Cures and Prevents
OUGHS, INFLAMMATION,
RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
OAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
SNESS,
SLEEPLESSNESS.
Diarrhœa, or painful discharges
eases are stopped in fifteen or twenty
king Radway's Ready Relief. No
inflammation, no weakness or las-
llow the use of the R. R. Relief.
WAS THE FIRST AND IS
ONLY PAIN REMEDY
stops the most excruciating pains,
mations, and cures congestions,
e Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other
ans, by one application.
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
violent or excruciating the pains
tic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled,
uralgic, or prostrated with disease
READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD
INSTANT EASE.
N OF THE KIDNEYS,
NFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
ON OF THE BOWELS,
N OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT,
REATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA, PAINS IN THE CHEST,
EBS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
tion of the Ready Relief to the part
re the pain or difficulty exists will
nd comfort.
sixty drops in half a tumbler of
n a few minutes cure Cramps,
Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Head-
ns, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the
all Internal Pains.
LY IMPORTANT THAT EVERY
ILY KEEP A SUPPLY OF
WAY'S READY RELIEF
house. Its use will prove beneficial
ions of pain or sickness. There is
e world that will stop pain or arrest
of disease as quick as the Ready
nt to take as a tonic, anodyne, or
on.
idemic diseases prevail, such as
entery, Cholera, Influenza, Diph-
ria, Yellow Fever, Pneumonia, and other
iseases, RADWAY'S READY RE-
taken as directed, protect the sys-
attacks, and if seized with sickness,
the patient.
should always carry a bottle of
READY RELIEF with them. A
n water will prevent sickness or
hange of water. It is better than
dy or bitters as a stimulant.
MALARIA
ITS VARIOUS FORMS.
ER and AGUE.
ND AGUE cured for fifty cents.
a remedial agent in this world that
er and Ague, and all other Malarial,
ariet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other
d by RADWAY'S PILLS), so quickly
'S READY RELIEF.
TY CENTS PER BOTTLE.
y all druggists.
th! Beauty!!
pure rich blood—increase of flesh and
—clear skin and beautiful com-
plexion secured to all.
R. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent
GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
d makes sound flesh, strong bone,
skin. If you would have your flesh
ones sound without caries, and your
fair, use
Sarsaparillian Resolvent,
composed of ingredients of extraor-
ical properties, essentially to purify,
, and invigorate the broken-down
body—Quick, Pleasant, Safe, and
in its treatment and cure,
by what name the complaint may
ed, whether it be scrofula, consump-
s, ulcers, sores, tumors, boils, ery-
ll rheum, diseases of the lungs,
idder, womb, skin, liver, stomach, or
her chronic or constitutional, the
e BLOOD, which supplies the waste
nd repairs these organs and wasted
e system. If the blood is unhealthy
of repair must be unsound.
Sarsaparillian Resolvent
a compensating remedy, but secures
ious action of each of the organs
es throughout the entire system
harmony and supplies the blood-ves-
ure and healthy current of new life.
THE SKIN,
days' use of the Sarsaparillian, be-
and beautiful. Pimples, blotches,
and skin eruptions are removed;
cers soon cured. Persons suffering
ula, eruptive diseases of the eyes,
legs, throat, and glands, that have
d and spread, either from unmeured
mercury, or from the use of cor-
mate, may rely upon a cure if the
n is continued a sufficient time to
pression on the system.
constains more of the active prin-
edicine than any other preparation.
easpoonful Doses, while others re-
r six times as much.
e Dollar a Bottle.
RADWAY'S
ULATING PILLS.
t Liver and Stomach Remedy.
grative, Soothing Aperients, Act With-
in, Always Reliable and Natural
In Their Operation.
table Substitute for Calomel.
tasteless, elegantly coated with
, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse,
then. Radway's pills for the cure of
s of the stomach, liver, bowels, kid-
, nervous diseases, headache, con-
costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia,
, fever, inflammation of the bowels,
all derangements of the internal
purely vegetable, containing no mer-
ral or deleterious drugs.
serve the following symptoms, re-
m Diseases of the Digestive Organs:
on, inward piles, fullness of the blood
d, acidity of the stomach, nausea,
disgust of food, fullness or weight
mach, sour eructations, sinkings or
in the pit of the stomach, swimming
d, hurried and difficult breathing,
at the heart, choking or suffocating
when in a lying posture, dots or webs
sight, fever and dull pain in the
iency of perspiration, yellowness of
, eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs,
flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.
e of Radway's Pills will free the sys-
all the above-named disorders.
CE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
Sold by Druggists.
"FALSE AND TRUE."
etter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32
, corner Church, New York.
rmation worth thousands will be sent
TO THE PUBLIC.
n be no better guarantee of the value
way's old-established R. R. Remedies
ise and worthless imitations of them.
e False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills.
d ask for Radway's, and see that the
dway" is on what you buy.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1883—TWELVE PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"Commencement Exercises!"
ALSO
"Graduating Classes!"

Superior values are shown in White Kid Gloves, 4 to 30-Button Lengths; White Silk Gloves in Button, Jersey, Mousquetaire, Stockinet, etc.; White Silk Mitts in Marlborough, Jersey, Smyrna, etc., "in Complement of Sizes."

NOTE.—Orders from Universities, Academies, Seminaries, Parochial Schools, etc., receive careful and prompt attention, with liberal allowances for "Quantity Purchases."

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
Retailers of Perfect Merchandise,
Chicago.

FURNITURE
(Whole-sale and Retail)
From First Hands

A quotation of prices by us against any you may get elsewhere will be SURE to make a customer of you. Try it once, and be convinced.

HILDRETH & CO.
221 & 223 STATE-ST.
Factory, 38, 88, 90 and 92 West Randolph-st., and 16, 16 and 18 South Jefferson-st

Wire Screens.

Get your Wire Screens made at the Factory, 98 North Clark-st., where we guarantee you the best work at lowest prices, and do it promptly. Order now and avoid the annoyance of having your house filled with flies.

Mail orders from city or country will receive prompt attention,

98 North Clark-st.

HATS.—Spring Styles Gentlemen's Silk, Cassimere, Stiff and Soft Hats, finest qualities, lowest prices, at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

AUCTION.

$125,000 WORTH OF
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Silver and Plated Ware,
ALL FINE GOODS,
AND LATE DESIGNS.
WE DO THIS TO MEET PRESSING LIABILITIES.
SHOURDS & STOREY,
Cor. State and Randolph-sts.
Sale 10:30, 2:30, and 7:30 daily. J. H. FRENCH conducts the sale.

WILDE'S
TAILOR-MADE CLOTHES

You are getting quite familiar with, judging from the lively trade we are having. No need of wearing gawky-looking or ill-fitting clothes that make you the laughing-stock of those who see you.

Do as your neighbors are doing, come in, try a coat on, and if well pleased buy the Suit.

Would You?

We will not make up poor material or slight our work. When the people come to us to buy they shall find them the best Tailor-Made Clothes that can be prepared.

New School, Academic, and College Suits.

Wilde's Clothing House,
Corner State & Madison-sts.
FRANK REED, Manager.

MEN'S
Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts,
Collars, Cuffs, Handkfs, &c.
Medium, Fine, and Extra Fine Qualities,
THE STOCK SHOWN BY
WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.,
Is unequaled in magnitude. The prices at which they offer goods cannot fail to please.
CLOSEST BUYERS.

CHICKERING,
McCAMMON, and WHITNEY PIANOS!
AND
Whitney and Shoninger Organs
1,000 Pianos for sale or rent on Monthly Payments. Agents wanted in every County in the Northwest. For catalogues and terms apply to
C. J. WHITNEY,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.
Tuning and Repairing by Skillful Workmen. Instruments Stored and Shipped.

FOR RENT.
Flats in the Hotel Albany,
Southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts.,
Are now completed. These flats will be heated by steam and contain all modern improvements and conveniences, elevator, etc. Plans may be seen at my office. JAS. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

C. J. TROWBRIDGE & CO.,
Dealers in all kinds of
PINE LUMBER,
Including SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE.
Yard on I. C. Pier, at East End of Viaduct, Foot of Randolph-st.
Telephone No. 2555

C. A. COUTANT & CO.,
145 State-st.,
Will offer TODAY, in their CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT,
100 SUITS
AND
150 WRAPS
At a POSITIVE REDUCTION of
50c on the Dollar!

The weather has treated us very unkindly this season, and we have more goods than we think we can dispose of, even at the low prices we have been selling them at. We have therefore concluded to make the above sacrifice in order to lighten our stock.

SOME OF OUR PRICES:

$15.00	Cashmere Suits now	$7.50
30.00	Silk Suits "	15.00
60.00	Ottoman Suits "	30.00
15.00	Silk Wraps "	7.50
20.00	Silk Wraps "	10.00
25.00	Brocaded Wraps "	12.50
15.00	Cloth Raglans "	7.50
15.00	Flannel Suits "	7.50
25.00	Ladies' Cloth Suits now	12.50

Children's Suits at *Less* than 50c on the dollar.

COME EARLY.—This will be our BIG BARGAIN DAY.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.
145 STATE-ST.

Special Notice.

LADIES: We deire to call your attention to our
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT,
Which is under the supervision of an experienced and competent ARTISTE. We can furnish hundreds of testimonials from our patrons of the high character of the work turned out by us. You can furnish your own materials if you desire, and you will find in our establishment the largest variety of Fine Trimmings to be had in this city.
PRICES MODERATE.

FURNITURE!

Parlor Suits - -	$30.00
Chamber Suits - -	23.00
Folding Beds - -	28.00
Spring Beds - - -	1.50
Bookcases - - -	15.00
Cook Stoves - - -	10.00

Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, 30c and upwards.

All prices lower than the lowest for Cash or on Easy Payments.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
245 & 247 STATE-ST.
OPEN EVENINGS.

H. A. HURLBUT,
Loans on Improved City Real Estate,
128 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
REED & HURLBUT, 32 William-st., New York.

NOTICE.
Mr. Alf. S. Potter has this day withdrawn from the concern of W. H. Silberhorn.
June 5, 1883.

FOR SALE—PELTZER'S ATLAS
Complete set, at a great bargain. Address B 85, Tribune office.

$7.50, $8.50 & $10.50,

MEN'S ALL-WOOL SUITS
AT THE
PUTNAM.
Orders coming in from all parts of the country by every mail.
Just as we expected, people have learned that when
PUTNAM
Advertises to close certain lots of goods it don't mean a lot of odds and ends, but it means large lines, from 100 to 500 of a kind.
The above goods were made in our own FACTORY, to sell for $15, $18, and $20, and have been MARKED DOWN to $7.50, $8.50, and $10.50, which are the best
BARGAINS
Ever offered to the RETAIL TRADE since the flood.
BLUE AND GRAY
FLANNEL SAILOR SUITS
$1.50!
Four to Eleven Years.
WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF
Men's Dress & Business Suits,
Silk and Satin-Lined, which are just ELEGANT. Don't fail to see them if you are interested in fine goods at
MODEST PRICES.
PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
131 & 133 Clark-st. 117 Madison-st.
MINER, BEAL & CO., Proprietors,
W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
CHEAP
Summer Silks!

We place on our Silk Counters this morning a large assortment of neat and desirable effects in Summer Silks, consisting of Glace and Surah Checks, Cameaux Checks, Ombre Stripes, Mourning Checks and Stripes, etc., all at
75 cts. per yard.
They are fresh goods, well assorted, and would be good value at $1.00 per yard.

Hunyadi LAXATIVE. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST János
"THE RICHEST OF NATURAL APERIENT WATERS."
Baron Liebig.
"SPEEDY, SURE, & GENTLE."
Dr. Roberts, Univ. Coll. Hosp., London, England.
Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast. Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.
NONE GENUINE BUT WITH A BLUE LABEL.

THE PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS APPLIED ON ALL
SHIRTS!
MADE "TO ORDER" BY
WILSON BROS.
Make their goods unquestionably the most durable and sightly possible to produce. PRICES REASONABLE.
113 and 115 STATE-ST.

GEN. CROOK.

Alarming Reports of Wholesale Butcheries by Apaches Near Oposura.

No Doubt Expressed that the Hostiles Have Been Defeated by Crook.

The American General's Presence Becoming a Factor in Mexican Politics.

The Indian Scouts Held Only by Promises of Extra Pay and Unusual Booty.

The Surrendered Apaches at San Carlos Held as Prisoners—Charley McComas Safe.

SONORA.

BUTCHERIES NEAR OPOSURA.

WILLCOX, A. T., June 5.—[Special.]—From a party just arrived from Oposura it is learned that hostiles are depredating east and south of that point, rendering travel very hazardous within a radius of thirty miles. It is reported that over twenty persons have been murdered by the Apachés. They were chiefly Mexicans, only three Americans being among the victims. Oposura is situated in a very mountainous part of Sonora, surrounded by lofty peaks, and the country is only suitable for grazing purposes. A great many Americans are in that vicinity, engaged in mining, it being one of the richest mining districts in Sonora. Not a doubt is entertained among Mexican or resident Americans at that point, but that Crook has had a battle with the hostiles and forced them out of their stronghold, and that these marauders are a portion of Juh's and Chato's commands. As it will soon be necessary for Crook to either return to the line for supplies or order them forwarded to his command, reliable and official information can confidentially be looked for in from eight to ten days.

CHIHUAHUA.

DISPOSITION OF THE MEXICAN FORCES.

EL PASO, Tex., June 5.—[Special.]—A dispatch this evening from San José Station, Chihuahua, on the Mexican Central, states that today at Montezuma Station, some miles below Ojos Callentes, Gen. Guerra, with a considerable force, stopped the up train and conferred with the Mexican officer in charge of the guard. The General was en route to Chihuahua, where he would again take the field in the west and southern section. As far as could be learned, the Mexican officers being very reticent, the Apachés have moved south instead of being, as was expected, rounded in the northern end of the Sierras. Your correspondent in the field, in a dispatch dated en route from San Jose, indicated that course as a probability on the part of Juh's band. The only direct statement of Gen. Guerra was that nothing positive was known of Gen. Crook's movement except that it seemed certain that he was driving the Indians out of their present range and fastnesses.

PUBLIC OPINION.

From Chihuahua City your correspondent sends interesting data in regard to the state of public opinion in Northern Mexico and the probable effect of Crook's campaign on the politics and international affairs of the Republic. As to Indian news there is none. At Gen. Regardo's headquarters there is, however, an increased decree of reticence among army officers. A leading civil officer who is in a position to know says the forecast of your correspondent under date of San Jose, the 1st inst., as to the Indians breaking towards the south, is likely to prove correct. The country west and south of Chihuahua is very much broken. Twenty-five years ago it used to be a favorit trail of the Mexican Apachés. There are small bands below San Buenaventura, among the Sierra foothills, evidently driven out by or moving to meet Crook and Gallardo. Your Chihuahua correspondent indicates the existence of considerable restlessness, especially among the more ambitious young officers, who seem afraid that Crook will carry off all the honors. Col. Gallardo, whose column is being pushed forward, is relied upon to secure credit for the Mexican army. Your field correspondent is probably with Gallardo's column by this date.

From your correspondent himself couriers are moving as rapidly as possible. Travel has to be made by night for water, safety, and to avoid the heat. His letter is dated June 3. He has been near the Casas Grande mail carriers, who make regularly weekly trips from Jonos and Corralitia. As they are not in this week at all it causes some uneasiness, and may probably arise from some Indian trouble on the road. There is a possibility of small banks being driven out who are raiding on the lines of communication.

FRONTIER RUMORS.

THE SCOUTS FAR FROM RELIABLE.

DEMING, N. M., June 5.—[Special.]—A teamster who has returned sick from Col. Biddle's command, and who is intelligent and entirely reliable, says that Gen. Crook did not cross the line until the 7th, instead of the 1st, as previously reported. He also says that at the Indian talk the night before the march Capt. Crawford's 125 scouts told Crook that they did not want to go, as their time of enlistment expired the 14th of May. To this Crook replied that he would give them $1 a day and rations for all the time beyond their term of enlistment, and at the request of Mickey Free, a noted scout of Mexican and Irish blood, whose whole life has been passed among the Apachés, he also promised the scouts all captured property they took from the Chiricahuas. The lukewarmness among the scouts was only partially quelled when the command marched.

THE RENEGADES HELD AS PRISONERS.

TUCSON, A. T., June 5.—[Special.]—San Carlos advices say that Agent Wilcox refused to allow the band of returned Apachés the privilege of the reservation, treated them as hostiles, and turned them over to the military, who held them as prisoners of war. There are seven stout bucks, the remainder being women and children. They were ragged and worn out when they reached the reservation and surrendered their ponies. They give the intelligence that they saw Charles McComas before leaving the Sierra Madres. They say he is well and safe; that he will not be harmed, and is learning to talk Apache. The renegades knew when Crook crossed the line, and sent all their children and squaws beyond the Sierra Madres. The bucks have scattered into small bands. Almost all are anxious to surrender, but are afraid Crook will not show them any quarter. They are terrorized since he entered Mexico. The arrival of other small bands is expected soon at San Carlos.

CANADIAN NEWS.

TORONTO, Ont., June 5.—[Special.]—John Shields, of the firm of Manning, Macdonald, MacLaren & Co., contractors, had summonses issued yesterday against John Cameron, proprietor, and Timothy Anglin, editor of the Globe, charging them with criminal libel. The alleged libel consists, among other things, in having charged the Dominion Government with trafficking with public contractors to procure election funds, and having proposed and arranged to reward a contractor by improper concessions, and that the firm of Manning, Shields & Co., who are contractors for Section B. of the Canada Pacific Railway, contributed money through Shields for election purposes.

QUEBEC, June 5.—[Special.]—Four habitants, named Jean Lorti, Phillippe Drolet, Thomas Savard, and Joseph Savard, were arrested tonight for shooting at three guardians placed in charge of some disputed property at Charlesbourg, a short distance from the city. Fortunately no one was very seriously hurt. This row is the culmination of an old feud over the possession of the land.

THE STORM-KING.

A Circus-Tent Blown Down at Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 5.—[Special.]—This evening about 10 o'clock when Nathan & Co.'s circus was in the midst of their performance at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., a heavy gale struck their tents from the west side, completely demolishing them.

When the storm first commenced a good many people began to leave, but the ushers tried to prevail upon them to keep their seats, as there would be no danger.

A few minutes later the storm raged furiously, and rent the canvas from bottom to top and blew the seats promiscuously upon the heads of the people, who all made a rush to the main entrance.

At this moment the whole main tent collapsed and came down upon the large crowd of people, who were pushing and jostling each other in their frantic efforts to escape from beneath the canvas.

A scene of dire confusion now prevailed, a good many being trampled upon. Mothers besought people to look for their children, who had become separated from them in the panic.

Those on reserved seats suffered the most, being on the east side of the arena and hemmed in with the canvas and centre-poles falling on them.

Strange to say, no one was killed, although a number were injured.

One gentleman named Smack, from Niagara Falls, N. Y., was pulled out unconscious, having received a severe blow on the head from a falling pole.

Henry Liebie, from Drummondville, Ont., received a severe cut on the face.

A great number of others received slight injuries, among them a number from this place; but from the heavy down-pour rain which followed their names could not be learned.

The managers of the circus deserve a great deal of credit for their efforts in assisting people to escape; also in the systematic and prompt manner in which they controlled the canvas and extinguished the lights, preventing a great loss of life, which would surely have occurred had the canvas caught fire.

The loss to the circus proprietors amounts to about $8,000.

A good many people came out minus pocketbooks, watches, etc.

Severe Storms in the South.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 5.—A Comanche special says: A severe storm here last night blew down several houses. No lives were lost.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 5.—[Special.]—A special from Comanche sas: This section was visited last night by the largest storm ever known in this country. It began about 7 o'clock, the wind coming with terrible and increasing force from the West. A number of frame houses were destroyed, and a large two-story frame building was blown down, a portion of the timbers being carried some distance. The building was near a dwelling house occupied by B. Shropshire, and came near falling on him, some of the lumber striking into his house. His family made a narrow escape. The west gable end of a store and dwelling house was also blown down. The family occupying the premises had a hairbreadth escape. So far as known, no lives were lost. The strength of the wind seems to have been confined to one street. It soon began raining, whereupon the wind moderated, and a rain grateful to the farmers followed.

A Laredo special says: The storm yesterday was quite severe here, and on the line of the Texas-Mexican Railway, between Laredo and Corpus Christi and Benevedes station, ninety miles from Laredo. Four bridges over dry streams and half a mile of track were completely washed away, in consequence of which no trains have made connections between the two places since.

DECATUR, Ala., June 5.—A cyclone passed through a portion of Barbour County Sunday morning. All the houses on Mrs. Catherine Whigham's place were demolished. Houses on the plantations of Messrs. Bethurst, Neely, Wilkinson, and a number of others were blown down and the crops badly damaged. One negro man was killed and several people seriously injured. Houses were blown down on Abner Still's, Mrs. Tomlinson's C. W. Haralson's, and Asbury Turner's places, in Chambers County.

Violent Thunder-Storm in Maryland

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—[Special.]—A terrific thunder-storm passed over Hagerstown, Md., this afternoon, doing considerable damage. The lightning struck a large wooden derrick used in the construction of a four-story building, shivering it to splinters. After striking the derrick the bolt glanced off and struck Joseph Ridenson, a carpenter, killing him instantly. Other workmen in the building were prostrated by the shock.

A Texas Phenomenon.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 5.—[Special.]—A phenomenal black ring around the sun appeared about 11 o'clock this morning. The negroes were greatly alarmed, fearing that a cyclone would follow.

KILLED BY A WOMAN.

Further Details of the Shooting of J. F. Stevens at Waverly, Ia.—Statement of Mrs. Cronin.

WAVERLY, Ia., June 5.—[Special.]—Early this morning this town was excited by the announcement that a man had been shot and was dying at the Waverly House. The train on the Illinois Central from the south at 3 o'clock this morning brought the principal actors in this tragedy to the city and they registered at the Waverly House. They were assigned to rooms, and shortly thereafter, about 4 a. m., the report of a pistol was heard, but, not knowing what it was, no one was aroused until the woman who did the shooting awakened the landlord and informed him of what she had done. Mr. Keeley, the landlord, immediately went for an officer and a physician. The woman was taken in charge by Deputy-Sheriff Carstensen and conveyed to the county jail to await examination. Dr. Burbank examined the wounded man and found that the ball had entered the left side of the head near the base of the brain and lodged near the back of the head. The victim was unconscious from the time of the shooting up till death, about two hours later. He registered at the hotel under the name of Johnson, but his real name was ascertained to be J. F. Stevens, of Fort Dodge, in this State, sent here by the Western Union Telegraph Company to repair work in company with another young man, Charles Stockdale by name. Stevens, the murdered man, has a wife and child who are now visiting in Chicago, or near there.

The woman who did the shooting gives her name as Mrs. Emma Cronin, and her age at 23 years, residence Leavenworth, Ia. She says her husband is dead; that she has two children of her own and several stepchildren; that she first met Stevens on a train going from her home to Dubuque, on her way to the Orphans' Home to see her children; that she next met him on a train between Dubuque and Waterloo the night before the tragedy; that he told her she could reach Fort Dodge as soon by coming to Waverly and stopping off one train as she could by going on West from Waterloo; that she believed what he said, since he entered Mexico. The arrival of since he entered Mexico. The arrival of other small bands is expected soon at San Carlos.

WESTERN WICKEDNESS.

The Barber Brothers Captured Last Night Six Miles South of Tripoli, Ia.

Four Men Wounded During the Fight, Two, It Is Thought, Mortally.

A Mob at Hermann, Mo., Break Down the Doors of the County Jail.

Delivery of a Malefactor Into the Hands of a Small Body of Masked Men.

Oration of the Murderer, and Other Services at a Sycamore Tree—The Dodge City Talkers.

THE BARBERS.

A HORRIBLE FIGHT ENDING IN THEIR CAPTURE.

WAVERLY, Ia., June 5.—[Special.]—The Barber boys were captured this evening about 8 o'clock, while eating their supper in a house about six miles south of Tripoli, Ia., after a very desperate fight, in which the Barbers shot and severely wounded four men, two of whom are mortally hurt.

LYNCHED.

A BURGLAR AND MURDERER STRUNG UP IN MISSOURI.

HERMANN, Mo., June 5.—[Special.]—John W. Fisher, alias Whitney, who had been confined in the jail of Gasconade County for the murder of William Burchard, whom he had shot and killed on the 10th ult. during an attempt to rob the store of Burchard & Viemann, at Berne, Mo., met death at the hands of Judge Lynch last night. At about 11 o'clock p. m. a mob numbering about 125 men from the southern part of our County came to our town, armed to the teeth, and immediately proceeded to the county jail for the purpose of getting possession of Whitney, who they intended to lynch. Our jail is a solid structure, and it was no easy task for the infuriated mob to obtain access to the cell in which Whitney was confined. They, however, obtained sledge-hammers and chisels and began to hammer away at the ponderous locks on the jail door. Sheriff Bergner and two deputies, after being apprised of the mob's intention, immediately repaired to the scene, but were seized by some of the mob, gagged and bound. The hammering went on for about three-quarters of an hour, when the locks and bolts yielded to the terrible blows of the sledges and dropped off.

AT THE TREE.

The mob then entered the corridor, and, having taken away the key from the Sheriff, opened the cell and possessed themselves of their victim, who was securely bound and then marched out about one mile from the jail, the mob following quietly, to a sycamore tree standing near the road. The men comprising the mob, who, by the way, were unmasked, were here met by about eight masked men, who seized the prisoner, brandished their revolvers, and ordered the others to fall back, a command that was immediately obeyed. During all this the prisoner manifested the utmost coolness, not making a single effort to escape. He was silent and seemingly prepared to meet his fate. The masked men having possessed themselves of the unfortunate man, marched him under the tree. The night was dark, and by the light of two lanterns which were carried by unknown parties your reporter could see the pale and haggard face of Whitney. A rope was then procured and the noose passed over his head.

SPEECHES.

The spokesman of the mob, a tall man, dressed in a white gown and having a black mask over his face, then asked Whitney whether he had anything to say. If so, he should proceed to speak at once, his death being near. Whitney then looked around and said in a cool manner: "I am about to be put to death for a crime that I cannot say that I am guilty of; nor can I say that I am innocent. I cannot say that I did not kill Burchard, but I doubt that I did fire the fatal shot. My partner, Collier, and I were in the store when we saw the two men come, armed with guns. We thought we would be shot, and opened fire. I did not know that Burchard was killed until I was captured."

He then said that his right name was J. W. Fisher, Whitney being an assumed name.

"Have you anything more to say, and how long time do you want yet?" the spokesman asked in a rough manner.

Whitney then said: "I expect to live as long as you will permit me to live. I have one request to make. write to my aged mother in Chatham Hill, Va., and tell her that I am gone, but for Heaven's sake do not tell her in what manner I was put to death. I feel as bad about the death of young Burchard as perhaps his parents or brothers do, and if I did slay him I ask forgiveness. I expect to see you all in Heaven, where I hope to go."

Soon after this he said: "I am ready to bid all good-by forever." As soon as he had ended his last words the noose was tightened around his neck, the other end of the rope was thrown over a limb of a tree, and Whitney was lifted by three men about two feet and left dangling between Heaven and earth. Although death was caused by strangulation he scarcely moved. Only the twitching of the muscles of his arms was perceptible. The mob who had surrounded the tree remained there for about ten minutes after life had been pronounced extinct, and then mounted their horses and wagons and disappeared in the woods.

DODGE CITY.

HEAP TALK.

DODGE CITY, Kas., June 5.—[Special.]—The air is rife with rumors of compromises offered by the gamblers, and some of the Mayor's party seem to be willing to allow the gamblers to open up on some terms yet not fully understood. On the other hand many of the best people in the place, headed by the Mayor, stand firm for continuance of affairs as at present administered, not merely for a few days, but for good. Another complication, and it may prove a serious one, has just arisen by the Mayor and one or two others dispatching to the Governor for two companies of militia, averring that the town was being flooded with thugs from the whole West, and that the authorities are no longer strong enough to keep the peace. This fact is not as yet known to the gamblers.

ARRIVAL OF TWO ALLEGED KILLERS.

The gamblers' party received today two very important additions in the persons of of W. B., or "Bat," Masterson and Charles Bassett. Both of these are old citizens of Dodge City. Masterson has served two terms as Sheriff of the county and Bassett has been City Marshal. Masterson came on the noon train from Trinidad, Colo., where he has been living for a couple of years, and was Marshal until the election a few weeks ago, when he was defeated. He arrived with shotgun on on his arm, and was received with much enthusiasm by his friends.

POLITICAL.

First Day's Session of the Ohio Republican State Convention at Columbus.

Foster's Administration Indorsed and Two Important Committees Announced.

Indications Point to the Nomination of Judge Foraker for Governor on the First Ballot.

Senator Beck on the Democratic Outlook—Iowa Democratic Convention at Des Moines.

Watterson Says Mr. Tilden Is Out of Politics, and Carlisle Is the Coming Speaker.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

PRELIMINARY WORK OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—[Special.]—The Republican State Convention convened at 4 p. m., the district delegations having held meetings previously to select members of various committees.

Senator L. P. Wolcott, as temporary Chairman, made quite a lengthy speech, reviewing the record of the party and indorsing legislation on the temperance subject, also highly commending the administration of Gov. Foster the last four years.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The usual committees were then announced, by districts, among them the following on resolutions:

First—Benjamin Eggleston, of Hamilton.
Second—Warren N. Bateman, of Hamilton.
Third—W. D. Beckham, of Montgomery.
Fourth—T. N. Brotherton, of Auglaize.
Fifth—David Harpoter, of Wyandot.
Sixth—J. D. Norton, of Henry.
Seventh—Dr. James Scott, of Warren.
Eighth—J. Warren Keifer, of Clarke.
Ninth—H. M. Carper, of Delaware.
Tenth—John McElroy, of Lucas.
Eleventh—H. S. Willard, of Jackson.
Twelfth—F. G. Carpenter, of Fayette.
Thirteenth—S. H. Bright, of Hocking.
Fourteenth—J. A. Williamson, of Huron.
Fifteenth—E. M. Stanberry, of Morgan.
Sixteenth—A. W. Train, of Muskingum.
Seventeenth—D. A. Hollingsworth, of Harrison.
Eighteenth—William McKinley Jr., of Stark.
Nineteenth—H. B. Perkins, of Trumbull.
Twentieth—George W. Crome, of Summit.
Twenty-first—O. J. Hodge, of Cuayhoga.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following is the State Central Committee by districts:

First—Clark Montgomery, of Hamilton County.
Second—George Deckebach, of Hamilton.
Third—F. M. Sterrit, of Miami.
Fourth—S. S. Wheeler, of Allen.
Fifth—J. L. H. Long, of Putnam.
Sixth—F. C. Culley, of Defiance.
Seventh—J. W. O'Neal, of Warran.
Eighth—Thomas A. Cowgill, of Champaign.
Nineth—W. L. Currey, of Union.
Tenth—J. B. Luckey, of Ottawa.
Eleventh—H. C. Jones, of Vinton.
Twelfth—John C. Entrekin, of Ross.
Thirteenth—A. C. Kane, of Perry;
Fourteenth—W. G. Stubbs, of Ashland;
Fifteenth—W. W. Merrick, of Meigs;
Sixteenth—A. B. Clark, of Licking;
Seventeenth—E. H. Archer, of Noble;
Eighteenth—William Menaghan, of Columbiana;
Nineteenth—J. O. Converse, of Geauga;
Twentieth—G. B. Hamilton, of Medina;
Twenty-first—R. R. Herrick, of Cuyahoga.

The committee will organize June 30.

The convention adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow, when the Committee on Resolutions will report and a ticket be nominated.

The animated scenes in this city tonight are indications of the immense gathering of Republicans, which tells in unmistakable terms that the party is fully awake to the situation, and that their action tomorrow in the nomination of a State ticket is all important to success in the coming campaign. Among the delegates are a great number of new men whose faces are not familiar to the observer of former conventions, while by their side stood the old wheel-horses who had fought the battles of the party since its organization, as full of fire and vigor as ever.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

Judge Foraker, who will be nominated tomorrow as the candidate for Governor, and Senator Sherman were out riding this evening. After their return THE TRIBUNE representative could not resist the temptation to propound to the latter the question which was agitating all present as to his attitude on the occasion: "Are you a candidate?" The Senator very promptly and decidedly said he was not and had never been a candidate; that furthermore he felt that it was not the fair or wise thing to mention or bring out any one who was not a candidate in the face of those who were fairly before the people, and among whom there were men who would lead the party forth to glorious victory. Notwithstanding this plain stand, there still remained an undercurrent for John Sherman. There were those who claimed that if the nomination came to him with a boom unanimous in its demand he could not refuse to accept it, but would do so with good grace. Of course it was evident on all sides that the belief prevailed that John Sherman was the strongest man in the State of Ohio for the Republicans to nominate, and if nominated be could be ele-ted, and if elected it would make his calling and election sure as to the next Republican nomination for President. On the other hand, if he failed of election he would stand in no different attitude than he would if some one else was nominated and defeated, for he would be but a Senator and a member of the defeated party.

The candidates, as far as can be learned at midnight, stand about the same as they did last night, with the exception that the names of Congressman McKinley and Cornelius Aultman. It seems that the last-named gentleman is not seeking the office, yet if he should be the choice of the convention he would accept the nomination and enter into the campaign with a vigor that would be sure to win. He is not a politician, but a shrewd, careful business man, being a mechanic and molder by trade. He is 56 years of age, and is now estimated to be worth three or four millions of dollars. He is thought to be a most available candidate.

RICHARD SMITH AGAINST FORAKER.

The Hon. Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, who is in the city, says that the nomination of Judge Foraker would be a mistake, and that the best thing for the convention to do is to nominate Senator Sherman. If the convention should nominate Sherman the Democracy would be compelled to trot out Judge Thurman, and this distinguished Democrat said so himself today, and this fact has caused the leaders of the Democracy that are here attending the convention as lookers-on considerable uneasiness.

The Committee on Permanent Organization tonight selected Senator Sherman President of the convention, and George Groot, of Cleveland, Secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions had a session to a late hour, and will finish its report in the morning. It is understood the platform will indorse liquor taxation, the Arthur and Foster Administrations, will contain a strong tariff plank, and declare in favor of abolishing the convict-labor system.

At this hour (midnight) every indication points toward the nomination of Judge Foraker on the first ballot if not by acclamation, unless somebody should spring the name of John Sherman.

SENATOR BECK.

THE KENTUCKIAN SPEAKS FREELY REGARDING THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—Senator J. B. Beck, of Kentucky, who is here with several gentlemen of that State on business connected with the Southern Exposition, was asked today what the political aspect is in his State. "I should prefer to talk about the Exposition," replied Mr. Beck, "but as you have referred to politics, I will answer such questions as you desire."

"From the present outlook, what will be the result of the election of 1884?"

"So far as I can see and learn," replied Mr. Beck, "there is no doubt of the success of the Democrats at that election. If we take a careful survey of the field we find that at present the Democrats have everything in their own hands. Everything goes to prove it."

"What evidence is there that leads you to such a conclusion?"

"Many things verify such a supposition. The recent elections in the various States show that there is a change in popular feeling. Still that feeling may change if the Democrats should make many blunders previous to the next Presidential campaign. The success of the party depends almost entirely on the action of the next House of Representatives. If that body acts in a manner to strengthen the confidence which has begun to turn toward the Democratic party there can be no question of success; it will be assured. The action of the next House, then, will determine whether we retain power or not."

"Do you believe that many Republicans, dissatisfied with the action of their leaders, will vote the Democratic ticket?"

"Such will be the case after they are certain that the Democrats will act in the proper spirit. Many earnest Republicans know that they are not in sympathy with their leaders, but they are not sure, as yet, that they can trust us with power. They will wait until the next Congress, when the House of Representatives, by its action, can give them such an assurance. Thinking, well-meaning men will not be likely to change their political faith and give their votes to another political party unless they are well satisfied that such party is entitled to their full confidence."

"Which of the many probable candidates of the Democratic party is the favorit in Kentucky?"

"Our State does not desire to push any candidate before the public at present. It is too soon to do so; but, if there is a favorit there, it is Mr. McDonald, of Indiana. I find, however, in talking with the friends of that gentleman that they protest against having him brought forward as a candidate at this time. They feel that it is too soon. The time for holding the convention is too far away, and, in the interval that must elapse before a nomination is made, something might occur that might upset any arrangements made now. I know Mr. McDonald well. He is a level-headed man, and would make an admirable President."

"Do you think that Mr. Tilden will be a candidate before the convention?"

"Really, it is too bad of you newspapermen to take up Mr. Tilden's name and bandy it around as you are doing. Mr. Tilden has stated that he will not be a candiate."

"Have you any knowledge of President Arthur's desire to be the candidate of the Republican party?"

"I had supposed that he was out of the race entirely, but recent events seem to indicate to me that he is taking steps to secure the nomination. It crops out in his evident desire to control delegations."

"Do you regard him as the strongest candidate that the Republicans can nominate?"

"I regard him as the weakest. His personal conduct has been good. I was on intimate terms with members of his party during the last session of Congress, and I am free to say that I never heard any one say that he had done anything unbecoming. In my opinion he has shown great good sense since he came to his present position. Yet I believe him to be the weakest candidate, notwithstanding."

IOWA DEMOCRATS.

TODAY'S STATE CONVENTION AT DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 5.—There is a large attendance for the Democratic State Convention meeting here tomorrow. The attendance will be the largest in the history of the party in the State. There are active contests on the nomination for Governor and Supreme Judge. B. J. Hall and C. A. Clarke peremptorily decline to be candidates for Governor. It is admitted that either would be nominated if he would allow it. The friends of L. G. Kinne and Col. W. H. Merritt are working hard with the Kinne men, and are very confident of success. The friends of Hayes are confident of success, but Burton, the only opposing candidate, has apparently much strength, and tonight there is another movement on foot to nominate ex-Senator Merrill, of Clinton, for Governor, and to defeat Hayes. Merrill and Hayes are from the same county, but the truth clearly is that the convention is at sea as to both of these officers, with from fifteen to twenty of the delegates unpledged and undecided.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

CONGRESSMEN'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Among the politicians now in the city there was much comment today on the Speakership letters and interviews published in the New York *Herald* this morning. The list of letters contains twenty-nine coming from Democratic Congressmen in nineteen States, and there are recent interviews with seven other Democratic members of the next House. The letters were written last November and December in response to personal inquiries made by the *Herald* immediately after the November election. Only one-half of the thirty-six Congressmen whose views are presented express an individual preference for candidates for the Speakership. Of the eighteen who do express that confidence ten are for Carlisle, three for Randall, two for Cox, two for Hancock of Texas, and one for Hewitt of New York.

SPRINGER WANTS TO BE INDORSED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The approaching meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee here the 14th is mainly for the purpose of publicly inaugurating the boom by which Chicago hopes to secure the next Democratic National Convention. Bill Springer will try to catch onto an indorsement for the Speakership, and Mr. Mackin is willing the committee should "compliment" him, as he puts it.

REVENUE REFORM.

UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE IROQUOIS CLUB IN ITS FAVOR.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Iroquois Club last evening the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Gregory, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while this club is a partisan organiztion, it is such only because its members believe that the welfare of this country and its continued prosperity demand that the policy and character of the Government shall be determined and controlled by the principles of the Democratic party.

In the intelligent advocacy of these principles, rather than in an effort to substitute one set of men for another in public office, is to be found the true sphere of usefulness for this organization.

Political parties are but instrumentalities, and are not ends in themselves. The present struggle, therefore, between the two great parties of the country, except in so far as it is a contest between different ideas or opposing theories of government, but little concerns the people at large; and any policy which dictates a campaign conducted simply on a "vote-catching" basis, is a dishonorable and unworthy one.

A great political question is now before the country, demanding solution. It cannot be ignored nor its discussion suppressed. It is the duty and privilege of freemen to meet such problems squarely, and to incorporate in the fabric of government their correct solution.

Every tradition of the party, its most cherished and fundamental principles, the precepts of its time-honored leaders, the culture and enlightenment of the age, the very spirit and genius of Democracy, alike declare our true position, and impel us to active efforts to maintain it.

We therefore declare our unreserved allegiance to the cause of commercial freedom and revenue reform, and our deep and abiding conviction that taxation having for its purpose any object other than revenue, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and is robbery masquerading in the garb of law.

In the pending contest for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives, we recognize a struggle scarcely less important than the National contest to follow in 1884.

Upon its issue the cause of commercial freedom must largely depend for present success; and should it terminate in the choice of any other than a sincere, intelligent, and courageous revenue reformer, we should regard the result not only as a great misfortune to the party, but as a National calamity.

There was no opposition to the resolutions, and Messrs. C. P. Kimball, E. O. Brown, and T. K. Boyeson made speeches in favor of them. Mr. Kimball dwelt upon the fallacies of the theories of the protectionists who would protect capital, but who failed to protect labor when the emergencies of hard times came. He argued that free trade was the proper thing for this country, and open and free commerce would do more to stimulate trade and manufactures than protection had ever done or could do. Protection, which at one time was a necessary measure, was no longer so. He spoke of the able arguments in behalf of free trade advanced by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the doctrine which it expressed meeting his ideas.

Messrs. Brown and Boyeson were satisfied that free trade and revenue reform were the real, living issues, and that the people were more interested in them than as to who should hold the petty offices.

Ex-Congressman Flower, who was present, being introduced, made a few pleasant remarks, congratulating the club upon its rapid growth and influence, and predicted for the Democratic party success in 1884.

WATTERSON.

CARLISLE THE NEXT SPEAKER.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—One of the party of prominent Kentucky gentlemen now in this city is Henry Watterson, the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. When met today he said that he had come to New York on business connected with the Southern Exposition at Louisville, and he did not care to talk politics. He was asked, however, what he thought of the contest for the Speakership. "I think there is no doubt o. Mr. Carlisle's election," he replied. "He will be the next Speaker, and will probably give greater satisfaction to both parties as the occupant of the chair than any man who ever sat in it. Carlisle is a perfect parliamentarian; he has a clear, incisive, and judicial mind; he is a graceful orator, entirely without passion or prejudice, and he is as just a man as ever breathed. All these qualities will combine to make him a Speaker after the model of the Speaker of the House of Commons."

"How does Randall stand in the race?"

"I don't think Randall will get fifty votes. He surely won't get ten votes in the South and not more than ten in the West. I don't believe he will go before the caucus. The objections to him are that he voted for the Tariff-Commission bill. To nominate such a man and throw overboard a representative of the whole body of the Democracy, like Mr. Carlisle, would be preposterous."

"What do you think of Mr. Hendricks' nomination on the ticket of 1884?"

TILDEN NOT A CANDIDATE.

"I don't want to talk about Mr. Hendricks, but you can put it in the strongest language you can command that under no circumstances will Mr. Tilden be a candidate next year. This can be relied on as certainly as any fact in history. No person on earth can make Mr. Tilden a candidate. He would not take the nomination if the Democratic Convention were unanimously to proclaim him its candidate. I am not speaking for Mr. Tilden in any way, but my relations are near enough to him to make the statement that he is not and will not be a candidate in any event. It is not worth while to come from Kentucky to New York to say this, and it is so certain a truth that it seems almost absurd to utter it. Mr. Tilden's friends in the West and South are shaping themselves for an entirely different set of circumstances from those that would arise from his candidacy."

"But does not Mr. Hendricks' interview indicate a possibility that he had consulted Mr. Tilden?"

"Mr. Hendricks never had any confidential relations with Mr. Tilden. There is nothing in their past relations which would justify the belief that Mr. Hendricks' expressions were the result of any concert of action with Mr. Tilden. I don't believe that Mr. Hendricks has seen Mr. Tilden since the celebrated interview at Saratoga in 1876."

"Have the friends of Mr. Tilden any particular candidate?"

"The distinctively Tilden element is not massed on any particular man. No, Mr. Dana and myself are both friends of Mr. Tilden, but we pull at cross-purposes in the party. I have not seen men like Mr. Manning, John Bigelow, or Manton Marble, who are regarded as close personally to Mr. Tilden, and I have no idea how they stand."

"Who is the leading candidate among Kentuckians?"

"McDonald is the man spoken of universally. If Kentucky were to speak tomorrow he would be named without a dissenting vote."

"Considering the result in 1880, when the tariff was prominent, what is the probable outcome next year?"

"You might as well forecast a horse-race or the caprice of a woman. I think the campaign of 1880 was a Pennsylvania campaign. It was run by Randall and Barnum, both protectionists, who ran away from the platform and let the Republicans force the issue. The platform of 1880 was the same as 1876, and if it was beaten it was because the issue was mishandled."

POLITICAL NOTES.

FUSION IN MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., June 5.—[Special.]—The Executive Committees of the Democratic, Republican, and Independent parties of Madison County were all in session at Canton yesterday. The Republicans made overtures to the Democrats for fusion, which the Democrats accepted. The Independents made overtures to the Republicans, offering better terms as to the division of offices than the terms agreed on with the Democrats. The Republicans ignored the Independents, and agreed that the question of fusion be submitted to the convention of each party. Madison County has a large majority of colored voters. The same arrangement is being worked up for this (Hinds) county. If a genuine fusion is effected in the large black counties between Democrats and Republicans Chalmers' death-knell will thereby be sounded. Straight Republicans refuse to "nestle" with Chalmers. It is said that Congressman John R. Lynch is the power behind the throne influencing these movements. Chalmers cannot Mahoneize Mississippi.

HENDRICKS' GRIEVANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—[Special.]—The report is circulated here by those who claim to know that if Tilden and Hendricks had been elected Hendricks was so hurt by the neglect of Tilden at Saratoga that he would not have visited the White House. The same gentleman says that Tilden declined the candidacy in 1880 because of disgust at what he called the injustice and ingratitude of the Southern leaders.

IRISH-AMERICANS.

Reorganization of the League under the New Plan—Testimonials to Parnell.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—The Irish societies of this city met this evening at their respective rooms, by order of the National Executive Council of Seven, to qualify and reorganize under the plan adopted at the Philadelphia Convention. A delegate for every fifty members of each society was elected, who shall comprise, together with the Presidents of each society, the Municipal Council. Pending the formation of this council, Dr. William B. Wallace, who is President of the State Executive Council, has issued an invitation to a prominent Irishman in each ward, and some at large, to unite with him and form a temporary or Provincial Council, inasmuch as there is important business demanding immediate attention. The only Irish society that has thus far refused to amalgamate with the new league is the Fenian Brotherhood, of which Rossa is the acknowledged leader. It is generally known that men like Patrick Ford and Sheridan, who are more radical in their ideas and methods of Irish emancipation, take no interest whatever in the new movement, and consider the dissolution of the Land League a great error.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—The Land-League branches of this city tonight ratified the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, Parnell and his policy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 5.—An enthusiastic meeting was held in this city tonight to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention of the Irish National League of America. Joseph O'Connor, editor of the Buffalo *Courier*, was the orator.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 5.—At the Land League ratification here tonight large subscriptions were made to the Parnell testimonial fund.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—The Central Union Irish National League formed here tonight. A letter from President Sullivan, of Chicago, stated that the reorganization of branches was progressing favorably.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Irish National League tonight, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That viewing with alarm the recent utterances emanating from the Vatican, and in the spirit of the Philadelphia convention, we pledge our support to Charles Stewart Parnell."

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 5.—[Special.]—A meeting held tonight at the Grand Opera House by the Irish citizens to ratify the proceedings of the Irish convention at Philadelphia was not a success in point of numbers. The theatre was not half full, which, in view of the fact that the Irish are our governing class and fill four-fifths of the city and State offices, spoke illy of the interest of the Old Sod. The principal address of the evening was made by the Hon. Charles F. Buck, a prominent German politician and now City Attorney.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—Delegates from the Irish organizations of Milwaukee and Bay View met tonight, and finally declared their societies affiliated as branches of the Irish National League. The organizations represented were the two divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, East Side, South Side, West Side, and Bay View Land Leagues, Knights of St. Patrick, and the Hibernian Benevolent Society, eight in all, numbering 1,000 men. The Municipal Council was then organized.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—The Irish National League of Maryland was organized tonight.

The Catholic Clergy Absent Themselves from the Baltimore Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—[Special.]—At the convention to reorganize the Land League on the basis of the Irish National League platform held here tonight, the call for which was first signed by the Rev. Father Brenan, who withdrew his name at the request of Archbishor Gibbons, there were no priests present. Twenty-four Catholic societies were represented, and considerable bitterness was manifested at the absence of the clergy, who have in the past been the leaders in the Land-League movement in Maryland. Ex-State Senator Joyce, who presided, announced the first business to be the election of a member of the National Committee from Maryland, the position to which Father Brenan had been elected by the Maryland delegation in the Philadelphia Convention. Prof. William P. Tonry (who, by the way, married Miss Annie Surratt) was elected to fill the vacancy, and was called to the chair, and Prof. Tonry said he had very little hope of being able to fill the position as well as Father Brenan, who had been compelled to resign it. "I use the word resign advisedly," said the speaker, "as I know his heart and feelings are with us; but they are suppressed by considerations for his duties elsewhere." Continuing, Tonry said he did not believe the power existed to prevent an Irish revolution; not assasination or dynamite, but a revolution such as that of the United States against Great Britain. Such a revolution cannot be forbidden by any power on earth, religious or otherwise. Were the Catholics to blame for the part they took in the French or American revolutions? No one on earth has the right to dictate to the Irish people whether they shall or shall not revolutionize. The right to revolt is one given us by God, and it cannot be taken away. These sentiments were uproariously applauded. Col. Joyce then moved the opening of subscriptions to the Parnell fund, and in doing so said significantly, in view of the absence of the clergy, that if any man had the right to extend aid and work for the Land League he certainly could not consistently refuse to do the same for the Irish National League. It is expected that $5,000 will be subscribed by the Catholics here. Before adjourning orders were issued for a State convention to be held the 17th inst.

A Branch League Organized—Speech by Judge Moran—The Parnell Testimonial.

A mass-meeting of the Irish citizens of the Eighteenth Ward was held last evening at the corner of Chicago avenue and Cass street to organize a branch of the National League. There were about 300 persons present, including representatives from other sections of the city, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

The gathering was called to order by John McKeough, and Frank Agnew was elected Chairman. When taking the chair he returned thanks, and spoke of the work of the league and the necessity of every Irishman putting their shoulder to the wheel and helping the cause forward.

JUDGE MORAN.

Judge Moran was introduced as the speaker of the evening, and commenced by stating the object of the meeting, and by discussing the necesity of organizing branches of the National League. What the Irish people wanted, be said, was a greater liberty than they now enjoyed, and he thought this single fact appealed to the sympathy of the American people, and to none stronger than that large class who had come here in search of greater freedom. [Applause.] He desired to treat the Irish question, however, from an American standpoint, and while he might not be as enthusiastic as some, he was none the less earnest. He appreciated the fact that the American people were eminently practical, hence he could appeal to them, for he knew they loved liberty and hated oppression, whether it was at home or abroad. Therefore, he could talk to his hearers as Americans, and while he had no criticism of the old Land League agitation to make, at the same time he thought the new departure for the succor of the Irish in their struggles had been in the right direction. The new method, be said, partook of a practical character and was full of promise, for it not only met the views of Irish-Americans, but of the people at large. He had always been in sympathy with any movement looking to assisting the oppressed in Ireland and in resisting the coercive measures adopted by England, but it was not until the organization of the National League that he had felt like taking off his coat and going to work. The Land League, however, had served as an educator, and one of the results had been that the American press and people had learned that the cause of Ireland was a living issue, and could not be downed. It had also taught England some valuable lessons as to the real situation, and that the spirit of the world was against the condition of affairs which had existed. He defied any one to show that, under the constitutional agitation which had gone forward, any of the recognized leaders had anywhere countenanced violence or bloodshed, though it was natural that agitation should beget bloodshed, as it had done in this country; but the Irish people wanted nothing of the kind, and would do all they could to avert any such result. What they did want was peace for their country, and liberty for the land they loved, and he believed that the National League would go a great way toward the attainment of what was desired—toward bringing the peasants of Ireland to the top, and the oppressive aristocrats to the bottom. It would, in other words, encourage the Irish people in their battle for the right, and it was the duty of the people to rally around the movement and sustain it in every possible way. It was especially the duty of Irish-Americans to sustain the cause, but they should be careful not to allow the movement to drift into politics. They could take whatever part they saw fit in American politics, but they should do so as American citizens and not as sympathizers with Ireland. They were not strong enough to build up an Irish party in this country, and any attempt in that direction would only bring contumely on their heads and damage the great cause in which their hearts were enlisted.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN.

Alex Sullivan, the President of the National League, followed in a stirring address, in which he appealed to his hearers to organize for the work before them, and to not only do what they could for suffering Ireland, but also to swell the Parnell fund, and make it a National gift rather than a local compliment.

REPORTS.

After the speeches a report was read from the Third Ward showing that a league had been organized there with 100 members; also reports from the Fourth Ward, where there was a league of seventy-five members; from the Fifth Ward, where there were two organizations, with 184 members; and from the Seventeenth Ward, where there was an organization of fifty members.

Ald. Sheridan followed with the reading of a series of resolutions adopted by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which indorsed the movement, lauded Mr. Sullivan as "a self-sacrificing patriot" in the cause, and pledging their hearty support to work, etc., which were received with demonstrations of applause. A report from the Hibernian Rifles to the same effect was also read.

ORGANIZATION.

A branch of the National League was then formally organized, sixty persons singning the roll and paying the initiation fee of $1. The following officers were elected: President, John McKougn; Vice-President, Michael Sullivan; Secretary, James Conlan Jr.; and Treasurer, Dennis O'Connor.

The next meeting will be held two weeks hence.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Paper Mills Burned—A Philadelphia Blaze.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 5.—The Crocker Paper Mill, at Holyoke, was damaged to the extent of $25,000 by fire. Insured. Dickinson & Clark's new paper mill caught fire three times. The damage was slight.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—The four-story building Nos. 112 to 116 Edward street, burned tonight. It was owned by J. A. Ebert, a furniture manufacturer, who occupied the first and third floors. R. R. Dover, bobbin manufacturer, and W. W. Altemus, machinist, also occupied portions of the building. Ebert's loss is $45,000; insurance, $23,000. Several other parties lost small amounts.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Marriage of an Illinois Representative and a Society Lady at Chatham, Ill.

Illinois Corporations—Golden Wedding—An Indignant Community—Farmers Locked Up on a Serious Charge.

ILLINOIS.

CARLIN-DARNEILLE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—About 100 society people left here to attend the marriage of Maj. Walter E. Carlin and Miss Lina K. Darneille, daughter of the Hon. J. M. Darneille, at the residence of the bride's parents at Chatham, Ill. The Major is a member of the present House of Representatives, a prominent banker of Jerseyville, and a most honorable gentleman. Miss Darneille is one of the most accomplished and young ladies of the Capital Society. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles A. Crane. The spacious parlors were decorated with the choicest flowers and crowded with relatives and friends from far and near, many notables from this and other States being present. There was a very elegant display of presents. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, and the party left on the noon train for Chicago and other points North. They will return in time for the Major to attend the week of the legislative session, after which they will be at home at Jerseyville.

NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.

The Secretary of State licensed the following corporations: The Quincy *Journal* Printing Company, capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, S. R. Richardson, J. D. Weaver, and Hiram L. Wheeler. The Lake View Terra Cotta & Brick Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $42,000; incorporators, Charles Mayer, J. Draffkie, Paul Ranhut, F. Hansen, C. Hansen, N. Christiansen, and Felix Bresekovski. The Red Mill Company, of Will County; capital stock, $8,000; incorporators, Elisha Stevens, G. Monroe, and Edward Robinson. Boon Underground Electric-Wire Insulating Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, G. L. Benedict, A. T. Boon, and Loren Greene. The H. G. Schwarzburg Paper & Cigar-Box Company, of Quincy; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, H. G. Schwarzburg, H. W. Schwarzburg, and Louis Stone.

WISCONSIN.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION FILED.

MADISON, Wis., June 5.—[Special.]—Articles of association were filed with the Secretary of State today of the Marquette Mining & Quarrying Company of Waupaca, with a capital stock of $6,000, and the German Physicians' Mutual Protective Association of Milwaukee, with no capital stock.

WISCONSIN PROHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

The third annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Prohibitory Amendment Association commenced this evening at the State-House. The object of the association is to secure the adoption of an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

INDIANA.

CHARGED WITH TRAIN-WRECKING.

WABASH, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—James Ott and Joseph Kennedy, of Pleasant Township, this county, were arrested today at the instance of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway for attempting to wreck its trains. They protest innocence, but were bound over. Both are respectable farmers, and the arrest caused much astonishment.

AN ACQUITTAL THAT DOES NOT PLEASE.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—At 4 p. m. today the jury in the case against Louis Pourcelli, for murder, returned a verdict acquitting the defendant. The community is indignant, and this evening knots of excited men are discussing the case. All agree that it is a travesty on justice.

OTHER STATES.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Pfanstiehl, aged respectively 77 and 71 years, celebrated their golden wedding this day. A few days ago beautiful golden wedding cards and invitations were issued to their friends, and this evening they held a grand reception, which was the event of the season. Five children, four of whom are married, are left to them out of the seventeen they have had, and were all present with their children, several of whom are full-grown. Mr. P. F. Pfanstiehl and wife are of our first and oldest settlers, having come here from the Netherlands in 1848. For many years Mr. Pfanstiehl has been one of our prominent business men and manufacturers, but retired from all business on account of his age some years ago.

THE LONG AGONY OVER.

ABERDEEN, D. T., June 5.—[Special.]—Aberdeen again breathes freely, for the capital is located at Bismarck, over 100 miles away. The universal expression here is that certain Chicago parties and others have been badly taken in on Ordway.

MERRITT—LOVETT.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—The most notable wedding that has taken place here in some time occurred this evening at St. Paul's Church. The contracting parties were Mr. Frank W. Merritt, son of the Hon. D. H. Merritt, and Miss Lucy E. Lovett, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Herana Burt. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. R. Bishop, and a reception was held at the home of the contracting parties.

SPORTING NEWS.

Boston vs. Cleveland.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—[Special.]—The Clevelands started the fun today by making three singles and a double, which, with errors by Hackett, Whitney, and Morrill, gave them five runs, three earned. In the third, after two men were out, they got on to Whitney for four singles and a three-baser, yielding five earned runs; and in the eighth a single and a home-run gave them two more runs. In the face of such terrific batting the Bostons fielded elegantly, outside of their battery, and they saved a whitewash by Radford and Whitney getting in doubles in the third. Dunlap, Glasscock, and Wise led in the field, and Dunlap and Whitney at the bat. Attendance, 1,104. The score is as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	5	0	5	1	0	0	1	2	*	—14
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 9; Boston, 1.
Base hits—Cleveland, 15; Boston, 8.
Two-base hits—Glasscock, Morrill, Radford, Hackett, Whitney.
Three-base hit—Evans.
Home-run—Dunlap.
Errors—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 6.
Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 10.
Umpire—Decker.

Providence vs. Buffalo.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5.—[Special.]—The Providence club counted another game from Buffalo today after a most exciting free hitting contest. Richmond went in to pitch for Providence and Derby for Buffalo. The Buffalo men were all changed around, O'Rourke playing left, Galvin centre, Rowe short, and Lillie catch. The Grays jumped upon Derby in the first inning, and the Buffalos were playing a nervous fielding game, while the home club were in fine fielding form. At the close of the first half of the seventh inning the score stood 6 to 1 in favor of Providence. In the last half the circus began. Up to this time Providence had not made an error; but they at once began to bunch misplays and the Buffalos to bunch hits. When the Buffalos had made three runs, and the bases were full, with nobody out, Radbourne came to pitch and pulled the game out of the hole, with the score standing a tie. In the eighth inning the Providence added four to their score, and won the game by four safe hits on a two-bagger and one a three-bagger and errors. The feature of the fielding was the fine short-stop play of Irwin and second base of Richardson. The attendance was 651. The score is as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	—10
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	—6

Base hits—Providence, 13; Buffalo, 15.
Errors—Providence, 5; Buffalo, 9.
Earned runs—Providence, 4; Buffalo, 2.
Two-base hits—Hines, Rowe.
Three-base hit—Farrell.
Home run—Denny.
First base on balls—Providence, 2; Buffalo, 1.
First base on errors—Providence, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Struck out—Providence, 4.
Double plays—Providence, 3.
Left on bases—Providence, 5; Buffalo, 7.
Passed balls—Lillie, 3.
Wild pitch—Derby.

New York vs. Chicago.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—The sixth game between the New York and Chicago clubs was played on the polo grounds this afternoon. Once more the Western visitors were compelled to yield to the supealor batting and fielding of the local team. The champions could not understand Welch's pitching, and they were not able to give him that punishment that they had expected. The Chicagos were considerable deceived by his delivery, and no less than six were retired on strikes, much to the disgust of Capt. Anson. The following is the score:

	A	R	B	P	A	E
Chicago.						
Gore, c. f.	4	0	1	2	2	1
Kelly, r. f. and c.	4	1	2	1	1	0
Williamson, 3b.	4	0	0	4	4	1
Anson, 1b.	4	0	1	9	2	1
Burns, s. s.	4	0	0	1	3	2
Corcoran, l. f.	4	2	2	0	0	0
Goldsmith, p.	4	0	1	2	6	0
Flint, c. and r. f.	4	0	0	3	3	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	0	0	2	5	1
Totals	36	3	7	24	26	6
New York.						
Ewing, c.	5	2	2	6	1	0
Connor, 1b.	5	1	3	8	0	1
Ward, c. f.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Gillespie, l. f.	5	2	2	2	0	0
Caskins, s. s.	5	0	3	3	2	0
Dorgan, r. f.	5	0	0	3	[illegible]	1
Welsh, p.	4	1	1	1	[illegible]	0
Troy, 2b.	4	1	2	1	[illegible]	0
Hankinson, 3b.	4	2	2	1	[illegible]	0
Totals	42	10	16	27	[illegible]	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—3
New York	1	0	1	5	0	1	1	1	*	—10

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; New York, 5.
Two-base hits—Connor, 2; Caskins, 1; Kelly, 1.
Three-base hits—Anson, Troy, and Goldsmith.
Home run—Hankinson, 1.
Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 9.
Struck out—By Welch, 6; by Goldsmith, 1.
Wild pitches—Goldsmith, 3.
Passed balls—Flint, 2.
Umpire—Mr. Lane.

Philadelphia vs. Detroit.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—After winning by good batting the Philadelphia Club lost another game to the Detroits today by a few costly errors. Neagle pitched for the home team, and kept the visitors down to four safe hits. Weidman was not as effective as heretofore this week. Benedict, late of Chicago, covered the second base for the Philadelphias in a rather loose manner. He struck out three times. Manning was struck by a pitched ball in the sixth inning, and Nigo took his place in right field. The score is as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—4
Detroit	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	*	—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3.
Two-base hits—Purcell, 2; Manning, 2.
Total base hits—Philadelphia, 14; Detroit, 6.
Errors—Philadelpia, 9; Detroit, 6.
First base on balls—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 3.
First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 3.
Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Detroit, 2.
Umpire—W. A. Furlong.

Second Day at Jerome Park.

JEROME PARK, N. Y., June 5.—The races continued today with renewed interest. The stands were well filled, and the beautiful lawn in front of the club-house was thickly peopled with the wealth and fashion of the city. The track was in good condition, and the racing was spirited. The betting ring was well patronized.

SUMMARIES.

Purse of $500, mile and a quarter:
Dwyer Bros.' Boot-Jack, 119 lbs. 1
Preakness Stables' Macbeth, 113 lbs. 2
D. D. Wither's Renegade, 93 lbs. 3
Time—2:14¼.

The race was won by a length; a length and a half between the second and third. Parole, Trafalgar, and Caramel also ran.

Ladies' Stakes, for fillies, 3-year-olds, mile and a half:
Dwyer Bros.' Miss Woodford 1
Appleby & Johnson's Coronation 2
Oden Bowie's Fairview 3
Time—2:43½.

The race was won easily by six lengths; three lengths between the second and third horses. Venetia, Ida K., Woodflow, and Bessie also ran.

Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes, two miles:
Yonkers' Stables Gen. Monroe, 124 lbs. 1
G. L. Lorillard's Monitor, 126 lbs. 2
J. Daly's Hilarity, 105 lbs. 3
Time—3:39¼.

The race was won by a length and a half; twenty lengths between the second and third horses. Miss Lumley also ran.

Selling Sweepstakes, three-quarters of a mile:
C. S. Pettingill's Constantina, 101 lbs. 1
S. H. Duffy's Perplex, 90 lbs. 2
E. V. Snedeker & Co.'s Touch-Me-Not, 96 lbs. 3
Time—1:18.

Owner's Windfall, 91 lbs, also started.

Handicap Steeplechase, $500, short course:
R. Bradley's Lillie Monson, 158 lbs. 1
M. J. Daly's Ranger, 145 lbs. 2
M. J. Daly's Imelda, 140 lbs. 3
Time—3:30.

Yonkers' Strychnine, Rochester, and Spider also started.

Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 5.—The track today was slow and the racing poor. The attendance was only moderate.

SUMMARIES.

For the club purse of $250, for 2-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile, J. T. Williams' Bob Miles, and chestnut filly, had a walkover. Miss Yates, the only other entry, was drawn.

Second race, selling race, club purse of $350.
J. M. Booth's Metropolis, 113 lbs. (Spellman) 3 1 1
W. Craft's Blanton, 108 lbs. (O'Neil) 1 3 2
Carter & Co.'s Monticello, 95 lbs. (Allen) ....4 2 ro
W. O. Scully's Maj. Hughes, 106 lbs. (Blaylock) ....2 4 *
G. Hake's Mollie Moore, 86 lbs. (Thompson) ....5 5 ro
George Gill's Emile Bouillier, 108 lbs. (Parker) ....6 6 ro
*Disqualified.
Time—1:48½; 1:48¾; 1:51¾.

Maj. Hughes was disqualified for foul riding in second heat.

The Nantura Stakes, all ages, dash one and one-eighth miles; twenty-five entries:
T. M. Berry's John Henry 1
J. R. Watt's Standiford Keller 2
Time—2:01.

Vera, Checkmate, and Jersey Maid did not start.

Elmendorf Stakes, $200, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile:
W. B. Feland's Lloyd Daly 1
T. J. Megibben's Miss Brewster 2
C. M. Speagle's Neophyte 3
Time—1:17½.

Bridget also ran.

Macauley's Theatre Stakes, steeplechase handicap, all ages, about one and one-quarter miles; twenty-two nominations:
T. J. Megibben's Snowbok, 120 lbs. 1
P. A. Brady's Guy, 140 lbs. 2
C. Reed's Revenge, 160 lbs. 3
Time—3:00¼.

Bell Boy and Athelstane also ran.

Opening Day of the Cleveland Club.

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—[Special.]—The opening day's races of the Cleveland Club and second meeting of the Spring Central Circuit here today was spoiled by heavy rain, which fell before and during the races. The track, which is clayey, was stiff and slippery. The races did not begin until 4:30, and were stopped at 6 by rain. Two events were on the card—for the 2:34 and 2:25 class, trotting to harness. Both races will be finished tomorrow.

The summary in the 2:34 class, for $700, is as follows:
W. H. Saunders' b. g. Index 1 1 3
J. I. Case's b. s. Phallas 2 2 1
John B idgeman's b. m. May Bird 3 3 2
C. B. Harvey's blk. s. Mambrino Clay 5 4 4
R. Hart's b. m. Hotspur Girl ....4 5 dis
W. Bedford's b. m. Nellie R ....dis.
Time—2:32½; 2:29¼; 2:29¼.

In the 2:25 class, purse of $700, the summary is as follows:
H. M. Hedges' b. g. Tony Newell 1 1
J. M. Owens' b. g. Willis Woods 2 6
S. Wilson's b. m. Ina G 3 3
D. Hosmer's b. s. Abdallah Boy 5 2
Gen. Caldwell's blk. s. Wilbur F 8 4
Barry & Fox's b. g. Waiting 6 8
W. L. Russell's b. g. Will Benham 7 5
C. B. Harvey's ch. m. Kittie Patcher 7 6
Time—2:27; 2:26¼.

June Meeting of the Narragansett Association.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5.—[Special.]—The June meeting of the Narragansett Driving Association, and the first which this association has held, was opened at Narragansett Park with splendid weather. A good field of horses, but not so large an attendance as was expected, 500 being a large estimate. The admission fee was $1, which was too stiff a price for Providence people, when base-ball could be seen for 50 cents.

In the three-minute race only four were offered out of twelve entries, Judge Davis winning easily in three straight heats, in the third heat distancing all of his competitors except Magic.

SUMMARY.

Three-minute class, purse of $400:
C. H. Baldwin, Ticonderoga, N. Y., names b. g. Judge Davis 1 1 1
J. J. Bowen, Boston, names blk. g. Magic 2 2 2
T. D. Marsh, Boston, names ch. g. Boston Boy ....3 4 dis
George W. Miller, Hartford, names b. m. Susie D. ....4 3 dis
Time—2:30; 2:30¼; 2:29¼.

The 2:22 race had four starters, and Kentucky Wilkes, the favorit in the pools, tired out his opponents, winning the race in the seventh heat.

For the 2:22 class, purse of $600:
J. Golden, Boston, names blk. s. Kentucky Wilkes 3 3 0 2 1 1 1
D. Mace, New York, names b. g. Dan Smith 1 2 0 1 2 2 2
J. H. Goldsmith, New York, names br. g. Walnut 2 1 3 3 3 3 3
J. Doughrey, Albany, N. Y., names b. g. Frank ....4 4 4 dis.
Time—2:28; 2:28; 2:28; 2:28; 2:28; 2:26¼; 2:30¼.

Races at Lee Park.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 5.—In the first day of the spring meeting of the Lee Park Association, the three-minute class was won by Edward H., Black Prince second, Billy G. third; best time, 2:33.

In the 2:30 class St. Cloud won, Lady Leah second, Josephine S. third, Billy Bad-eye fourth; best time, 2:26¼.

SHIPWRECKS.

A Schooner Ashore in a Fog at Cape May—Three Lives Lost.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 5.—[Special.]—The schooner Fannie A. Bailey, Capt. Manson Hume Jr., came ashore in a thick fog on the north bar of Hereford inlet at half past 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. The vessel left Windsor, N. S., fifteen days ago with a cargo of 370 tons of rock plaster consigned to Philadelphia. Thick weather and southwest winds were encountered during the passage down the coast, the land being hidden entirely the greater part of the time. Some time on Sunday evening Barnegat light was sighted, after which the fog settled on and obscured the coast. At 4:30 the next morning the lookout reported breakers ahead, and in another minute the afterpart of the vessel thumped upon the sand, and immediately she bilged and commenced to show signs of going to pieces. The weather was so thick that the Captain could not tell where he was, and consequently could not decide as to what course he should pursue. Hastily gathering up the ship's papers, which he afterwards lost in his struggle with the waves, the Captain ordered a boat lowered. Into this were lowered all but the Captain and one sailor, and the boat was dropped astern to await the lifting of the fog. Ere many minutes the heavy sea capsized the boat, and all, including the Captain's wife and only son, a boy 3 years, were thrown into the sea. The now almost-distracted husband and father lowered the only remaining boat and succeeded in getting the unconscious wife and child into it, at the same time throwing a line to the unfortunate steward, who was struggling with the waves. The poor fellow, however, was too much exhausted to use it. The next wave capsized this boat, and the only means of succor remaining was the line in the hands of the man who had not left the vessel. With this the Captain reached the schooner, bearing in his arms the almost lifeless form of his wife. At 11 o'clock Capt. Holmes, of Life-Saving Station 35, and Captain Ludlam, of Station 34, manned the surf boat and brought the saved to the beach. The crew consisted of Capt. Hume, F. Bruce (mate), Thomas Shields, and Harry Huling (steward), and Harry Worden and Charles Daily, who were drowned. Harrold, the Captain's son, was also lost, but the mother was saved. The vessel was nineteen years old and hailed from Portland, Me.

MONTREAL, Que., June 5.—The steamer Langshow, from this port the 23d of May for London, Eng., is ashore at Cape Pine, Newfoundland, and will be a total loss. The freight consisted chiefly of wheat, peas, and cattle, belonging to Magor Bros., Crane & Baird, and Acer & Kennedy, all of this city. The vessel and cargo were fully insured. The total loss is $175,000.

SHORT-HORNS.

Meeting of the Illinois Breeders' Association at Springfield—Seventy Blooded Animals Sold at the Sangamon County Fair Grounds.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The Illinois Short-Horn Breeders' Association held a meeting here this evening and decided to duplicate all premiums taken by Short-Horn cattle in Illinois at the fall stock shows in Chicago and Kansas City. It was also determined to have prepared a Short-Horn history in every county in the State for the purpose of furthering the interests of breeders. The attendance at the meeting was very large.

The Short-Horn sale at the Sangamon County Fair Grounds today embraced the herds of J. H. Spears, of Tolula, and E. M. Goff, of Sweetwater, a total of seventy-two head, of which seventy were sold. They brought a total of $8,240. The attendance of bidders was unusually large.

James Brown, of Cisney, Ill., bought the bull Commander Bly for $300.

Edward Rutz, of Springfield, the Princess of Mound Hill, $175, and Ann Mary, $150.

Col. White, of Sabetha, Kas., several head, including the bull Prince of Mound Hill, for $130.

J. R. Jones, of Williamsville, Ill., the 2-year-old 8th Gloster Pride, $140, and the cow Ruby Jubilee, $150.

M. R. Cram, of Farmer City, the heifer Blanche Prewitt 16th, $170.

Walter Ayers, Jacksonville, Red Twin 15th, $150.

Theodore Bates, of Bates, Mo., a number of head, including Faith 9th, $230.

T. A. Finley, Oneida, Ill., Baron Bright Eyes 37,554, $205.

J. W. Moore, Mounds, Ill., Prince 3d, $120, and Lady Morgan 4th, $130.

R. F. Burke, Golden, Ill., Faith 3d, $100.

D. H. Seepp, of Nokomis, Ill., was the purchaser of the three head of young stock.

The average of the sales was $118.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Time to San Francisco to Be Reduced Fourteen Hours—Various Other Notes from the Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—It is announced today that the running time east of San Francisco will be reduced July 1 fourteen hours—eleven on the Union Pacific and three on the Central Pacific, bringing trains to San Francisco at 8:30 in the evening.

A company was incorporated today to make fruit cans; capital, $250,000.

Charles Crocker, President of the Southern Pacific, has established the Bank of the Crocker-Woolworth Company. Woolworth is the late President of the First National Gold Bank of San Francisco.

A Portland, Ore., dispatch states that 5,170 passengers arrived at that port during May; increase over the corresponding month last year, 23 per cent.

The thermometer is 92 deg. in the shade, the hottest day since June, 1876.

The sailing of the City of New York for Sydney has been deferred until the 9th.

Two vessels for the new wheat crop have been chartered for Cork at 55 shillings.

The Kentucky Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents.

DEATH IN AN ASYLUM.

CINCINNATI, O., May 5.—George H. Bacon, a former resident of St. Louis, who had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum the last two months, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. The post-mortem examination today showed contusions about the head, a cut on the lip, a portion of the nose torn away. The fact that he was confined in a room with another lunatic caused the widow of Bacon to demand an official investigation. The Coroner will hold an inquest tomorrow, when a full report of the post-mortem will be submitted.

ILLINOIS.

Two Reports to Be Submitted to the House on the "Tampered" Records.

Representative Day's Victory at Champaign a Subject for Congratulation.

Postmaster Beardsley Admonished to Attend More Strictly to Public Business.

Defeat of the Lake County Windbag's Attempted Raid on the State Treasury.

Burned Records—Marine Insurance—Glanders—Shrinkers—Primaries—Banks and Banking.

"TAMPERED" RECORDS.

TWO REPORTS TO BE SUBMITTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The fight over the alleged "tampering" records will open up in the House tomorrow afternoon. The Investigating Committee held its last meeting tonight and failed to agree. The majority adopted its report and left the minority to do likewise. The Bethea, or majority report, makes a lawyerlike statement of the facts as brought out by the testimony, and finds that there is no proof of fraudulent alterations, changes, or tampering with the Harper bill or the records, nor were the changes which were made procured secretly, wilfully, or unlawfully, as charged by the resolution ordering the investigation; that the words "resulting" and "arising" have precisely the same meaning; that the substitution of one for the other is therefore immaterial and did not and will not affect the bill, should it become a law; that an incorrect quotation of the title to the Dramshop act would not be fatal to the bill; that the clerks acted in good faith without fraudulent intent, and with the honest belief that it was right to do what they did, and in accordance with former practice; that no member of the House was in any manner guilty of any misconduct; and finally, that there is simply nothing in the testimony to sustain the charges contained in the resolution.

THE MINORITY.

The Crafts report, as submitted to the committee, sets forth at great length the changes which were made in the record and in the bill, copiously ringing in Harper's name in connection therewith, denies the right of clerks to change the records in any particular, especially after a bill has been ordered to third reading, states that the erasures and changes were made at the ins ance of Mr. Harper, but acquits him, the clerks, and everybody else of any intentional wrongdoing. As to the materiality of the changes it is utterly silent.

After the two reports had been read, Billings and Crafts raised the point that it was not the committee's business to pass on the materiality of the changes. Billings admitted that there was no testimony going to show fraudulent "tampering" with the bills, but claimed that the clerks had exceeded their authority.

Mr. Willoughby, who had been won over to Crafts' report by its final exonerating features, moved its adoption.

Mr. Morrison moved to substitute the other.

Mr. McFie objected to the many and unnecessary references to Harper as attempted insinuations, and claimed that the report should state explicitly whether the changes were material or not.

Mr. Bethea made the same point, and showed that if they were not material the charges were clearly not sustained. Mr. Willoughby said he desired a unanimous report exonerating Mr. Harper. The minority of the committee, as a compromise, had exonerated him, and it seemed to him this was all that could be asked. The question of materiality cuts no figure, since nobody supposed the changes were material.

Mr. McFie said it would be argued in the House that they were material and fatal. Mr. Willoughby replied that if anybody desired to so stultify himself he might do it.

Mr. Morrison was opposed to any compromise. If Mr. Harper or anybody else had done wrong he was not for compromising to shield them. In his opinion nothing of the sort attached to any one, and he preferred a report which said so.

The committee engaged in some further discussion, but the question as to the materiality of the changes was the principal rock on which they could split. The Bethea report was finally adopted by a vote of 4 to 3, Bethea, Morrison, Wood of De Kalb, and McFie voting for it, and Crafts, Billings, and Willoughby against it. It was then decided to submit the reports to the House at the opening of the afternoon session tomorrow, and the committee adjourned.

A SCHEME WHICH WOULD NOT WORK.

Having proposed a compromise which the majority would not and could not consistently accept, and having thus imparted to the outcome a quasi-partisan color, Mr. Crafts, as soon as the committee adjourned, privately remarked that he did not know whether the majority would prevent his report or not. A little investigation seemed to show pretty conclusively that the Crafts and Billings end of the minority never seriously intended their compromise to be accepted anyway, but to divorce Willoughby from the majority, give the whole business a party aspect, and then, if possible, persuade him to sign a report considerably stiffer in its terms than the rejected compromise, which had served its purpose. But Willoughby was not to be so easily persuaded. He was willing to abide by the compromise, but he didn't propose to go any further. To use his own words, he wanted to find the facts and negative the fraud. Crafts and Billings, on the other hand, seemed to be disgusted because they couldn't find a fraud, and hadn't the gall to report that there was one when there was not. As a compromise they proposed simply to report the facts and let the House fight the matter out, but declined to acquit anybody, or, in other words, to do what Willoughby called "negativing the fraud."

After vainly trying to agree, the minority gave it up as a bad job and adjourned to meet in the morning, when they will make another attempt to patch up an agreement and to solve the great question whether there shall be three reports or only two. The Republican steering committee will also have a meeting in the morning to decide upon what parliamentary policy to pursue in getting up the Harper bill. The latest scheme is a suggestion to table all the remaining bills on second reading by the consent of their authors, and see if the House cannot strike the next order, and with it the Harper bill, by some such device as that. The trouble seems to be that a good many of these authors are low-license men, who will be very apt to howl most lustily when anything of that sort is tried on. The old scheme of temporarily postponing all bills on second reading still seems to be the favorit mode of reaching third reading, and sticking the High-License bill.

THE VICTOR.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The views of Mr. Day's election of the high-license candidate for Mayor of Champaign was not known here until this morning, and was received with undisguised pleasure by the high-license people, and with evidences of a very large disgust by the low-license crowd. The latter, with their usual consistency, finally evolved an explanation, which, for want of a better, had to serve. After having driven the party line on Day for daring to come out and assert his convictions, and after having laid themselves out in one way and another to secure his defeat, so as to keep up what they call party discipline, and at the same time take a crack at the license movement, the Democratic low-license leaders had the ineffable effrontery and gall to turn around and declare that the question of high license did not enter into the contest at all. Mr. Day occupied his seat in the House as usual today, and received no end of congratulations from his high-license friends, while the ladies of Springfield ornamented his desk. Some of the adverse circumstances Mr. Day and his friends had to contend with have been recently referred to in THE TRIBUNE. The high-license candidate for Mayor was simply made the target for the opposition of prohibition Republicans and Democrats and that other class of extremists on the liquor question, the lowest of the low saloonkeepers and their sympathizing customers. Strong Democratic partisans resent the candidacy of a Democratic kicker on the license question, and strong Republican partisans sniffed at the idea of furnishing aid and comfort to a Democrat in the shape of votes. The election came and went. At a rough estimate Mr. Day received perhaps one-half the Republican and three-fourths of the Democratic strength. Ordinarily the city is from 250 to 300 Republican. This time the independent vote was abroad, and Mr. Day got in by a small but safe majority. Even the great and good Joe Cannon, who is a Congressman from the Champaign-Vermilion district, quietly issued his orders that Day must be defeated. Cannon is said to have conceived the mistaken idea that Day may turn up some time as a candidate for Congress. John W. Hitt, the Collector of Internal Revenue at Champaign, was hauled off by Cannon's orders, so the story goes, and worked for the other man. Mr. Day's chief Republican supporter and worker was Dr. L. S. Wilcox, an ardent high-license man, to whose untiring efforts he is indebted in no small part for his victory of yesterday. The contest was a very spirited one, and, while the office is of no special importance politically or otherwise, the result is significant as an indorsement of the license movement against the combined forces of prohibition and no license. It is understood that the new City Council is about equally divided on the questions of prohibition and license, with Mr. Day, as Mayor, to cast the deciding vote.

THE VANQUISHED.

POSTMASTER BEARDSLEY INSTRUCTED TO ATTEND TO BUSINESS.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Postmaster-General Gresham's order of last Saturday, published here Sunday, to the effect that Postmasters at first and second-class offices must hereafter give personal attention to the business of their office, and not absent themselves therefrom without special authority, has occasioned much comment. The general impression is that the order was aimed at Postmaster Beardsley, who has been at Springfield for several weeks as the representative of the Saloonkeepers' Association lobbying against the Harper License bill. The order is supposed to have come about in this way. The 16th of May Post-Office Inspectors H. H. Henshaw and D. H. Ray came here and made a careful examination of the Rock Island office, looking into every detail. Postmaster Beardsley was then spending the most of his time at Springfield, and while the business of the office was being attended to it was not having the undivided personal attention of the official in charge. Upon the report of Messrs. Henshaw and Ray the Postmaster-General's order was doubtless made. At any rate that is the view of the matter taken in Rock Island, and it was remarked on the streets generally Sunday morning that Mr. Beardsley would have to apply at Washington before making many more trips to Springfield. The order is eminently satisfactory to the public viewed in this light, and the general hope is expressed that it will be enforced. The only wonder is that the order has been so long in coming.

MACKIN LONELY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Joe Mackin returned this morning to make a further show of earning his fee as the lobbyist of the liquor gang. Jim Beardsley, the Rock Island Postmaster and member of the Republican State Central Committee, has failed to put in his expected reappearance, and a feeling of loneliness seems to fill the immaculate Chesterfield's breast. Beardsley's absence from the seat of war is variously accounted for, but is generally supposed to be due to a combination of circumstances over which he has no control. In the first place, Postmaster-General Gresham has recently issued a warning, officially addressed to Postmasters, and instructing them that they are not to leave their offices except on permission from the Post-Office Department, and that a failure to comply with this little regulation will be sufficient cause for administering the grand bounce. Mr. Beardsley doesn't appear as yet to have obtained the requisit permission. Then there is a story current in Springfield that a certain Post-Office Inspector has been ordered to Rock Island to investigate some irregularities in Beardsley's administration of the Rock Island Post-Office. The general impression prevails in this latitude that just at this particular juncture Mr. Beardsley is very busily engaged and may be unable to leave his business for several days.

Mackin, while more dignified, isn't nearly so amusing, but, like Bardsley, his presence, the peculiar capacity in which he comes, and the methods he employs, have done the cause he represents infinitly more harm than good.

LOBBY GOSSIP.

THE DEFEAT OF HAINES' CHEEKY GRAB.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The House very properly refused to pass Haines' scheme to distribute his township-organization book, at a cost of about $24,000, to the taxpayers of the State, and in doing so simply fulfilled THE TRIBUNE's predictions at the time it let a flood of daylight into the scheme.

GRAIN INSPECTION

The bill extending the system of State grain inspection, which was recently thought to have small show of passing, was put through by a surprisingly large majority, greatly to the delight of Tom Mitchell, who has labored for it in season and out of season. It now goes to the Senate and will probably become a law.

PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT.

Just before adjournment the Committee on Rules reported Herrington's resolution with an amendment fixing the date of final adjournment at June 18. The resolution will probably come up for discussion tomorrow, and is very apt to get lost in the shuffle, for the simple reason that the high-license people do not propose to cut their own throats by agreeing to adjourn at a certain time, and thus giving the low-license crowd a certain number of days to practice their game of obstruction. But even if it should by any possibility pass, the chances are that the Senate would quietly hold it, and thus block the low-license game.

THE JUSTICES.

The Senate will resume business in the morning, when another attempt will be made to call the rejected Justices' names from the Governor. The adjournment of the Cook County Judges for a week is understood here as a scheme to gain time merely to pull this particular string.

IN THE SENATE.

The only thing of interest during the five-minute session of the Senate this afternoon was the introduction of a bill by Senator Needles appropriating an extra $10,000 for the employés of the present General Assembly—another outcome of the Bourbon plan and obstruction which has already run the session into June.

THE HOUSE.

THE BATTLE-FLAGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Mr. Parker presented a petition and resolutions from the Englewood Veteran Club, and Burnside and Whittier Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Cook County, asking the General Assembly to make an appropriation sufficient to properly preserve and care for the battle-flags and relics of the late War now in possession of the State.

ADVANCING BILLS.

The bill for the pay of employés of the House was read a second time and ordered to third reading; also the Senate Interlocking-Switch bill, and the Senate bill to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture—the bill prepared in the department to remedy some defects in the existing law—and the House bill fixing the charges on palace and sleeping cars at $1 for an upper berth, $1.50 for a lower berth, and $2 for a section.

A "KICK."

Mr. Sexton called up the Senate bill in relation to burnt records, permitting the proving up of records from copies after the records have been destroyed. Mr. Day called attention to the fact that the bill had never been before any committee of the House, and he further said it was a dangerous proposition, as there had been instances when persons went into Morgan, Adams, Pike, and other counties, had alleged deeds and transfers of property recorded, and were afterwards convicted of forgery in Cook County for similar offenses. The bill was then committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

Mr. Wood, of Cook, called up the Washingtonian-Home bill, limiting the amount to be paid out of the Treasury of the City of Chicago to the home in any one year to $20,000. It was read a third time and passed.

TOLL BRIDGES.

Mr. Crandall called up the House bill in relation to the control of toll bridges, providing that they shall be kept open for public travel at night as well as in the daytime, and it passed. It effects especially the toll bridges at Peoria, Lacon, and Henry, which have heretofore been closed at night.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Mr. Parish got up for passage the House bill concerning foreign marine-insurance companies. Opposition to the bill was developed because it is not an amendment to the present insurance laws of the State, but, on the contrary, is an independent act designed to give special privileges to exclusively marine-insurance companies. Messrs. Calhoun, of Vermilion, and Linegar made speeches against it on this score, and Mr. Parish spoke in favor of it, but it failed to pass, getting only twenty-nine votes in its favor. Mr. Parish gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote.

GLANDERS.

The rules were suspended on motion of Mr. Bethea, and the bill to prevent the spread of glanders passed with the emergency clause.

WITNESSING DEEDS.

On motion of Mr. Greathouse, the rules were further suspended, and the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Archer, dispensing with the subscribing witnesses to deeds and other legal instruments for record, and providing that the signatures may be proven by witnesses, was also passed. Mr. Purnell gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

THE SHRINKERS.

The House bill to prevent impositions practiced upon shippers of hogs was passed. It makes it unlawful for the purchaser or his agent at any stock-yard to exact or attempt to exact any deduction from the price or weight of any hogs on the pretense that they are piggy sows, boars, or stags, after they have been bargained for and weighed. Mr. Fellows, from the Union Stock-Yards, gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The House bill to authorize the Governor to convey to the Southeast and St. Louis Railroad Companies a certain contract of land in the Town of Equity, in Gallatin County, for depot and stock yard purposes, and the House bill to regulate the construction of private telegraph and telephone lines, granting authority to place poles and wires on highways the same as corporations, were passed.

HAINES' GRAB DEFEATED.

The special order of the day, the Haines township organization book scheme, was taken up on Haines' motion. Its wily author said, in support of the bill, that he was going out of the book-publishing business, and the only object he had in securing action by the House at this time was to have the bill go to the Senate, in order that concurrence might be secured at once, the same gauzy story he told weeks ago. On the call of the roll the Democrats generally voted for the bill and the Republicans generally against it. The exceptions on the Democratic side were Gregg, Kimbrough, and Linegar, who voted against the bill, and on the Republican side Calhoun of Vermilion, Fuller, Goodspeed, Littler, McFie, Parish, Nichols, Scurlock, Studer, Walker, and Weddell, who voted for it. The bill failed to pass, getting only sixty-seven votes. Mr. Herrington changed his vote to no, and filed notice of a motion to reconsider. For all that the bill is dead.

DEPOT PRIVILEGES.

Mr. Rountree's bill to compel railroad companies to keep their depots open half an hour before and after the arrival of trains was passed.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Senator White's bill prescribing rules for the conduct of primary elections was called up by Mr. Thomas, and created quite a breeze. Mr. Thomas had offered an amendment, and advocated it, and Mr. Abrahams took occasion to make a speech against the whole scheme. The House refused to strike out the enacting words as proposed by Stevens, of Hancock, adopted Mr. Thomas' amendment, adding a section prescribing severe penalties for stuffing ballot-boxes, and ordered the bill to third reading.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Vaughey's Bank bill to require elaborate and complicated reports of banking and savings institutions came up for passage, but getting only fifty-two votes, the statesman from La Salle changed his vote to the negative and gave notice of a motion to reconsider, but he will probably never make it.

THE FICKLE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. McFie introduced a bill to authorize the people of Kaskaskia to change the site of the village to the bluffs on the east side of the Kaskaskia River. The Kaskaskia and Mississippi have made a junction a mile above the town, and the waters are gradually washing away the frontage of the place and threaten to inundate it. The municipality owns, under an old French grant, several hundred acres of land, which is made an island by this new junction of the rivers. The desire is to have such legislation as will permit Kaskaskia to hold this land as a common, after the change of the site of the place, which must be done for the protection of the inhabitants.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Willoughby's bill, to allow the consolidation of the offices of Town Collector and City Treasurer where the corporation is coextensive with the township boundaries, was passed. It applies only to the City of Galesburg.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Mr. Messick got up the East St. Louis Grain-Inspection bill. A number of members explained their votes, discussing the merits of the bill. Mr. Calhoun, of Vermilion, Mr. Linegar, Mr. Quinn, and Mr. Crews opposed the bill as intended to cripple the market at East St. Louis, and Messrs. Coats, Cowperthwait, Hankinson, Mitchell, Morrison, and Herrington favored the bill and the system of State inspection. The bill finally passed, receiving 91 votes, and the House adjourned for the day.

MEDICAL.

Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association at Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Medical Association began today in Case Hall, about a thousand distinguished physicians from all parts of the country attending. Gen. Ed S. Meyer delivered an eloquent address of welcome. The program of the session, including the entertainment, was read, and Dr. John L. Atlee, of Pennsylvania, delivered the annual address, consisting largely of reminiscences of his early medical life, he having graduated sixty-three years ago.

The afternoon session was consumed in consideration of professional topics. There was a reception and banquet tonight in the opera-house and roller rink.

Dr. K. C. Hubbard, of Ashtabula, attending the convention, died suddenly this afternoon of apoplexy at the house of Dr. Weber. Deceased was upward of 60 years old, and eminent among Ohio physicians.

The medical editors convened tonight. Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, President, delivered an address on the present status and tendencies of the medical profession and medical journalism. There will be another session tomorrow evening.

The Ohio State Medical Association met this morning, heard the annual address by the President, C. P. Landon, transacted small routine business, and adjourned to meet with the American Medical Association.

CONFESSION OF MURDER.

Jerome McIlwee, of Rock Hill, N. C., Called Out of His House and Killed by Men with Whom He Had Quarreled—One of the Party Turns State's Evidence.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 5.—[Special.]—Today James McMullen delivered himself to the authorities, stating that, to protect himself and receive the reward offered, he desired to turn State's evidence and reveal the particulars of a murder committed in August last. McMullen stated that a white man—Jerome McIlwee—who lived at Rock Hill, was called out of his house by a party of men who beat him to death and dragged his body to the woods, where they hid it. The names of the murderers were Smith Reed, Levi Watters, Mose Hemphill, and Joshua Hemphill. McMullen gave a detailed statement of the crime. Mr. McIlwee, he said, had had a fallingout with them about the division of a lot of watermelons, and had a personal encounter with several of the party a day or two before the murder. They went to McIlwee's house and called him out, and when he stepped out they fell upon him and beat him to death. He then minutely described the disposition of the body in the woods and how it was hidden. The murdered man was very popular, and there is talk of lynching the informer because the other parties have so far eluded arrest.

GEN. GRANT'S FRIED CHICKEN.

CHARLOTTSVILLE, Va., June 5.—[Special.]—Gen. Grant passed through here today en route for the North. Charlottsville is a great place for fried chicken, and upon the arrival of all trains the traveler is saluted by cries from a dozen colored women of: "Here's yo' nice fried chicken!" Gen. Grant was vigorously set upon by one of these parties, who had no idea whom she was addressing. She begged him to buy a chicken-leg, and finally, as the train was moving off, the ex-President dropped 10 cents on her waiter, and remarked that he would take the chicken the next time he came through. The old darky, after the train left, was told that she had been talking to the great Gen. Grant, and she replied: "I thought he was a great somebody, 'case he's the fust man who ever paid fo' a chicken-leg and didn't eat it."

JESSIE BUCKNER.

She Consents to an Interview Regarding the Homicide by Phil Thompson.

It Is Mainly Devoted to Contradictions of Mrs. Phil Thompson's Recent Statements.

A Denial from Miss Buckner that She Sought to Separate Husband and Wife.

She Has Learned from Bitter Experience Not to Expect Justice from Her Own Sex.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., June 5.—[Special.]—The probability of a suit for damages by Mrs. Walter Davis against the Thompsons has only served to increase the excitement in Harrodsburg, which has been long at fever-heat. Miss Jessie Buckner is living quietly and retired at the residence of Mrs. Phil Thompson Sr. Today she consented to converse with a TRIBUNE representative regarding the series of unhappy events, beginning at the St. Clair Hotel in Cincinnati last November, and ending in the murder of Walter Davis by Congressman Thompson. The house is pleasantly situated on the principal street, not far from the entrance to the town, and is conspicuous for the beautiful foliage surrounding it, intermingled with flowers, including a perfect bower of roses unfolded in all the beauty and glory of early June. It is generally understood that Miss Buckner is at present very reluctant about receiving visitors, and it was with some misgiving that the reporter made known his errand to the house. Miss Buckner appeared in a short time. She looked somewhat pale, though still very prepossessing, and stated that she was suffering from ill-health. The reporter explained the nature of his visit. "O, dear!" was the exclamation.

"Must I submit to another persecution in the form of a newspaper interview? Don't you think that almost everything has been said that can have any possible bearing on this unfortunate, this cruel affair?"

The reporter mildly suggested that she had made no statement concerning herself since the last published utterances of Mrs. Phil Thompson, in what appeared to be a mutual sympathetic family gathering.

MISS BUCKNER TALKS.

"That was an interesting assembly, wasn't it? Well, take a seat and I will begin by telling you candidly that I am heartily sick of the whole business, and this is positively the last time I will ever subject myself to this ordeal for publication. In the alleged interviews, which most of the reporters have written the statements have been so garbled and tortured to my injury that for the most part they can only come under the head of fabrications from beginning to end. Some of them contain base falsehoods that I never dreamed of uttering, and have the appearance to me to have been concocted for my grief and annoyance, until I have come to look on them as only part of the instruments of my persecution."

"Mrs. Thompson claims that she never made but one statement to a reporter, and that was on May 30."

"I have positive knowledge that she sought an interview with a representative of the *Courier-Journal*, in which she had her own way of presenting matters. This occurred on the 1st of May, 1883, and in order to give complete satisfaction on the subject, we may as well compare notes." [Miss Buckner here withdrew, and in a few minutes returned with an immense pile of newspaper clippings.] "These," she observed with a quiet laugh, "I intend to place in an album to remind me in coming years of what the world once thought of me. In this interview of May 1 you will perceive that she states that she remained at the theatre until the performance was over before returning to the St. Clair Hotel, and left Mr. Davis in the hall. On the 30th of May, in the second interview, she asserts that feeling sick she left the theatre at 9 o'clock and went back to the hotel. The statements that I made on the witness-stand concerning her condition, champagne-bottles under her cloak, and everything else, was as true as I swore upon the witness-stand, and it was almost as much through indignation at the implied insult to me as a feeling of duty that caused me to inform her husband. He had frequently been admonished concerning the habit, and that last action rendered it insufferable. To my mind there could be only one object in view degrading her to that state, and that is an unmentionable one."

"The idea has gained credence that you had made a threat of separating man and wife, in consequence of a slight you had received on some occasion."

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATION.

"I have heard that also repeatedly, and can only say that a more absurd theory never was presented. I believe that I am accounted a woman of good sense at least, and if I were malicious enough to desire such a separation of Mr. Davis and his wife, which could have been of no earthly benefit to me, would it not be more reasonable to suppose that I would have first attempted to influence *her* as the easiest and most certain way to accomplish it? And as for being snubbed by them—if that ever occurred I never knew it. It is about on a par with the statement that Mrs. Thompson was afraid to speak for fear that old Phil. Thompson would cut off her support, which is another assertion that deserves contempt. Mr. Thompson perhaps may have advised her not to talk too much; but he is not the kind of a man to threaten a woman in that ungenerous manner, no matter what her fault may be. She has never received anything but kindness from the family."

"It is also believed, Miss Buckner, that it was through the political influence and money of Mr. Davis that Mr. Thompson got into Congress?"

"Yes; and that's another story that I would like to see corrected for the sake of all parties concerned. I don't want to injure any one, and I never did—but it is a mistake to suppose that the Davis family is a wealthy one. When the father died his property was distributed and the heirs received probably about $18,000 apiece — and that is no great amount of wealth in Kentucky, as every one knows; and as for influence, Mr. Phil Thompson Sr. has more of that qualification in one day than all the Davis family in a year. That is another piece of nonsense—the notion of their immense wealth. Now, Mrs. Gov. Robinson, of Georgetown, who is supposed by some people to be rolling in wealth, has nothing but the old homestead and a small income, which she ekes out by taking student boarders—and even that portion is the source of considerable annoyance to the old lady, for the children are even now trying to take it from her. However, she is a good Christian woman, and one that I always had great affection and respect for."

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

"Mrs. Walter Davis was a relative of Mrs. Thompson, I believe?" "A great many people believe so, I suppose, as she always gave out the supposition that he was her cousin; but it was no blood relation. Her name was Miss Mary Garnet, and she was nothing of kin to the Davis family."

"What are the true domestic relations between Mr. and Mrs. Thompson? That has also received much comment."

"I never saw in my life a more devoted husband than he. He left her all the household furniture and furnished means for her support, and, not satisfied with this, did everything that a man could do for her two brothers, whom he sent to California at his own expense, and at the same time supported her mother, with whom she is now living; and, furthermore, he expects to support them as long as he lives. And then to think that after that family gathering the other day the mean reporter should have said that Phil Thompson should have influenced Mrs. Thompson for fear of withdrawing his support from her! Such falsehoods in print make me furious. Another point deserves notice, and you may put it down. After Mr. and Mrs. Thompson returned from Washington she gave out everywhere that they were living together on the most amiable terms, and we all believed it for a while. How people change their minds in this world."

MISS BUCKNER'S OWN MARRIAGE.

A casual allusion was here made to Miss Buckner's own marriage, of which she spoke tenderly and with much emotion.

"It was an ill-assorted match," she said. "I was only 16 and he about 21. Neither of us were old enough to know our own minds. The union was unhappy, for he was dissipated from the beginning, and spent my inheritance as well as his own. Parting from my child caused me an anguish that almost ruined my health for life; and I know now I was on the verge of insanity, and that sacred subject has been raked up, and with cruel, venomous pertinacity flung from one end of the country to the other."

"Why don't you make a public statement, as Mrs. Thompson has done?" the reporter ventured to inquire.

"I make a statement—write a card? To judge by the manner in which the newspapers, in this portion of the country at least, have vilified and traduced me, it is only fair to suppose that any defense that I could write would not receive any more consideration than an ordinary advertisement. I presume it would be inserted if liberally paid for, and not otherwise."

"You seem to place much stress on the manner in which the press has treated you."

ABUSED BY THE PRESS.

"And why should I not? Look at these," she continued, reverting to the newspaper clippings which she held in her lap. "You have seen the elegant portrait of myself that has favored the public, I suppose. Now, isn't that atrocious?" and here the lady displayed a hideous woodcut clipped from a daily paper. It was a villainous outrage and misrepresentation, and the reporter was quick to acknowledge that her indignation was just.

"But I have a recompense," she added, "for I have some stanch friends left. I have received hundreds of letters of sympathy and encouragement from some of the best people of the country, which I most sincerely cherish. They are a great solace to me, I assure you. Many of them are from gentlemen of learning and distinction. I confess candidly that I have lost all confidence in the friendship of women—they are too often petty, mean, and insincere. It probably arises from envy or jealousy, but I have found out to my sorrow that it is generally to be discovered among women. Men sympathize in misfortune, and how steadfast they are to each other, as was manifested at the trial! But one woman does not love another woman like myself—one who has never made many confidants in my own sex. If you happen to bow to a strange lady through politeness in the hotel elevator, she immediately expects you to take her into your confidence and relate the whole history of your life from your childhood days; and even here I have few friends among the women, and I don't desire any. They are among my chief persecutors, and I avoid their sneers and imbecile sarcasms on all occasions by minding my own business."

SHE LOVES THE CHURCH.

"You were educated here, Miss Buckner?"

"No; I was educated in the convent at Nazareth, in this State. I spent six years in seclusion there, and was a Roman Catholic when I was married, but became an Episcopalian, of which church my husband's family were members. I love the grand old church, and hope to return to it. I love its solemn ritual, its sacred music, its glorious promises, and there indeed is an unfailing solace for every persecuted and unhappy mortal."

"You received sympathy during the trial?"

"From the men, yes, but not much from my own sex. I think the verdict was a just one; and I am convinced, from the best of authority, that the jury would have rendered the same verdict, even had my testimony not been given. Of this I have been assured by the jurors themselves, and all intelligent men render their indorsement. As for the mean, contemptible gossip that is surging round, I do not let it trouble me any more. I am a great student, and with my music, and books, and congenial occupation, my time is entirely occupied. I trust this matter will now be allowed to rest and be forgotten, or at least that such a boon will not be denied me. I have had my share of abuse, hounded by merciless and unscrupulous reporters, who distort the simplest action into a crime, being made the subject of ribald jests, maligned, hounded, and vilified. What good can result from such wrong and persecution? If you are going to say anything about this, do, pray, do me justice for once, and I will endeavor to look with more leniency on reporters in the future."

Miss Buckner possesses a sweet-toned voice and speaks fluently and with cultured Southern accent. In manner she is graceful and charming, and at the same time is occasionally an earnest and energetic speaker. She is a remarkably handsome lady, not looking as old as she says she is—25. She very gracefully and quietly bade the reporter good-day, saying she hoped now that all interviewing for her had ended.

MLLE. LITTA.

An Attack of Nervous Prostration Gives Rise to a Rumor of Death—Arrival of the Singer in Bloomington.

JOLIET, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—A sensational rumor gained currency here late this afternoon to the effect that Mlle. Litta, the prima donna, had died on the 2 o'clock Denver express, bound south, when a short distance above Lockport. An investigation proved that Dr. F. W. Werner had been telegraphed to from Lockport to be at the train to make an examination. Mlle. Litta was on a special car en route for home, returning from some health resort in Wisconsin, where she has been suffering with a serious illness. The message stated that she was dead or dying. When the train arrived Dr. Werner boarded it and was conducted to Mlle. Litta. He found that she was suffering from total physical prostration caused by her weak constitution and the excitement of travel. There was scarcely any action of the heart, and the singer was nearly gone. The Doctor at once administered a dose of digitalis to arouse the action of the heart. The patient rallied, but not sufficiently to speak. The sister and mother of Mlle. Litta accompanied her, and several gentlemen. Her sister gave her a dose of medicine at Lemont in which there was morphine, and she was greatly agitated, fearing that it was an overdose, but the physician assured her that it was only extreme prostration, and ordered still more of the same medicine. Dr. Werner gave the opinion that there was great danger of the prima donna dying before she reached Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Mlle. Marie Litta arrived home tonight from Negaunee, Mich., where she was taken ill with rheumatic affections May 10, and the city is grieved to learn that she is in a very dangerous and critical condition. She has for some time been nursed by her sister, Miss Jessie Von Elsner, by whom she was accompanied home. Litta was taken from the sleeper upon a cot, groaning piteously, and carried by kind hands to an express-wagon fitted for the purpose and driven gently and slowly to her home, where she lies tonight in condition of delirium. Her physicians express a hope that she may speedily recover, but admit that there are grave dangers in her case.

SCENES OF SADNESS.

An Entire Family Seriously Injured by a Runaway, Near Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., June 4.—[Special.]—This morning Mr. and Mrs. Maxon, their son (aged 5 years), and a niece of the lady, all of New York, left with a driver in a two-seated wagon from a farmhouse, intending to visit this city. In the suburbs, while descending a hill, the harness became detached from the horses and they started on a wild run down the steep grade. The wagon encountered an obstruction and was completely overturned, hurling the occupants to the ground. Mrs. Maxon was found under the vehicle insensible, and her breast shockingly crushed where the seat or a wheel of the wagon had struck her. Her death is expected every moment. One of the boy's legs was broken; but, despite the injury, he limped to where his mother lay and cried piteously, "Mother, you won't die, will you?" Mr. Maxon received a severe wound on the head, and it is feared has sustained a concussion of the brain. Mrs. Maxon's niece had her right hand shockingly torn and her right knee horribly bruised. It is thought she has been injured internally. The driver escaped with several severe gashes. He was on the point of springing from the wagon when it overturned.

Everybody praises St. Jacobs Oil, from youth to age, as the great pain-cure.

THE MILITIA FUND.

Gov. Hamilton's Statement of the Bills Incurred at the Court-Martial.

Outrageous Charges Based on a Misconstruction of the Military Code.

The Officers Instructed to Withdraw the Bills or Forward Their Resignations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Gov. Hamilton and Adjutant-General Elliott are evidently somewhat annoyed at some of the newspaper statements regarding the Purinton court-martial, while they spare no criticism themselves on the ridiculous bill of expenses submitted by the learned military legal gentleman who conducted that queer investigation.

"The statements made in THE TRIBUNE editorial of yesterday and in other Chicago papers," said Gov. Hamilton to THE TRIBUNE correspondent this morning, "are scarcely correct. The facts in regard to the Purinton court-martial are these: It was ordered on the request of Brig.-Gen. Fitz-Simons and Col. Knox for the purpose of settling some insubordination that had become common among officers in the First Regiment. The members of the court were selected from officers living near to Chicago, so as to be close to the city, and the court was composed of Col. John B. Fithian, Fourth Infantry, President; Maj. E. P. Tobey, Battery D; Capt. H. B. Maxwell, First Cavalry; Capt. Richard Robbins, Second Infantry; Capt. M. G. Stolp, Third Infantry; and Lieut.-Col. A. E. Bourne, Judge Advocate First Brigade.

LINKED SWEETNESS LONG DRAWN OUT.

"The proceedings have been returned to me, and I know, as a lawyer, that the entire investigation ought not to have occupied over two working days at the outside. A trial of that size and magnitude ought not to occupy more than the full hours of two working days. I heard nothing about the court-martial until a month, perhaps, after it met, and then noticed in the papers that it was still in session. I at once instructed the Adjutant-General to write to the President of the court, inquire why it was still in session, advise him that it ought to have closed up its work long ago, and order him to close it up at once. Shortly afterwards it was closed up. When the officer's report came down it was found to be quite voluminous. Speeches of counsel were reported in full. I discovered that, from the time of the organization of the court, it had met only about every other night at Battery D. Armory along between 8:30 and 9 o'clock, remained in session only a short time each evening, and then adjourned for two days and sometimes longer.

INTENTIONALLY PROLONGED.

"It was evident to me, from the record, that the court-martial was intentionally and foolishly prolonged beyond all sense and all reason. About the time the record was returned to the Adjutant-General he presented to me a bill which had been forwarded to him for the salaries of the officers and the expenses of the court-marshal by the Judge-Advocate. Then the reasons for their extending the time of the court-martial became apparent. He and the other officers of the court claimed very large bills upon an entire misconstruction of Art. 8, Sec. 1, of the military code of Illinois, which says that 'all officers of the Illinois National Guard shall receive the same pay as enlisted men and no more: Provided, that when in actual service for the suppression of riot and the enforcement of the laws, the officers of the Illinois National Guard shall receive the same pay provided by law for the officers of the United States army of like grade for each day's service actually so performed, said payments to be made on rolls prescribed by the Adjutant-General.' It was under this pretended authority that they claimed, according to their rank, pay for all the time they had spent in lengthening out this court-martial, together with allowances, even to quarters, etc. They claimed on that basis for thirty days, when their record showed they were only in actual session after 8 o'clock in the evening sixteen days, at the rates fixed by law for regular army officers of the same grade and all the perquisites.

"The view taken by them of this first section is entirely erroneous, for a court-martial is not, as provided in that section, actual service for the suppression of riot and the enforcement of the law. It comes under neither of those provisions. A court-martial is no more actual service for the suppression of riot and the enforcement of the laws than an ordinary military drill of a company is."

"How did the total of their bill size up?" asked the correspondent.

PREPOSTEROUS CLAIMS.

"They claimed for salaries, extra allowances, commutations, room-rent, and a large number of other things they had fished out of the regular army provisions, an average of between $300 and $400 apiece. Then they employed a clerk and some other lesser officers. They even claimed $160 for the rent of a room in Battery D Armory. Their total bills amounted to about $2,200. The mistake which is made by the newspapers and the people generally is in supposing there is a regimental fund out of which they can appropriate this money. Art. 10, Secs. 1 and 2, of the military code, provide for the manner of raising the military fund and its application and distribution, which can only be done on proper itimized vouchers, to be approved by the Adjutant-General and the Governor. Not one dollar can be drawn by that regiment or any other out of the military fund except in this way."

"What did you do with this generous bill?"

THE BILLS DISALLOWED.

"When it came to the Adjutant-General he laid it before me. I instantly rejected and refused to approve it, and ordered him to return it to the Judge-Advocate, and to say to him that I had instantly refused to approve it; that no such bill would now or ever be approved; that his construction of Sec. 1, Art. 8, was entirely erroneous, and that if those bills were insisted upon any further by any one of the officers connected with that court-martial the resignation of such officer would be at once requested."

"Did they insist?"

"Since then I have heard nothing more of the bill. There is no fund from which they can summarily appropriate for such a bill, and there is certainly no fund that will be drawn upon through this office for that sort of a bill.

SETTING THE RECORD RIGHT.

"I would not have made this public statement," said Gov. Hamilton in conclusion, "on account of my desire to protect these officers from criticism and censure, thinking there would be nothing more said about it and knowing there was no danger of the money being paid. But the papers heard something of it, and so misstated the facts that I consider it my duty to place them before the public as they are."

The itemized bills themselves are covered over with a mountain of red-tape in the Adjutant-General's office, and are not obtainable, but the Governor's analysis of their general contents will serve to give the reader an idea as to how the officers of a court-martial, sighting their guns on a full treasury, make up their accounts.

RELIGIOUS.

Illinois State Sunday-School Convention at Streator.

STREATOR, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The twenty-fifth Illinois State Sunday-School Convention convened at the Methodist-Episcopal Church about 3 p. m. Many prominent Sunday-school workers were present, among them William Reynolds, of Peoria; A. R. Brouse, of Rockford; B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago; Miss Ryder, Miss Reynolds, and many others.

It is expected that there will be 500 delegates here when all have arrived, who will be entertained at the houses of our citizens.

The address of welcome to the members of the convention was delivered by Col. Plumb, Mayor of the city. He spoke of the vast changes which had taken place in this State in the last sixty years—how the great undeveloped wealth of the country had been cultivated, and how the mental and moral riches of the people had more than kept pace with their growth in material acquisition. This, he said, was in no small degree attributable to the work of the Sunday-school, whose beneficent influence upon the plastic mind of youth was so patent in the formation of their character, and he was pleased to note the liberalizing tendency of all such assemblies as the present. They were not here for the propagation of any doctrine or sect, but were working for the benefit of mankind. He was proud to welcome them to this city of 10,000 inhabitants, which ten years ago had hardly any existence. His speech was warmly applauded, and responded to by President Brouse and Mr. Reynolds.

After the singing of Gospel hymns by the Carman family the reports of the Secretary and Executive Committee were given. They complained of the negligence of the District Secretary in forwarding statistics, but upon the most available data it was estimated that there were now 6,224 Sunday-schools in the State, with a membership of 570,332, a gain of 271 schools and 36,182 members over last year. The committee recommended the holding of the next convention at Springfield, Ill.

The following officers were chosen to serve for the next two years:

President—The Rev. William Tracy, of Granville.

Vice-Presidents—The Rev. W. H. Shaw, of Alton; B. Defenbrock, of Salem; and the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Dixon.

Secretaries—E. C. Dunham and A. C. Baldwin.

In the evening a meeting was held in the open air on Main street, led by D. W. Potter, which was also addressed by Mr. Cavanaugh, a reputed converted Catholic. W. Reynolds, B. F. Jacobs, and Mr. Potter addressed an immense throng in Oriental Hall after the usual manner of evangelical exhortations.

Bishop Cheney was announced to speak at the Methodist church, but failing to arrive his time was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Stone, of Bloomington, assisted by a song service by the Carman family.

Our citizens manifest a great deal of interest in the convention, and are actively bestirring themselves to make the gathering a successful one. Tomorrow's meeting will take up the subjects of the next International Convention, redistricting the State, State finances, and plans for 1883 and 1884.

Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Indiana met in annual session tonight in St. Paul's Cathedral. The delegates number about 100—thirty clergy and seventy laymembers. After preliminary religious exercises, conducted by the Rev. John B. Wakefield, Chairman of the last convention, an organization was effected by electing the Rev. Edward Bradley, of Madison, Chairman, and Willis D. Engle, of Indianapolis, Secretary. The claims of Gambier College, Ohio, upon the support of Indiana Episcopalians were presented by the President, after which the annual reports were read. That of the Treasurer showed a deficit of about $2,000, and recommended the sale of the present Episcopal residence. An election of a Bishop will probably be the first business transacted. It is positive that a high church man will not be chosen. The most prominent candidates are Dr. Rulison, of Cleveland; Dr. Knight, of Lancaster, Pa.; Dr. Worthington, of Detroit. Next in importance to the election of a Bishop the convention will be required to devise some plan for relieving the diocese of its financial burdens.

The Very Rev. Julian Benoit, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Fort Wayne, Created a Monseigneur.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—A cablegram dated Rome, June 4, announces that the Very Rev. Julian Benoit, D. D., Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Fort Wayne, has been named a Monseigneur and appointed a prelate of the Papal household by his Holiness Leo XIII. This appointment brings with it the title of Right Reverend and the privilege of wearing the purple. Father Benoit is well known as one of the most venerable priests in the West, having resided here for nearly half a century. He is a descendant of the late imperial family of Bonapartes. He came here from France as a missionary, and is the first priest in the West upon whom this honor has been conferred and the seventh in the United States.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Ben. Butler's Veto Sustained—The Charitable Appropriation Bills.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—The Supreme Court has decided that the veto of the Union Safety Deposit bill is valid, because it was written by the Governor and signed when he was in the State, and was afterward sent in by messenger under his direction. The fact that it was transmitted when he was out of the State is held to be immaterial, so long as the official act was performed within the State in a proper manner, and neither he nor the Lieutenant-Governor ever disavowed that act.

Gov. Butler sent a message to the Legislature this afternoon, in which he says that he will allow the bills appropriating money for the various State charitable institutions to become laws without his signature, because further contention would be useless. He, however, protests against the reckless waste of money which would result from the passage of these bills, and claims that these institutions can be conducted at greatly reduced cost.

The Legislature passed a resolution for obtaining a release to the Commonwealth by the Troy & Greenfield Railroad of its claim upon the Troy & Greenfield Road and the Hoosac Tunnel. The Governor and Council are given power to fix the compensation.

Levee Protection in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 5.—[Special.]—The advisability of convening the Mississippi Legislature is the knotty problem that must be settled by Gov. Lowrey, and is creating quite a theme for the newspapers of that State, which are discussing the subject, some favoring while others oppose the extra session. The contest is assuming colossal proportions, especially among the valley residents on the east side of the Mississippi from Vicksburg north of the boundary line. The people of Tunica and Cohoma Counties are anxious to have something done speedily toward levee protection, as a large portion of the low-land region of those counties is subject to inundation from bad levees or from none at all in many places. On the other hand, Bolivar, Washington, and Issaquena Counties, through their own exertions and the help of the Government, now have the finest and best levees in the Mississippi Valley and one wholly protected from inundation. Therefore they are not likely to favor a call of the State Legislature, nor is the proposal to convert the entire Yazoo Basin into one levee district regarded with favor by the three counties last named.

Apportionment in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 5.—The Governor has informed J. P. Barr, of Pittsburg, that he would call the Legislature together immediately after its adjournment if it failed to pass the Apportionment bills. The several apportionment conference committees are apparently as far apart as ever, and all hope of agreement seems departed.

The House today concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill to prevent political parties from making assessments. The Senate Judicial Apportionment Committee reported their inability to agree. Both Houses appointed committees to investigate the charges against the Standard Oil Company. The Congressional Apportionment Conference Committee was not able to agree on a report acceptable to both parties.

Protecting the Fisheries in Ohio.

TOLEDO, O., June 5.—At a meeting of the Ohio State Commissioners of Fisheries, held here last night, it was ordered that the Superintendent be directed to prosecute all persons who violate the provisions of the law, and that the Supreme Court be asked by the Attorney-General of the State to define the provisions of the law upon the cases made by the Commissioners. There are several interesting questions to be decided, and the commission are resolved that the law shall not be a dead letter through any negligence on their part. The Superintendent was ordered to proceed at once to Sandusky and the Lake Erie islands to enforce the law.

An Official Banquet in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—The citizens of Lansing tendered the Governor and members of the Legislature a banquet this evening, the reception being at the Lansing House, and supper at the Hudson House, opposit. The élite of the State were present in great numbers, and the affair was a great social success. The "immortal nineteen," of Senatorial-contest fame, [...]sented the oldest member of the Hou[se], [Rep]resentative Woodruff, of Clare Co[...], a goldheaded cane during the [...]

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Chicago Church Choir Company in "Patience." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Tony Pastor's Company. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "7-20-8." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. C. B. Bishop in "Strictly Business." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Barlow, Wilson & Company's Mammoth Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Variety entertainment.

Dime Museum.
153 and 160 West Madison street. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Barnum's Circus and Menagerie.
Base-Ball Grounds and Lake Front, foot of Washington-st. Afternoon and evening.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1883.

REPORTS of a nature more or less alarming are in circulation in England regarding Queen Victoria's health.

LIGHT local rains and partly cloudy weather for the Upper Lake region today—so says the Signal-Service Bureau.

THE list of patents granted last week to the inventors of the Northwest appears in another column of this issue of THE TRIBUNE.

EARL ROSEBERY, Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs, has resigned, on account of irreconcilable differences of opinion with Lord Hartington, his chief.

EDWARD HARRINGTON, one of the Irish members of Parliament, has been lodged in jail. His paper, the Kerry *Sentinel*, printed an article consigning the Queen to that domain whose existence is not believed in by Bob Ingersoll. It was a very ungallant thing for his paper to do.

ONE of the good old, but happily now extinct, Puritan customs, from which a hill near Salem, Mass., has derived an immortal name, has been resuscitated in Sierra Leone, with, no doubt, gratifying results to the strait-laced inhabitants. Some fifty persons suspected of indulging in witchcraft have been burned alive in the Sherbro district.

'LIJE, of Waukegan, the renegade Republican and the champion obstructionist in the Lower House at Springfield, has occasion to howl now. He had a scheme for capturing some $15,000 by inflicting a law-book on the taxpayers. The House sat on him yesterday with the weight of Jumbo, and his little grab will be no more heard of this session. Where were Rook, Wendell, and his other converts?

BISMARCK has prepared a bill mitigating the stringency of the Falk laws regulating Roman Catholic worship and the political relations of the priests to the State. "The Man of Iron" has become weary of the passive resistance of the Vatican. It is more telling on him than any active or armed opposition. With the latter he knows how to contend, but with the former he has not the slightest patience.

AN interesting interview with Mr. Louis Wahl on the subject of the proposed elevated railroad to be run by electricity, and for which an ordinance was presented to the Council Monday night, is given in our local columns. Mr. Wahl says that if the franchise can be secured a syndicate of Eastern capitalists will at once proceed to furnish the money required to build the road.

NO FEARS of a strike among the telegraphers are entertained by the executive officers of the Western Union Company in this city. They say that so far as they are informed the relations with their employés are of a very harmonious nature. On the other hand some of the operators intimate that in a few days a demand for increased pay and certain reforms in office management will be made, and should they not be granted a strike is inevitable.

A DUBLIN tavernkeeper named Jury died suddenly some time ago. From information received from those anxious to save their necks the police authorities strongly suspect that the man was poisoned by some one of the Invincibles because it had been ascertained that he opened a letter addressed to Tynan, supposed to be full of treasonable intelligence, and which he subsequently destroyed. Jury's body has been exhumed, and will be subjected to chemical investigation.

THE end of this week will see a complete resumption of work at the iron mills at South Chicago. The mill at Bay View, near Milwaukee, will also be running in all its departments. Harmony prevailed on the cable-car line yesterday, and the old order of things was in full sway. The "grippers" who had been arrested the day before were discharged from custody. Several of the bricklayers are still holding out, but many who have become weary of living on charity, as it disgraces their manhood, have gone to work. The Master Masons' Association continues to ignore the Bricklayers' Union, but will furnish work to any competent applicant.

LIBERTY of speech nowhere exists in Russia. A banquet to the visiting Mayors representing the principal cities in the Empire was given during the coronation festivities. The Mayor of Moscow had the temerity to give utterance to the hope that the Czar would institute a constitutional régime. The words were reported to the Tyrant, and the progressive Mayor was banished to his estates in Tambow. Should he have the hardihood to leave there, even for a day, the overland tramp to Siberia will be the lightest penalty.

THREE members of Congress have filed with Secretary Teller a protest against the filing for record in the Interior Department of any mortgage made by the New Orleans Pacific Railroad for lands originally granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad, and assigned to the former company. They have also protested against the issuance of certificates to the Southern Pacific for lands originally granted to the Texas Pacific. They assert that the lands became forfeit to the Government.

GOV. HAMILTON has put his foot down on the scheme concocted by a few militia officers to filch some $2,000 from the State Treasury for alleged services at an alleged court-martial, which was convened to try a technical violation of the code that could have been settled by the Brigadier-General in five minutes. The Governor has notified the militia sharps that if they insist on the payment of the outrageous bills he will at once demand their resignations. He evidently regards their financial eccentricity as conduct unbecoming officers or gentlemen.

THE charge of lard adulteration preferred by Mr. McGeoch against the Anglo-American Packing Company will be considered by the Directors of the Board of Trade this afternoon. This case is one in which every consumer of lard has a direct interest, and it should not be regarded by the tribunal to which it has been referred as a matter which solely affects the interests of rival speculators. The rules of the Board of Trade prescribe what "prime merchantable" lard shall be made from, and these rules are the guide which governs the inspector in his duties. It is on the presumption that the lard product of Chicago is manufactured in accordance with these rules that the consumers at home and abroad purchase it for domestic use. It is an article of food the world over, and to deteriorate its quality is a crime against society. The charge of fraudulent adulteration has been made broadly and fearlessly. The complainant claims that he has the scientific evidence whereby to substantiate the allegation. The public will not be satisfied if the case be considered by the Board of Directors in any half-way manner. The investigation must be a searching and exhaustive one. The credit of the city and the reputation of an industry in which millions of dollars are invested and which has done so much to build up the commercial splendor of the city demand it. No mere legal quibbles on the question of the admission or rejection of testimony, looking to an advantage on either side, should be permitted. All evidence that is at all relevant should be unhesitatingly admitted, thoroughly sifted and taken at its true value. If the charge of adulteration be proved, then let the Board of Trade inflict the heaviest penalty provided by its charter and rules. If it fall to the ground, the defendants will be like gold come out of the fire.

THE SPEAKERSHIP AND TARIFF QUESTION.

The latest Democratic efforts have been directed towards unloading the tariff issue as embarrassing and dangerous. Some curious expedients have been resorted to as a means to the desired end. The adoption by the Kentucky Democratic Convention of some old almanacs as the party platform was disingenuous enough, but Mr. Watterson's acceptance of that rather humiliating position and his later explanation of the revenue-tariff only show how weak and cowardly the Democratic free-trade sentiment really is, in spite of certain flamboyant and bloviant protestations of earnestness. The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* draws conspicuous attention to Mr. Watterson's recent argument that "200 millions are to be raised by a tax on imports and no one objects to this," and that "a tariff which is to secure 200 millions must necessarily furnish protection to American manufactures. The *Commercial Gazette* proceeds to show at length that this is simply begging the question; that it is not necessary to raise 200 millions by a tax on imports; and that a tax on imports yielding that sum might be levied without taxing consumers to furnish subsidies to manufacturers. It is not essential to the present point THE TRIBUNE desires to make to enter into the details which would show the fallacy of the argument attributed to Mr. Watterson; the line of argument is so familiar to all who have studied the tariff question that Mr. Watterson's intention to placate the elements in the Democratic party favorable to protection is patent.

Another favorit device for avoiding the tariff issue is to urge that, though the Lower House of the new Congress is Democratic by an overwhelming majority, the Senate is Republican, and may consequently be expected to refuse concurrence in any tariff-reform measure which the Democrats of the House may bring forward. This is a clear evasion of responsibility. If the controlling influences of the Democratic party are sincere in the purpose to work out radical reforms in the tariff, then it is the duty of the Democrats who control the House of Representatives to do their share, and thus impose upon the Senate the burden of rejecting their overtures. But there is still another consideration which exposes the insincerity of avoiding the issue because the Senate is Republican. It is Republican by only *two* votes on strict party questions if the Readjusters of Virginia do not vote with the Democrats, and the record of the tariff-revision bill in the last Congress shows that the Senate was more liberal than the House in its reception of the proposed tariff reductions.

Another evidence of avoidance is found in the common retort that the Republicans are busying themselves gratuitously with speculation as to what the Democrats will do with the tariff question in the next session of Congress. Not at all. The tariff question concerns the whole country. The Republicans, who controlled the last Congress, were confronted with it, and their response was the passage of a bill which, if not entirely satisfactory to the revenue reformers, was at least in the right direction as far as it went, and was the only attempt which has been made to modify the war tariff, notwithstanding the Democrats were for six years in the position to take such a step. The responsibility is now upon the Democrats. It is for them to say whether they will go any further in the direction of tariff reform. They cannot shirk this responsibility without confirming the popular belief that the Democratic party is still incompetent for important public affairs.

These various conditions indicate a widespread disposition in the Democratic leaders to play the coward and dodge the tariff question in the next Presidential campaign as they attempted to do in the last campaign. But their leaders should take timely notice that they will not be able to do so successfully. The Speakership contest will be sure to force the issue upon them. Around Randall will rally all the cowards, dodgers, and protection Democrats. The free traders will fight him, and in that battle the spoils-seeking party will not be able to ignore the tariff issue.

A HIGH-LICENSE VICTORY.

The election of the Hon. William A. Day as Mayor of Champaign was a substantial victory for high license against the strongest opposition that could be combined, and as the issue involved concerned the people of the whole State, and to some extent the success of the measure now pending in the Legislature, there is good reason for congratulating Mr. Day upon his election and for the friends of high license to take fresh heart and press the fight still more vigorously to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Day is a high-license Democrat. His course as a member of the Legislature has exposed him to the hostility and menace of the Haines-Beardsley-McDonald crowd. He went into the Mayoralty fight with almost everything against him. Though running upon a special issue, and though Democrats and Republicans had joined in the call for him to be a candidate, party feeling could not be entirely overcome, and he had confronting him at the very outset a Republican majority of between 200 and 300, led by both the local Republican papers. The cheap-whisky Democratic leaders at Springfield issued their orders for Day's defeat. They said he must never see daylight for the Mayoralty of Champaign City. As a dispatch from there says:

> The whisky forces had here massed their entire strength and made a desperate struggle, intending to show the Bourbons in the General Assembly that the temperance issue was not a popular one. Jim Beardsley, the Rock Island Republican Postmaster, and Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, the Cook County Democratic Secretary, managed the canvass against Day. Several "barrels" of money contributed by the saloon-keepers were opened, and a systematic attempt was laid to purchase votes. This was in a measure successful, but by no means to the extent hoped for by the manipulators of the campaign. The curious spectacle was presented of rabid Prohibitionists working hand in hand with the keepers of low doggeries. The rumsellers had threatened to punish Mr. Day for his course in the Legislature, and now feel very sore over the species of chastisement administered him today.

Yes, it was a curious spectacle to see the rabid teetotalists, with the fanatical inconsistency which so often characterizes them, join hands with the Liquor League to beat the high-license candidate. These cranks rather than have a thousand-dollar license, which will wipe out all the irresponsible doggeries and low whisky dens and minimize the evils of the liquor traffic, fought in partnership with the keepers of the rumholes to defeat the high-license candidate.

Against this evil combination of saloon-keepers and fanatics Mr. Day took the field and beat his heterogeneous opponents by forty majority. It was a great victory. It would have been a great victory if he had gained it by one majority. He went into the fight upon the platform that high license is the best practical remedy for the evils of intemperance and the only agency which can extirpate the low doggeries. He knew that so long as low license prevailed the number of these doggeries would constantly increase and their consequent evils would steadily grow. He believed that prohibition never prohibited drinking, as it has been tried hundreds of times and always failed, because it always attacks the evil on the wrong side. It was to punish him and to terrify other Democrats in the Legislature who intended to vote for the High-License bill that the low-license Democrats and the Liquor League under Haines and Beardsley bent all their efforts to defeat him, but it was to no purpose. He has defeated them, and other high-license Democrats will be all the more firmly grounded in their opposition to low license by this fresh illustration of the popular sentiment.

THE DETROIT FREE-TRADE CONFERENCE.

Opposition to the favoritism of the tariff, even as revised, is a "Lost Cause," according to the anxious politicians, who can foresee only a disruption of their clumsy efforts at party harmony if the question of tariff slavery once gets into the hands of the protection abolitionists. The utterances of the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, who said the other day that the tariff question was the fundamental National issue of the time and the Free-Trade Conference which has just been held at Detroit are only two out of countless straws on the surface of current discussion. The tariff subsidy question, as far as can be judged from the remarks of politicians who are setting their sails to the popular breezes and from the drift of editorial remark in our exchanges, is at this moment the topic uppermost of all.

An admirer of the Hon. Thomas Hendricks expressed the fervid opinion the other day that that straddling statesman's views on the tariff were just "the thing." When asked what they were he finally confessed he couldn't tell, but he felt sure they were all right. This is precisely the effect the cunning fellows who are putting up their lightning rods to catch any Presidential electricity that may come their way want to produce. They wish their followers to be sure that their views are of unexampled orthodoxy, but they take precious care to leave the dimmest possible impressions in their minds as to what their views are.

The equivocations of the studied political utterances of the day make the outspoken declarations of the Detroit Free-Trade Conference all the more refreshing. The address adopted by the conference is short and direct. It denounces the levying of taxes for protection in the name of the manufacturer, and the farmer, and the workingman, as well as the general "consumer." It calls the protectionists monopolists, as they are, and boldly and clearly asserts the fundamental doctrine which THE TRIBUNE has so constantly reiterated that the levy of taxes on the public for private benefit is unconstitutional. It is from this latter position that the anti-protectionists must make their final and victorious onslaught against the monopolists and syndicates. The doctrines of the free-trade address, that protection lowers wages and that it compels the farmer to sell against the competition of the world while he must buy of those who are shielded by law from the competition that might give him lower prices, put the subsidy protectionists on the defensive in a way exceedingly disadvantageous to them.

Another capital point made by the address is, that the laborer has to submit to absolute free trade in imported labor while his employer is protected against imported-goods competition. This state of things will be endured by the workingmen only so long as is required for them to find it out. Men who work for wages by the day and the week are not as a rule as well informed nor as sagacious as those who employ them. Their lesser acquirements in the knowledge of affairs are one reason of their being day laborers and not employers. They have taken as true in their ignorance what was told them by the hired speakers and writers about the effects of subsidy protection. They have been made to believe that it was benevolent legislation by the protection bosses to keep up their wages. When they learn that its purpose is to enable their bosses to tax them to make up the dividends they pay on their watered manufacturing stock, and that it lowers the average of wages by just as much as the manufacturing syndicate suck out of the consumers in the way of tariff they will be more anxious than any one to topple over the whole evil robber system.

VETOING APPROPRIATION ITEMS IN NEW YORK.

The excellent good sense as well as the practical results of the provision in the New York State Constitution by which the Governor has the right to veto or approve any item or items of an appropriation bill are shown by the way it has been applied to the annual bill for supplying deficiences in the appropriations. Prior to the time when this limited veto was passed this bill had been made the vehicle for imposing the most extravagant expenditures upon the people. Gov. Cornell used his power with great judgment and discrimination. The bill of 1880 was reduced from $1,575,273 to $627,237. The next year he struck out $103,000 and last year $326,863. By the use of this power he saved the people of New York over one million dollars and defeated numerous schemes of corruption and plunder.

The new Democratic Executive, Gov. Cleveland, has already shown that he is disposed to use the same veto power, and although the supply bill of the present year is not an extravagant one he has weeded it out very effectually by reducing it from $626,000 to $375,704. Some items are thrown out because they are excessive, others because they belong to the new Board of Claims, others because they are for gratuities, others because they are for legislative investigations which were unnecessary, and many because they have no excuse of any kind. The *Times* says: "The most noteworthy objects vetoed are those giving $20,000 to the Catholic Protectory, paying the counsel fees of Judge Westbrook and of the Assemblymen whose seats were contested, and providing for the circulation in foreign countries of the preposterous book, 'The Public Service of the State of New York.' The reasons given in these cases are sound and sufficient."

The success of this veto power in New York and Pennsylvania, where it is also exercised, ought to be a reminder to the people of Illinois that they will have a duty to perform when the constitutional amendment passed by their Legislature and making similar provision comes before them for approval. Nothing is so much needed as this veto power, which Mayors in Illinois can exercise but which has not yet been given to the Governor, where it is most needed. It seems to be a settled conviction on the part of legislators that they are at perfect liberty to squander the public funds and that they must not be called to account for it. With such a wholesome restraint upon them as the power of the Governor to veto any item in a bill without vetoing the whole bill, less money will be thrown away. If, for instance, they discover that they cannot go upon a junketing tour without paying for it out of their own pockets they will not be likely to go. That any and every Governor will execute the power freely there need be no doubt, for no act that he can perform will receive such enthusiastic support from the people at large without regard to party. A Governor who will veto Treasury raids need not fear any loss of popularity.

THE New York *Herald* of Monday printed a number of letters from Congressmen from Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, Mississippi, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. The list of letters is so short and so deficient that it supplies no clew as to the outcome of the struggle. But showing, as it does, that three of the responding Congressmen were for Randall as an outspoken advocate of protection, and seventeen are divided up among Cox, Carlisle, and other free-trade members, it is a proof that the tariff issue will be the basis of the struggle. Whether the free-trade Democrats will be able to unite upon a candidate; whether one or two of the so-called free-trade candidates are not in the field for the purpose of dividing the free-trade vote; whether the position Randall has taken in favor of abolishing the whisky and tobacco taxes will not attract to his support a large proportion of the Southern Democrats who are more interested in free whisky and tobacco than in the tariff schedule; whether the timorous leaders will not throw their influence against a broad assertion of revenue-reform—all these contingencies can only be determined when the struggle shall come. But in the meantime it is evident that the tariff spectre will not down at the bidding of the astute Democratic politicians who wish to be rid of it. Mr. Roswell P. Flower, a prominent New York ex-Congressman, declared in an interview published in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday last that the Democratic policy will be to suppress tariff discussions, to await the effects of the new law, to lie low, to dodge, to squirm, to "trim," and to shirk their responsibility. They may try to do so, but they will not be able to carry out any such program. The campaign for the Speakership will intervene and throw them entirely off their reckonings. They will not be permitted to skulk under the band-wagon, but must face the music and show their colors.

THE release of Healy and Davitt is another proof that the English Radicals have abandoned the policy of coercion and commenced the policy of conciliation in Ireland. The imprisonment of both men was a mistake, but now that the Gladstone Government, as in the case of Parnell and Dillon before, have made acknowledgment of the mistake, tardy though it be, the Irish people should receive the acknowledgment in a friendly spirit. Neither Davitt nor Healy has suffered by his mild and nominal imprisonment. It gave them, in fact, a perhaps much-needed rest. The restraint on them could not have been very great. Both have been permitted to write letters to the public press denouncing the British Government and the Pope; both were permitted to receive friends daily; and both had very pleasant quarters in the Dublin Jail—which was hardly a jail to them, but a hotel. How much better it would have been for the bellicose Mr. O'Kelly, of the New York *Herald*, if he had been in their place. It would have prevented him from making himself ridiculous lately. The Gladstone Government has been magnanimous, and the Irish can afford to be somewhat forgiving. Even the dynamitards may find it in their hearts to forego blowing up the British Empire for some time to come.

THERE has been a revival in the upper rooms over Haverly's Theatre. The Iroquois Club, which was so thoroughly paralyzed by the "best Mayor's" speech at the Jefferson banquet some weeks ago, has become remagnetized into life. It held a meeting last evening and hurled defiance at "our Carter" by renewing its allegiance to the cause of commercial freedom and revenue reform. The Democrats of the aboriginal name go further. They oppose the election of Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, to the Speakership of the next House. Should it result in his favor, they would regard it as not only a great misfortune to their party, but as a National calamity; and parenthetically it may be observed that these "Silk Stockings" have so far abandoned State sovereignty as to spell it "National," with a great big "N." It is strange how the few advanced Democrats always seize upon a Republican measure and make it their own with the hope of obtaining some of the crumbs of office, but the great bulk of the rank and file never follow them. Democracy never learns and never forgets.

AT last the Government has taken a step toward the exploration of Alaska. Lieut. Schwatka, the Arctic explorer, has been detailed by the War Department to go there with two other officers and three privates upon an exploring expedition to last six months. He is instructed to ascend the Chilcat river to its sources, and then cross over the dividing ridge to the presumed source of the Yukon. This he is to follow to its mouth. The experience and energy of the head of this little party give assurance that valuable results will follow their investigations. It is true, this is a beggarly force to send out for the exploration of the resources of so vast and important a region as Alaska, but any effort to break up the corner on this great territory which has been too long enjoyed by the Alaska Commercial Company must be welcomed as good as far as it goes.

A FEW days ago the Washington dispatches stated that sporadic cases of pleuro-pneumonia had been discovered among the cows in the District. An autopsy has been made on another of the bovine victims, but the experts arrived at different conclusions. The veterinarian of the Agricultural Department is authority for the statement that the animal did not die from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and that there is no possible occasion for any alarm. Hog-cholera has been exterminated, as all attempts to procure any of the virus for experimental purposes have failed.

BEGINNING next Sunday Vanderbilt will sever long-existing relations with the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk, and will throw the entire through passenger-service of the Michigan Central via the Canada Southern. The running time of Vanderbilt trains between Chicago and New York will be shortened, and an effort will be made to secure the lion's share of patronage for the Michigan Central and the Vanderbilt system. A war of rates is regarded as a probable outcome of the new arrangement.

[NEW YORK *World*.]—We note a press dispatch from London to the effect that John Pender, M. P., and Chairman of the Direct United Cable Company, has made the official statement that there is very little fear of competition in the cable business for the reason that the present lines are capable of doing *three times* the amount of business that they are now transacting. We are glad to hear that the capacity of the existing cables is so good. We now assume there may be an early reduction in rates. The Direct Cable people recently doubled their high rates (50 cents a word) upon the theory that they could only handle a certain amount of business. Now that it is discovered that the work can be tripled without overtaxing the capacity of their wires it will be wise on the part of the managers to lower their tariff, and give the public the benefit of their facilities. The increased business would more than compensate for the difference in tolls, and both sides of the Atlantic would be benefited. Mr. John Pender, M. P., is very anxious, we believe, to take his place in the Peerage. His ambition assumes that shape. The American people have treated Mr. Pender with great kindness and courtesy, and they would like very much to see him a Peer, but they will not second the movement unless he ceases to be a monopolist and lowers the cable rates.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that ex-Congressman Aldrich, who left Washington last evening, is quite familiar with the work on the Chicago Custom-House. Speaking of the investigation of the Supervising Architect's office, he said that, without wishing to prejudice matters, he thought there could be no doubt of the guilt of Hill. He says also that it is notorious that Chicago bidders of high responsibility were systematically passed over, although they were able to put in lower bids than New York parties, partly because they were on the ground and partly because Chicago is ahead of the rest of the country in the practical building of such articles as elevators and other appliances for high buildings. Yet, to the best of his knowledge, no Chicago competitor was allowed to furnish a solitary article for the new Custom-House there. It is therefore difficult for the disappointed contractors to believe that their failure to subsidize the proper authorities gratuitously had not something to do with their lack of success. He furthermore expresses his belief that the present investigating committee will bring in a whitewashing report.

THE action of some of the Aldermen at the last meeting of the Council in trying to disturb Barnum's occupancy of the Lake-Front would seem to indicate that the great showman for once has been derelict in his duty of providing them with abundance of admissions for themselves and retainers. He might take a pointer from the action of "Father" Gosche, who managed Theodore Thomas' business so many years. One night the orchestra was to play in the court-house of a Michigan town, and during the day Gosche received a note from the Town Clerk that no license would be issued unless complimentary tickets were sent to the Councilmen. The tickets were sent with reserved seats which located the Councilmen by themselves in the jury-box, where they were the victims of the audience during the entire evening. It is possible that Barnum might accommodate our Aldermen in some such conspicuous manner where they might compete with the other attractions of the "own and only."

[NEW YORK *Times*.]—An ultra high-tariff paper published in Chicago has found that, as we have frequently pointed out, the manufacturers of the country are by no means united in regard to the future of the tariff. It accuses the New England manufacturers of working for free trade. Their "influence," it says, "at Washington last winter was insidiously directed in the main against the protectionist policy, on the theory that a tariff high enough to build up and extend the cotton manufacture in the South and West would destroy New England's vantage ground in the American market." The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, in quoting this, adds: "The time is not far distant when New England will be ready to accommodate the South with all the free trade clamored for in certain quarters." A Republican paper denouncing the cotton manufacturers of New England as opposed to protection and a Democratic paper warning the South against them as free-traders are signs of the times which we commend to those eager statesmen who imagine that the Republican party has perfectly plain sailing in the matter of the tariff.

[NEW YORK *Times*.]—There is a duty on friction-matches imported into this country of 35 per cent. It is continued in the tariff which goes into operation the 1st of July, having been placed in the law on Mr. Bayard's own motion. It is not levied for revenue, the total return from it last year being only $781.88. It does, however, fill exactly the bill of indictment drawn against the tariff generally by Mr. Bayard, because it enables the combination of match-manufacturers, with headquarters at Wilmington, Del., in Mr. Bayard's own State, to take, through the agency of the National Government, the property of match-consumers and bestow it upon themselves. If it were not for this tax the matches made in Canada for about two-thirds of the cost in the United States could be obtained by the consumer at a price considerably below that exacted by Mr. Bayard's constituents.

THE English scheme of pacifying Ireland by depopulating it does not meet with the approval of Mr. John Morley, who descended from the editorial chair of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to a seat in Parliament. In a recent address to his constituents at Liverpool he very forcibly pointed out that there must be something wrong in their land and industrial systems when such vast accumulations of the waste and refuse of humanity were piled up, and he thought the best course was to seek to remove these wrongs rather than to evade the difficulty for a short time by putting the visible results of error out of the way. These are the views of a statesman. The course of the aristocracy who are deporting the victims of their greed from the fatherland is that of men who are enemies of their kind.

THE New York *Sun* suggests that the Rev. Jo Cook, of Boston, be engaged to give an exhibition sparring-match in that city, and it promises him a bigger crowd and more gate-money than he could realize from the most sensational prelude he ever delivered. His boast of vast physical prowess is held to place him in the category with other pugilists, and his portrait may be anticipated in the leading sporting papers. Jo Coburn, John Sullivan, Jo Cook, and Tug Wilson will doubtless make an interesting group. The N. Y. *Tribune* makes the following well-considered suggestion to Jo Cook:

> Don't thrash Gill [the Indianapolis raw-beef drummer], but get him in a secluded spot, where he can't shoot and where he can't get away, and read him one of the Boston Monday lectures. That would quiet him permanently, and thus cure him indirectly of the raw-meat habit.

A LOCAL paper says: "The throwing out of the Albright case by the Judge does not in the smallest degree prove, even by implication, the innocence of any of the parties connected with it. The case was thrown out because the principal witness was so notorious a liar and perjurer that his evidence was of no value. Albright now has the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that this liar and perjurer was once his partner in his attempt to convict Dixon; in other words, he owes his escape to the fact that the man who was once his assistant and co-operator in an attempt to convict another official is such a liar that his testimony will not be admitted in a court of justice."

RICHARD A. PROCTOR, the astronomer, sometimes descends from the starry hights to give his opinions on sublunary affairs. In a letter to the London *Times* on tight lacing he says:

> Yet there is an advantage which you overlook in the fashion of tight lacing, even to the pegtop point: it marks the tight lacer as the fit partner for the male of her kind, for the being with no eye for form or proportion, no power of appreciating the virtue as well as beauty of health and activity, the creature which finds its highest development in the "fop" and "fribble" of former times, and in the brainless "masher" of our own day. Pinched waists and shallow brainpans should marry and intermarry till waists contracted and brains grew shallower to the vanishing point.

THE New York *Graphic* gives in its issue of June 1 a series of pictures which depict the different phases of the Rev. Jo Cook's untimely and disastrous criticism of the Indianapolis drummer who ate raw beefsteak. In the earlier scenes of the drama Mr. Cook is represented as a very positive and ferocious person indeed, but when the drummer resents his impertinent remark concerning raw steak the Bostonian is at once stricken with abject terror and shows the white flag very conspicuously. The fact seems to be that Cook tried to bluff a much smaller man than himself, and failed so utterly as to excite the contempt of everybody to whom the matter has become known.

THE Springfield *Republican* on Mr. Cook's peculiar ideas of journalism:

> Joseph Cook delivered himself of a "prelude" at Chicago recently, in which he told all that is known about journalism, with much that only Josephus could have found out. He declared, "I myself have a secretary who goes through the press and absorbs the trash, leaving to me the gems and curious bits." As nearly as we understand the jocook language this means that the Monday Lectureship, like many other public characters, employs a man to cut out what the newspapers say about him. The classification of clippings is eminently characteristic. Those which laud Cook are "gems," and those which do not are "curious bits," all the rest being "trash."

IN wondering who would write Perry Belmont's speeches after William Henry Hurlbert's departure for Europe the *Graphic* neither conveyed a "honeyed compliment" to Mr. Belmont nor a "gratuitous insult" to Mr. Hurlbert, as intimated by the Philadelphia *Press*. It merely wanted to express a delicate commiseration with the unfortunate young Democrat who will so soon be deprived of the services of his truly able assistant. Maybe the Philadelphia *Press* is not aware that for several years past Mr. Hurlbert has occupied a seat in Congress to a considerable extent.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

A CORRESPONDENT thus sums up his observations of Western inroads on Eastern journalism: "The *Times* is run by John Reed, of Chicago; the *Herald* by Nordhoff, of Indiana, and Ballard Smith, of Kentucky; the *Tribune* by Reid, of Cincinnati, O.; the *Sun* by Dana, from Chicago; the *World* by Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis; the *Post* by Schurz, from Milwaukee, and White, of Chicago; the Associated Press by William Henry Smith, of Chicago." This is very shocking indeed, but Mr. Dana must not be set down as a Western man. He is a native of Massachusetts.

THE demand made for tariff reform in 1876 was stronger than that made in 1880, and Democrats are persuaded that Mr. Tilden was elected on the platform that contained that demand. The battle of 1880 was lost through the cowardice of the Democratic leaders as well as the purchase of voters effected by Dorsey and his co-workers. Just now the tariff is the most clearly-defined issue presented. The Democratic party cannot dodge that issue nor hedge upon it. It must be met, and met fearlessly.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

SAID a friend of ex-Secretary Blaine recently: "You say, as coming from him, that the recent story of Dorsey's where he said Blaine had broken friendship with Bob Ingersoll, and had tried to keep him out of the Chicago Convention, is a lie made up out of whole cloth. Blaine is not a resident of the District of Columbia, and did not try to influence its choice of delegates. The relations of Blaine and Ingersoll are friendly so far as the former knows."

COMPLETE official returns of the special election for Representative in Congress in the Third District of West Virginia show that the majority of C. P. Snyder, Democrat, over James H. Brown, Republican, was 1,230, the complete vote being: Brown, 8,391; Snyder, 9,621; scattering, 4. The vote of the district last November was: Butrick, Republican, 5,814; Kenna, Democrat, 10,279; Reynolds, Greenbacker, 1,394; Democratic plurality, 4,465.

THE Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times* (Dem.) expresses the opinion that Congressman Abram S. Hewitt's speech at the opening of the great Brooklyn-New York bridge resembles in its massiveness the profoundest efforts of Webster, lightened up by the keen, intuitive prescience peculiar to Clay and Seward. (Oh!)

A PROFESSOR who got very angry at the interruption of a workingman while he was explaining the operation of a machine in a factory strolled away in a huff and asked another man: "Who is that fellow that pretends to know more than I do about that instrument?" "O he is the man that invented it," was the answer.

THE moment the question is seriously raised in this country whether we shall be made parties to the perturbation of peoples in foreign lands, through citizens born on this or the other side of the ocean, the negative will be so pronounced as to be understood.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

MR. WILLIAM L. SCOTT has given $20,000 to the Hamot and St. Vincent Hospitals in Erie, Pa., in forty-year 5 per cent railroad bonds. The interest only is to be used for ten years, and if at the expiration of that time the hospitals are in existence the bonds become their absolute property.

A MAIL route was recently established in Nebraska at the solicitation of Senator Manderson and Representative Valentine. The other day Senator Van Wyck called at the Post-Office Department and urged its discontinuance, representing that the service was not required.

AN independent party has been started by the Boston Reform Club to beat Butler. It is understood that they will skin the old reprobate, tan the hide a la Tewksbury, and present it to the Trustees of Harvard College to be placed in the Agassiz Museum of Natural History.

WHEN the postal clerk in the post-office at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, post-marked a letter addressed to Saskatchewan Territory, the other day, it exploded, blowing the stamp out of his hand and tearing the letter in pieces.

THE types cut down the bequests of the Stone will to his two daughters by $594,000. Instead of only giving them $6,000 in bonds and mortgages the will leaves to each $600,000, in order that their husbands may not be altogether dependent on the generosity or liberality of their wives for pocket-money the will bequeaths to each husband—John Hay and Samuel Mather—$100,000 of the face value of the decedent's "best securities."

["TRUTH."]—Meanwhile Samuel, of Greystone and Gramercy, slyly chuckles to himself and says: "Ha! ha! ha! (for Hancock); ho! ho! ho! (for Bayard); he! he! he! (for McDonald); did anybody ever catch me talking or writing on tariff? I draw the line at Jefferson."

A LAKESIDE MUSING.

"You are too tart."

A ghastly, pie-crust pallor that is in strange contrast to the ruddy flush of his new necktie passes swiftly over George W. Simpson's face as Beryl McCloskey speaks these words, and as they stand there together in the dim half-light of the conservatory, the soft perfume of the June roses coming through the open window on the sighing breeze that is kissing the sawbuck whose haggard form is sharply outlined against the woodshed, he feels instinctively that this woman—the only woman he has ever loved, and to win a smile from whom he would brave the horrors of Inferno or go to St. Louis in July—has been making a toy of his affection. The thought is a maddening one, and as it surges through his brain and starts on the return trip almost without a pause the agony is so overpowering that the strong man reels, and would have fallen had not his pants been too tight.

"Do you know what you have said, Beryl?" he asks, bending his face close to hers and looking with a pitiful, pleading, man-on-third-base-and-two-out expression into the beautiful brown eyes that are upturned to his. But there is no light of love in those dusky orbs; no warm, responsive, you-may-hold-me-a-little-while-when-we-get-home-from-the-concert gleam. Around the drooping mouth there are hard, tense lines, and on the white brow, that is fair as the cyclamen leaves scattered over the lawn of Brigton Villa, there comes no rosy flush—sweet messenger of love and trustfulness—nothing but the faint, perfumy odor of homemade bandoline. And as she does not answer him, but stands defiantly, only the irregular cracking of her liver-pad telling of the emotion that Beryl feels, he turns away, steps through the open window upon the veranda, and an instant later is lost to view.

"My God!" exclaims the girl, sobbing as if she had mislaid her shoe-buttoner on matinée day. "I have driven him away!" and hastily pushing aside the honeysuckles that cluster around the window she goes hastily out into the purple twilight that hangs like a mantle over the earth and calls to him.

There is a little stir among the lilacs and syringas, and an instant later George has clasped her to his suspender.

"And you do love me, after all?" he asks.

She laughs softly, as if bewildered by her sudden happiness, and then her eyes fill with tears as she softly strokes his face.

"Yes, darling," is the answer, "and you must come to supper now. We are to have hot biscuits. I made them myself."

"You made them?"

"Yes," she whispers, "made them all by myself."

"Then," he says coldly, "you cannot love me," and starts for the gate. The girl follows him and cries in a low, despairing wail for him to come back. But he does not heed her. On and on he goes, when suddenly she sees him throw up his arms, as the drowning man does when battling with the very air for existence, and disappear forever.

He had stepped into a post-hole.—*From "One Summer and Part of the Fall," by Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

The report that Mr. Moncure D. Conway is failing in health and about to leave England for Australia in hope of benefit from change of climate is contradicted. He is in capital health, and is to visit the antipodes merely on a lecturing tour.

When Senator Anthony visited the Providence *Journal* office the other day he sat at his accustomed desk, refreshed himself with draughts of Pawtuxet water from the old cocoanut dipper, and surprised and gratified all who saw him by his improved appearance.

A fine window in memory of the late Primate of England has been placed in the parish church of Addington. It contains figures of St. Augustine, Archbishop Langton, and Archbishop Tait; and also medallion pictures of Augustine preaching, Langton drawing up the Great Charter, and Tait receiving the American Bishops.

Mr. C. Russell, Q. C., who is coming over to this country with Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge, has an income from his practice of $80,000 a year, and is the champion snuff-sniffer of the English bar. It will be difficult for a hungry American barrister to look without sneezing at a man like that take a pinch of snuff. The Q. C. stands for Queen's Counselor, or Queer Customer, or something like that.

Curious persons need no longer inquire why it is that the husband of Mrs. Langtry does not come over and look after the lady in her somewhat devious career. The matter is fully explained by a paragraph in an English paper, which says that Mr. Langtry is living in a little Welsh village, and receives a weekly remittance from his wife of £3 3s. Doubtless the gentleman would gladly exercise a little conjugal authority, but with a pitiful allowance like this what can a poor man do?

Jeptha Root Simms, the historian of the Mohawk Valley, who died Friday at Fort Plain, N. Y., was born in Connecticut Dec. 31, 1807. He spent most of his life as a clerk in this city and elsewhere and as a railroad station agent. He published, as the result of literary labor in spare hours, a "History of Schoharie County and the Border Wars of New York," "The American Spy," "The Trappers of New York," and "The Frontiersmen of New York." The last-named work he finished only a few weeks before his death.

Prince Napoleon's son is only one of a long line of royal pretenders, refugees, or captives who have entered English schools within the last dozen years. He enters Cheltenham College. It was there that Dr. Jex-Blake first received Prince Aleymayu, son of King Theodore of Abyssinia. Soon after, the Duke of Genoa entered Harrow under Mr. Matthew Arnold. Prince Hassan of Egypt and Prince Sootchai of Siam were not long ago at Oxford. The King of Spain was once at Sandhurst, and Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos the pretender, is now at the Jesuit College near Windsor, while the Woolwich career of the son of Napoleon III. is still fresh in memory.

Mr. Jay Gould and his son went to Port Richmond, Philadelphia, last Saturday, to inspect the Atalanta, Mr. Gould's new steam-yacht. When they reached the main saloon of the vessel their attention was particularly attracted by the fine wood-work of the panels in the walls. Then said the master decorator: "Now, Mr. Gould, if you desire it, I can ornament those panels with your family coat-of-arms." The millionaire turned to his son, and, laughing, said: "I don't know whether we have a coat-of-arms, eh, George?" "Oh," said the latter, with a shrug of the shoulders, "I guess, maybe, we might find one lying somewhere around the house. If you want something neat and pertinent, though, I would suggest a bear and bull." The decorator hastened to expostulate, declaring that such a device amid such surroundings would appear hideous. So the emblem of a bull and bear will not be carved on those panels.

An American tribute to Coleridge—The London *Times* of the 22d ult. says: "As already announced in the *Times*, a bust of the poet S. T. Coleridge is to be placed in Westminster Abbey, the expense being borne by an American admirer, Mrs. Duncan Pell, of Newport, R. I. This lady is the executrix of the late Dr. Alexander Mercer, of Newport, a distinguished divine of the Episcopal Church of America, whose long cherished wish it was to do honor to the memory of Coleridge in the manner proposed, and who had communicated with the late Dean of Westminster on the subject. Dr. Mercer did not live to carry out his wish, but his executrix, unwilling that the scheme should fall through, has generously undertaken to defray the entire cost of the memorial. Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, A. R. A., is to execute the bust. The bust will probably be placed near the statue of Wordsworth in the Baptistry—i. e.: the southwest portion of the nave. The absence of a memorial of Coleridge in the abbey is referred to by Dean Stanley in his 'Memorials of Westminster Abbey.'"

FOREIGN NOTES.

The French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has, by a nearly unanimous vote, elected Mr. Herbert Spencer as correspondent in the section of philosophy, in the place of the late Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Of the late William Chambers the *St. James' Gazette* says: "The great Edinburg publisher lived, like Nestor, through three generations of men, and kept his vigor to the last. Like many active literary men, Mr. Chambers began to write very early in life, and kept on writing almost till his last hour. His first tract was published when he was one-and-twenty; his last series of essays appeared when he was in his 83d year. It is curious to reflect that there has just passed away from among us one who was writing when Byron was alive, and was a well-known and active littérateur before Scott had written his last novels. It was, however, not as an author, but as the twin pioneer with Charles Knight of cheap, sound literature that William Chambers will be remembered."

The other day as the grenadier on guard at Somerset House, London, was standing in the gateway, a lady of certain age, but still attractive and richly robed, accosted him with handsome eulogies of his martial figure and warm approval of the style in which he protected his Queen and country in the great dynamite cris-

Private Thomas Atkins was naturally surprised at this, but his surprise grew when the lady offered him her hand as a reward of his valiant vigilance. The tender was liberally made, and took point from the £50 note the fair enthusiast reached forth. Before the flattered sentinel could act on this strange proposal the policeman on duty interposed with a brutal command to move on and not annoy the sentry. The lady obeyed with graceful courtesies, and wafting kisses at the grenadier till she turned the corner out of sight. Every afternoon this then unknown spinster presented herself and went through the same form, minus the £50 note. She simply entered the gateway, stood opposite the sentry, regarded him with an expression of rapture, addressed him with gestures of ecstasy, assured him of undying attachment, and then passed away, flinging back sweet kisses from her finger-nails. As the sentry was changed every day the lady's passion was clearly regimental rather than individual. It has since been found that she is of high family connection, the sister of a gentleman well known in society, who died recently, leaving her a large fortune. She is allowed to pursue her harmless passion, and a crowd assembles daily to see the transit of Venus across the march of Mars.

AMUSEMENTS.

C. B. Bishop in "Strictly Business" at Haverly's.

Early last week it was announced that an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company—a double one, with bloodhounds—would be seen at Haverly's this week, and the announcement cast a pall over the entire community. Later the tidings were received that the "Uncle Tommers" had canceled, and that C. B. Bishop would appear in "Strictly Business." Immediately upon this there was great rejoicing, for it was welcome news that no two Evas would die and go aloft to the "flies" in Haverly's Theatre, nor would the fierce bloodhounds chase two Eliza Harrises across the floating ice. All this occurred last week, and Mr. Bishop's show did not open until Monday evening. Now there is a doubt in the public mind as to whether the rejoicing was well timed. Mr. Bishop is no stranger to Chicago. At one time he was comedian in one of the stock companies here, and his greatest hit was made in a farce called "Wanted—1,000 Milliners," which was put upon the bill on every occasion. Then he retired from the stage, only to return again in an alleged play called "Widow Bedott," in which he starred under J. H. Haverly's management. Now he comes here in his latest play, "Strictly Business." When a specialty comedian appears as a star in a play written to fit him it is the usual thing to say that the play is absurd and trashy, but it furnishes a vehicle for the comedians' fun, and this statement can safely be reiterated—particularly the first clause—in Mr. Bishop's case. The play is inconsistent, improbable, and trashy in the extreme. The story, what there is of it, is of an American drummer, who goes abroad in the interest of American pork and canned goods. He falls in love with a beautiful Countess, whom he believes to be a Nihilist, but who is in reality the spy of the Russian police in the camp of the Nihilists. She refuses to marry him on account of the difference in their stations, and he immediately becomes a Nihilist. The Czar-killers suspect her, and she has to marry the drummer to avert suspicion. Then she runs away from him, the embargo placed upon American pork ruins him, and he becomes a drunkard in London. The Nihilists send him to Russia as agent for American canned goods, giving him poisoned samples to send the Czar. His Countess discovers the plot, saves him, and all ends happily, while the audience retires quite dazed, and wondering what it is all about.

So much for the play—now for the acting. Mr. Bishop plays the drummer, P. P. Philkins, and tries very hard to extract some fun from the part, but in these efforts he is led to overact, and is too much given to those facial contortions which are termed in the profession "mugging." It is easy to imagine how his acting would create great hilarity in a provincial audience, but it does not appear to be appreciated here. Of the company there is little to be said. Miss Emma Pierce, who plays the heroine, Countess Ora Onanoff, is a very fair actress and acquits herself well in the ridiculous part she is called upon to play. Her toilets, both in castle and cabin, are quite bewildering in their magnificence. Charles W. Day plays the Nihilist student, Ivan Issaakoff, fairly well, and Miss Aify Perry makes a pert maid as Lucy Wickham. Of the remainder of the cast nothing need be said.

The play was very well put upon the stage. It will be given until next Sunday evening. The audiences have been fair.

Amusement Notes.

The next attraction at Haverly's Theatre will be Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels, who open next Monday evening.

Miss Ober, Marie Stone, W. H. Macdonald, and Miss Philipps, of the Boston Ideals, sailed for Europe on the Abyssinia yesterday afternoon.

Young's "Rajah," at the Madison Square, and Frichett's "Thunderbolt," at the Union Square, were the two new New York productions Monday evening.

Claude De Haven, at one time a circus and dramatic agent and parent of many "snaps," is now the editor of a new Providence weekly called *The Indicator*.

Joseph J. Levy writes from San Francisco that he has been reëngaged by Lawrence Barrett for next season, including the European trip. He will act as business manager.

There was a very large crowd in attendance at the circus last evening, and the performance was given as usual, the full program being strictly adhered to and no acts skipped.

Gerald Eyre, of the "Monte Cristo" party, left for New York Sunday afternoon. He will be here again one week from Friday on his way to join "The Silver King" company in San Francisco.

Yesterday Mr. Barnum received from a man he never heard of a cool request for a pass. He returned the note indorsed as follows: "Such a ruinous curiosity we do not have in our show. P. T. Barnum."

Lee Townsend, late Treasurer of T. W. Keene's company, has been engaged by Will J. Davis to go out ahead of the Chicago Ideal opera company, which opens its season at Springfield, Ill., next Monday evening.

Miss Selena Fetter, the young débutante who is to appear at the Grand Opera-House next Monday evening, arrived in this city Monday morning, and is stopping at the Palmer House. She is rehearsing daily with her company.

Edmund K. Collier, M. J. Jordan, and the other members of the company engaged to produce the new play, "The Power of Money," at McVicker's next Monday evening, arrived in the city Monday morning and met for rehearsal in the afternoon.

Charles Warner, of the Adelphi Theatre, London, who made such a success as Copeau in "Drink," has been secured by Messrs. Shook and Collier as leading man at the Union Square Theatre for next season. The season will be opened with Robert Buchanan's "Storm-Beaten," in which Mr. Warner is now playing the leading rôle in London with great success.

Harry Phillips, business manager for Thomas W. Keene, arrived in the city from Winnipeg Saturday afternoon with Manager Hayden. The latter went directly to New York, and will spend the summer at his home on the Hudson, while his star will summer at his Brooklyn residence. Mr. Phillips reports a successful season. He has been engaged again for next season, and will spend most of his summer here.

Miss St. Quinten, who has been so ill here that her company were obliged to lie idle, left with them last evening for St. Louis, where they appear next Monday evening at the Pickwick Theatre in a new musical comedy, entitled "The Silver Rock," by Sam V. Steele, of this city. The short tour of the company in Scott Marble's "Voudoo Violet" was disastrous, and a member of the company, who withdrew from it here, stated last evening that Mr. Fox, who, with his wife and child, had been with the party, had caused the attachment of some bill-trunks for arrearage in salaries amounting to about $130.

The entertainment arranged by Mr. W. A. Havemeyer for the benefit of the building fund of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Riverside, Ill., drew an excellent audience at Central Music-Hall last night. Some of our best local singers participated, and the concerted music was especially enjoyable. The Chickering and St. Cecilia Quartet sang together, apart, and in various combinations, and always acceptably. The soprano soloist, Mrs. Jennie Moore-Browne, was heralded as "late of the Crystal Palace Concerts, London." Any existing impression that only first-class artists are employed at these concerts was dispelled last evening, especially after hearing the encore number. The concert calls for no special criticism, as all the participants have been so often heard here before. It is a matter of regret, however, that it was probably the last public appearance of the Chickering Quartet as at present constituted.

FOREIGN.

It Is Thought the Invincibles Poisoned a Dublin Inn-Keeper.

Earl Rosebery, One of Gladstone's Under-Secretaries, Resigns in Anger.

Edward Harrington, M. P., Again in Prison—History of His Case.

Queen Victoria's Health the Subject of Rather Highly-Colored Newspaper Reports.

German Soldiers Poisoned—The War in Tonquin—King Coffee on His Throne.

POISON.

IT IS THOUGHT THAT THE INVINCIBLES POISONED AS WELL AS SLEW THEIR VICTIMS.

DUBLIN, June 5.—It is rumored that the Invincibles have extensively used poison in removing obnoxious persons. The police are investigating numbers of cases of suspicious deaths in the last few years, especially the case of a hotelkeeper named Jury, of Dublin, who died a fortnight after the Phenix Park murders. From disclosures by informers the authorities do not doubt that Jury was poisoned. The reasons alleged for the poisoning is that he inadvertently opened a letter addressed to Tynan, who was staying at Jury's Hotel. Jury discovered that the letter contained directions in regard to a secret society. Fearing the vengeance of the members of the society Jury destroyed the letter. A waiter, however, informed Tynan that Jury had a letter for him. It is thought Jury's removal was then decided upon.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE GERMAN SOLDIERS.

BERLIN, June 5.—One hundred and forty-three soldiers, stationed at Posen, were accidentally poisoned yesterday. The condition of the men is dangerous.

LORD ROSEBERY MAD.

GLADSTONE'S EMBARRASSMENTS MULTIPLYING.

LONDON, June 5.—In a recent debate in the House of Commons, Sir William Harcourt, the Home Secretary, implied that Lord Rosebery, in the capacity of Under Secretary for the Home Department, was specially charged with Scotch interests merely as a temporary plan intended to propitiate the Scotch members. The statement of the Home Secretary has offended Lord Roseberry, who, on entering the House of Lords today, took a seat apart from his colleagues. He has evidently threatened to resign, and it is asserted that he has already written to Premier Gladstone acquainting him of such intention. It is still hoped that the matter will be settled.

A LATER DISPATCH.

LONDON, June 5.—Lord Rosebery has resigned the office of Under-Secretary of the Home Department.

John Tomlinson Hibbert, member of Parliament for Oldham, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, has been appointed Lord Rosebery's successor. The resignation is due to recent expressions of feeling in the House of Commons that the Under-Secretary for the Home Department should be a member of the House of Commons.

[Lord and Lady Rosebery keep a big house, and wield a powerful social influence. The resignation of the Under-Secretary is by no means a fortunate thing for Gladstone.]

HARRINGTON, M. P.

HE IS AGAIN IN PRISON.

DUBLIN, June 5.—Edward Harrington, the editor of the Kerry *Sentinel*, and a printer of that paper have each been sentenced to imprisonment for six months on account of the publication in the office of the *Sentinel* of a placard inviting persons who wished to join the Invincibles to attend a meeting. They will appeal from their sentences. Two compositors on the paper pleaded guilty to assisting in the publication of the placard, and each was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

[Mr. Harrington has recently been a thorn in the side of the British Government. His questions in the House of Commons have so annoyed Gladstone that the Premier has thought seriously of the invention of further gags for the protection of the Ministry. Mr. Harrington has been out of prison but forty-nine days, having served a full term at Galway under the first Coercion act of the present Government. He publicly deplored the action of Dr. Gallagher and his apostles, who had, just at the time of his liberation, made their enormous sensation in London. In the matter of the Invincibles Mr. Harrington had nothing to say. About two weeks ago Mr. Harrington's newspaper at Wales, the Kerry *Sentinel*, printed a call for recruits to join the veritable Invincibles. The article was headed "To Hell with the Queen." The newspaper was immediately suppressed.

May 28 Mr. Harrington asked leave in the House of Commons to move adjournment on the question of the seizure of his paper. The requisit forty members did not rise, and the House divided as to whether Harrington be heard or not, the vote resulting 137 for and 135 against. Harrington denied all knowledge of the poster inviting people to join the Invincibles. He characterized the action of the Government as unusually harsh and without precedent. He said that the poster was infamous and he was convinced nobody in his office would venture to issue such a notice in his absence. He believed it was a decoy issued for the purpose of injuring him.

Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, accused Harrington of trying to prejudice in the House a case that would shortly come into court.

Parnell said that the Government had grossly abused its powers, as defined by the Crimes act.

The trial of the printers having opened at Tralee, Mr. Harrington left London May 29 for Ireland to give the Irish Executive an opportunity for justifying in his (Harrington's) person the Government's action in regard to his newspaper. This opportunity the Government has eagerly seized, probably more for keeping the troublesome Irish member out of Parliament than to punish him for a crime committed by somebody else.]

QUEEN VICTORIA.

FURTHER RATHER SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS REGARDING HER HEALTH.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—The *Herald's* cable gives a statement of a correspondent who has made it his business to interview a "well-known and influential member of the inner court circle" in relation to the Queen's health. He was informed that severe dropsical symptoms had set in and that the Queen's condition was considered so unsafe that her doctors all protested against the present journey in Scotland. The only reason the doctors assented to her removal was the inability of her Majesty to get about. The hurt of her leg has minimized her outdoor exercise. This has been most sadly missed; but it is thought that the fresh air of Balmoral will in a great degree make up for it. The immediate result of this cessation of outdoor life has been fit after fit of serious depression. This melancholy has frightened the doctors, and, added to the internal morbidity of the system, is causing all who know to anticipate at no very late date at least the Queen being confined as a confirmed invalid to her bed.

CONQUEST.

THE FIGHT NEAR HANOI.

PARIS, June 4.—The official report from Tonquin in regard to the recent hostilities near Hanoi states that Capt. Riviere was killed while endeavoring to prevent the capture of a gun, and which was subsequently recovered. The French column retreated in good order. The wounded were carried back to Hanoi. The dead were left behind. The enemy lost 113 men.

AT PRESENT

the situation at Hanoi is reassuring. Two companies of troops started from Halphong for Hanoi the 27th ult. The commander at Fort Nam Din telegraphs that he is able to repel any attack.

INTERVIEW WITH A CHINESE OFFICIAL.

PARIS, June 5.—The Marquis Tseng, Chinese representative at Paris, London, and St. Petersburg, who represented China at the coronation of the Czar, has been interviewed at Moscow. He said diplomatic relations between France and China would certainly cease if the former operated in Tonquin without having previously arranged with China. He said he doubted whether the mission to Pekin of Tricou, the new French representative, would succeed, as he would offer even less reasonable terms than were contained in the adequate treaty offered by Bouree, the retiring representative. It was possible, he said, that China would not act directly, but the situation might become dangerous, owing to the existence of a Chinese war party; China had decided to recognize the treaty of 1862 in regard to Cochin China, and even that of 1874, provided that France intervened in Tonquin affairs solely at the request of China's vassal, the King of Annam. Even if China remained neutral France would probably have to make her preparations to insure success in Tonquin ten times greater than she seemed to anticipate.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

It is stated that the principal object of the Cabinet council today was to examine, in view of a rupture with China, a plan for a campaign against China, supplied by an officer familiar with the country.

CHINA PREPARING FOR WAR.

SHANGHAI, June 5.—[Special Cable.]—War is inevitable unless France abandons her pretensions in Annam. Li Hung Chang, who has been severely criticised by the Tsung Li Yamen, or Council of Mandarins, because of his conciliatory attitude toward France, is now convinced that there is no way out of the difficulty except by fighting. The Council of Mandarins has decided to mobilize the Chinese army. The greatest activity prevails in the camps of instruction at Tehili, Kiangnam, and Ho Nan, and at the naval arsenals of Shanghai and Foo Chow fifty batteries of artillery have been equipped to take the field against France, and are now concentrated at Tien Tsin awaiting transportation to Annam. The forts all along the coast of the Gulf of Pechele are being strengthened. The following are the vessels which will, in a few days, be fully prepared for active service: Two steel-plated corvets, built at Stettin after the model of the Sachsen, and armed with twelve-inch Krupp guns, provided with torpedo apparatus of the latest European pattern; two steel cruisers, built in England, and armed with Armstrongs and Gatlings; six iron gunboats of English build; six steel gunboats of English build; four steel torpedo boats, built at Stettin; and several gunboats, constructed at the Shanghai Arsenal.

THE ALLIANCE.

ITS STRENGTH RIDICULED.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—[Special Cable.]—It is always a sinister and disquieting omen when the official or inspired organs of the leading European capitals begin to compare the strength of effective forces and armaments. Their utterances of this character usually mask, if they do not express a menace, and are accepted as revealing a willingness to fight without very gross provocation. In fact the recurrence of periodic wars is seen to be inevitable when such vast standing armies are maintained, and it is for this reason that so much attention is given to the utterances of journals which are known to voice the sentiments of the German, Russian, and French Premiers. The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* ridicules the statement recently made by the Cologne *Gazette* in an article entitled "The Military Significance of the Central European Alliance," in which it was stated that Germany, Austria, and Italy can, without great difficulty, combine 3,000,000 of troops, and, in case of necessity, throw that terrible force upon one point, while Russia and France, geographically separated from each other, can operate only with divideds force, and that the preponderance would be so enormously upon the side of the tripartite alliance as to outweigh all the rest of Europe combined. The Russian organ asks: "If the parties to the alliance feel so certain of their strength and of their ability to mass their forces, why should all of them expend such vast sums in strengthening their fortifications on the Russian and French frontiers; and why should they send out their best men and oldest and most experienced officers to examine personally strategic points in a time of peace, and when there is no sign of war?" The journal adds, with something that might be taken for a sneer, that some of these veterans must have made uncomfortable discoveries, since Count Von Moltke's trip, "made only for health and diversion," has brought him home unimproved; that Prince Bismarck's "nervous troubles" have increased, and his condition is an annoying one to his physicians; while Count Waldensee, who visited the Russian frontier posts, "strictly incognito," has gone back to Berlin and gone to bed ill, without having finished his inspection, and another officer has had to be assigned to that duty. It suggests that Russia can protect her frontier from a greater army than any which can be massed under the triple alliance.

THE CATHOLICS.

GERMAN LAWS.

BERLIN, June 5.—A bill modifying the May laws has been prepared. It is somewhat extended, but the provisions are in substance that the saying of mass and the dispensing of the sacraments are to be allowed in consideration of the recognition of a modified rule in regard to the duty of giving notice of church appointments to the Government. It abolishes the obligation to give notice to the Government of changes in unbeneficed curacies or of appointments by the incumbents of representatives, unless the appointees are to fulfill the functions of vicars. The jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court is abolished, except as regards the duty of giving notice to it of the appointment of teachers in seminaries, and as to questions of descriptive and clerical rights. An appointment can only be objected to on grounds affecting the position of the incumbent as a citizen. Appeal is allowed to the Minister of Worship.

THANKS OF THE VATICAN.

ROME, June 5.—It is the intention of the Vatican to express its thanks to Great Britain for aid extended to the Catholic missionaries in Soudan.

KING COFFEE.

THE BLOODY TYRANT AGAIN ON HIS THRONE.

LONDON, June 5.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Sierra Leone says that King Coffee Calcalli, author of the late war in Ashantee, has been forcibly restored to his throne. The British Envoy has been sent to Coomassie to endeavor to arrange a peaceable understanding of the difficulties.

[Ashantee, the most notable among the Kingdoms on the Western Coast of Africa, was subjugated by the British after a war which began in 1873 under the direction of Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley. During the war (Feb. 4, 1874) Coomassie was captured and the King's palace burned. A horrible smell of gore pervaded the whole palace, and several stools, covered with thick coatings of recently-shed blood, were found in the room where his Majesty had sat to administer justice or decree vengeance. Traces of human blood were everywhere present throughout the entire town. Feb. 13 Gen. Wolseley concluded a treaty of peace which deposed King Coffee, who (contrary to the former custom which obliged deposed Kings to blow themselves up in the ruins of their palaces,) was allowed to retire to a village in the interior and to take with him a certain quantity of gold-dust and slaves, and about fifty wives.]

ON ASCOT HEATH.

RESULT OF THE CONTESTS FOR THE THREE GREAT PRIZES.

LONDON, June 5.—The summer meeting at Ascot Heath opened today and continues four days.

The race for the gold vase, value 200 sovereigns, given by her Majesty, was won by J. Johnstone's Border Minstrel, R. Viner's Hagioscope second, Lord Rosebery's Bonny Jean third. Six starters.

THE PRINCE OF WALES STAKES.

The race for the Prince of Wales stakes, for 3-year-olds, was won by Lord Falmouth's Galliard, who ran third in the race for the Derby, Duke of Hamilton's Ossian second, Lord Bradford's Laocoon third.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

The race for the Ascot stakes (handicap) was won by R. Jardine's Ishmael, Lord Cawdor's Witchcraft second, Sir F. Johnstone's Thebias third. Seven ran.

BISMARCK.

THE REICHSTAG IS IN HIS WAY.

BERLIN, June 5.—It is stated that Prince Bismarck has determined to dissolve the Reichstag if he is again unable to form a quorum for the purpose of debating the budget.

The *North German Gazette* denies that Bismarck consulted the judicial authority in relation to the dissolution of the Federal treaty with a view of abolishing the Reichstag.

THE AUTOCRAT.

MISFORTUNE OF THE MAYOR OF MOSCOW.

LONDON, June 5.—The *Daily News* correspondent at Berlin says the Mayor of Moscow has gone to his estates in Tambow, or, in other words, has been banished for having expressed the hope in his speech at the banquet to the Mayors of cities that the Czar would institute a constitutional régimé.

ROASTED ALIVE.

FIFTY WITCHES IN WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, June 5.—Advices received from Sierra Leone under date of May 24 state that fifty persons had recently been roasted alive for witchcraft in the Sherbro district.

FIREBUGS.

Richard Hammond, Discharged for Drunkenness, Attempts to Fire His Employer's Shop—Another State Street Blaze.

Quite a peculiar case of attempted arson was developed in the West Lake Street Police-District last night. A man named Clark runs a carpenter-shop in the rear of No. 814 West Lake street, and up to a short time ago Richard Hammond was employed by him. Hammond was addicted to liquor, however, and Clark discharged him and ordered a carpenter named Jones, who sleeps in the shop, to keep Hammond away. Last night about 10 o'clock Jones had his attention attracted to a rear door, where he saw a man on his knees in the act of setting fire to a pile of shavings laid up against the door. Upon observing Jones the man ran away, but in a short time returned and repeated the attempt. Jones again frightened him away and pulled the alarm for the Lake street patrol. When it responded Officers Cramer and Willson instituted a search for the firebug, and eventually unearthed Hammond, who was hiding in the alley. His knees were damp and covered with sawdust, and in his pockets were found matches similar to some scattered about near the carpenter-shop. He was identified by a small boy as the man who had run away from the rear of Clark's place. He was taken to the West Lake Street Station and booked for attempted arson. A TRIBUNE reporter had a talk with Hammond, who denied having made any attempt to fire the place. The police, however, are satisfied of his guilt.

NO. 1242 STATE STREET AGAIN.

Last night about 9:42 o'clock flames and smoke were discovered on the second floor of No. 1242 State street, the scene of Saturday night's fire, for which Mr. and Mrs. Trogden were locked up at the Harrison Street Station and charged with arson. An alarm was turned in from Box No. 76, and the firemen found that some unknown person had set fire to a quantity of old bed-clothing that had been piled up in one corner of the partially-destroyed room. The police are unable to guess who the incendiary is in this case.

JAMES W. SHEAHAN.

[E. L. Wakeman in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* June 2.]—J. W. Sheahan is believed to be dying. For an entire week his weary frame has struggled to hold his deathless spirit. What may be the outcome we cannot tell. But, as all Chicago thinks of, and hopes and prays for the dying journalist, there is a world of tender love and regard in the mute but universal begging of the Infinit that Sheahan's life may be spared. It may not be wholly as we see it now, when we say all Chicago has not another so brave, and true, and good as this honest old writer, but that is the voicing of every heart here. He was the founder and father of the Chicago *Times*, nearly thirty years ago. He was with it until Dana established the *Republican*, now the *Inter-Ocean*, here, becoming one of its editors. Then, eighteen years ago, he went to THE TRIBUNE. No man living has done during all these three decades more honest, unassuming, earnest, and powerful work. He was ablest among writers, dearest among companions, stanchest among friends. If there be type of perfect heart and mind his made that type. If he shall live, the tender and noble things thought and said of him are all due. If he shall not, they are all but poor indeed to bring as a tribute to the hallowed memory of one noble as able, gracious as capable, true as talented, and good as he was great.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propellers Mineral Rock and barges, 3:20; Badger State, 5; Thomas W. Palmer, with consorts, and Thomas L. Parker and S. V. R. Watson, 7; Philadelphia, with Schuylkill, 8:45; City of Mount Clemens, 9; Arctic, 9:25; City of Concord, with F. J. Danford, 2:20; Chauncey Hurlbut, with George Sherman and consort, 2:45; John B. Lyon, with John M. Hutchinson, Chandler J. Wells, and Joseph G. Masten, 4:15; Ogemaw, 4:40; Alcona and consort, 5:40; East Saginaw and barges, 8:15; schooners Nellie Redington, John Kelderhouse, 9:25; F. J. King, 4:45.

Down—Propellers James S. Fay with D. P. Rhodes and S. H. Kimball, 11; Quebec, 11:10; Clyde, 12:25; H. L. Worthington with Shawnee and F. C. Leighton, 1:45; Cuba, 3; Ononka, 5:35; Rochester, 7:35; E. W. Smith and consort, 12:20; Wissahickon with consort, 4:40; Fred Kelly and consort, 9:30; Ontario, 1; Schooners D. E. Bailey, M. S. Bacon, 1:15; Wabash, C. H. Johnson, C. G. King, 8:15. Wind south, gentle. Weather cloudy.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

John A. Hull, one of Hamblen's night watchmen attempted to kill himself last night at his boarding house, No. 53 South Halsted street. Just previous to the shooting he went to his landlady, bade her good-bye and then retired to his room, where he immediately afterward shot himself, the ball entering the right side near the nipple. Dr. Kernahan says he will die. Hull is 23 years of age, and has been in Hamblen's employ but two and a half months, during which time he has suffered continually from bronchial affections. The despondency arising from this trouble is supposed to be the cause of the attempt. He served two years as a United States marine, is a native of Connecticut, and has a brother and sister named William and Lizzie Hull living at Newark, N. J.

THE NEW GOLD FIELDS.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, June 5.—[Special.]—The schooner Adela, from Mulejo, arrived today. Capt. Fisher brought over five pounds of gold. Very few foreigners have as yet arrived at the mines, but large crowds are on the way. Those who have been there give encouraging reports. They claim to have seen gold, but very little water. The Easter reports plenty of water from fifteen to twenty miles from the mines. The Antonio leaves tomorrow, loaded with provisions. It is now understood by all that the mines via Trinidad and the mission are eighty-one miles inland.

Handsomest Cards

ever offered to the public are given by our druggists introducing Ward's Cream of Chalk for the teeth.

Nothing serves the purposes of a private line telephone so well as the Beecher Telephone. Parties with capital are invited to investigate with view of handling territory in large or small quantities. On exhibition at Railway Exposition in gallery near the whale. Office, 184 Dearborn street, Room 21.

NEW YORK.

The Bridge Officers and Trustees Found Responsible for the Panic.

Marriage Today of Miss Edith Fish and a Son of Sir Stafford Northcote.

The New Roads a Subject of Grave Anxiety to the Trunk Lines.

THE BRIDGE PANIC.

A VERDICT OF CENSURE.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Brooklyn bridge-disaster inquest was continued this afternoon.

The Acting President of the Bridge Trustees testified that there were 50 per cent less people on the bridge at the time of the accident than the previous day. All the policemen of the city could not have stemmed the tide of humanity that rushed over the stairway at the time of the panic. People would not obey the police officers, but were absolutely crazed with fear. He did not see how stairways could be done away with, and they were not built with a view of lessening any expense. The weakest part of the bridge, which is near the anchorage, was capable of sustaining a weight of 65,000 tons. At the very most the weight which the bridge will have to bear is estimated at 17,000; so it could be considered as absolutely safe.

Detective O'Connor thought ten policemen in uniform could have stemmed the panic and averted the catastrophe.

J. B. Kirchhoff, of Brooklyn, thought the panic was due to the action of a bridge policeman, who ordered the crowd to go back to New York, thus bringing about a crush.

The jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned with a verdict in which they found "the death of victims resulted from suffocation by being trampled upon"; and they also found the "officers and Trustees responsible" in not having the bridge properly policed. They recommend that the accommodations for foot-passengers be improved.

MATRIMONIAL.

FISH—NORTHCOTE.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—At 12:15 o'clock tomorrow Miss Edith Fish, a daughter of Mr. Hamilton Fish, will be married to Mr. Hugh Oliver Northcote, son of Sir Stafford Northcote, of Devonshire, England, and for a long period the resident English Minister at Washington. The ceremony will take place in the little Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Philip, in the Highlands, near Garrison's Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and will be performed by the Rev. Walter Thompson, the rector of the church. The church will be decorated with palms, evergreens, and growing plants. A special train, starting at 10:15 o'clock, will convey the guests from this city. At the church they will be received by the ushers, who will be Mr. Henry Farrer of England, a cousin of the groom; Mr. Frederick Phipps of England, and Mr. Hamilton Kean, Mr. Thomas Maitland, and Mr. Hamilton Webster, of this city. The bridal procession will be headed by the bride, accompanied by her father, after whom will come the eight bridesmaids. At the chancel the bride will be met by the groom and his cousin, Mr. Alexander Baring, who will act as his best man. She will be given away by her father. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast will be given at "Glen Clyffe," at the residence of the bride's parents, where the majority of the guests will be assembled, as, owing to the church being very small, only the intimate friends have been invited to the marriage ceremony. About 4 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Northcote will depart on a short wedding trip, previous to their departure from this country next week. The bride is the last bridesmaid of Miss Nellie Grant to be married. She has been a prominent figure in New York and Washington society for several years past. The groom is the son of Sir Stafford Northcote, and is connected with the banking firm of Kennedy, Tod & Co.

THE POOL.

TRYING TO PREVENT RATE-CUTTING.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—The sensational report published today to the effect that the American trunk lines had made a written protest against the connection of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road was denied by Commissioner Fink. There has been no "understanding that unless the Grand Trunk should give up its connection with the Lackawanna" the other trunk lines would "force the Grand Trunk out of the pool." For some time correspondence has been going on between the Commissioner and all of the roads that do business with the Lackawanna and the Nickel-Plate regarding their relations with the new competitors. It is recognized that some steps must be taken by the pool roads to prevent a threatened demoralization of rates in consequence of the opening of the new lines. There is no desire to force the latter into the pool, but there is anxiety that the newcomers should maintain rates. In order to accomplish this end the question naturally arises as to whether any connecting road ought to be allowed to maintain facilities for the exchange of through business with the new lines that cut the rates over their own routes from the point of junction with the pool roads. This subject is likely to be brought before the pool roads for positive action in a short time.

FIGHTING ACTORS.

A BATTLE IN UNION SQUARE.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—The sun burst through a cloud that was lowering over Union Square this afternoon just in time to light up a lively scrimmage between Walter Collier and a young English actor named Forrest, which took place in front of the theatre entrance. It was witnessed by dozens of actors, for the place was crowded at the time. Tonight almost every one had a different version as to what brought on the battle. A little after 5 o'clock Walter Collier left the box-office of the theatre and walked out of the main door. Standing on the sidewalk near by was Forrest, with a cane in his hand. Collier says Forrest, the moment he caught sight of him, hit him with the cane and called him a vile name. A blow of the fist planted squarely in the actor's face was Collier's reply. The men then clinched, and were thumping each other like professional sluggers to the great enjoyment of a large throng when an unlooked-for event put a sudden end to the row. Forrest was much the larger man, but it is said he was getting the worst of it when Mr. James W. Collier, father of Walter, rushed out of the theatre bareheaded and got between the struggling pair. He pulled Forrest away, and, on having the same epithet applied to him that it is alleged Forrest had applied to his son, Collier Sr. butted the actor twice in the face, knocking him out so badly that the blood spurted from Forrest's nose and mouth in streams. This sudden and unlooked-for action created additional excitement, during which the original belligerents were effectually separated. Young Collier walked away with friends, none the worse for the encounter.

GLADSTONE'S NEPHEW.

THE PREMIER'S PLANS.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—Quietly and without previous heralding a somewhat distinguished visitor landed in New York this morning. Mr. William Stuart Gladstone, nephew of England's great Premier, William Ewart Gladstone, is now staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel, en route for the West, where he is going on a pleasure trip with his wife and child. Mr. Gladstone is the son of Mr. Robert Gladstone, a Manchester merchant, who is a younger brother of the veteran statesman. Mr. Gladstone is a typical English squire, of stout build, with an honest, fresh-colored face, considerably tanned by exposure to the weather during his recent voyage across the Atlantic. During conversation this evening Mr. Gladstone was asked:

"Is the rumor of the Premier's retirement at the end of the present session likely to be realized?"

To this Mr. Gladstone replies: "To this I can answer, emphatically, no; my uncle, although very old, is still hale and hearty and as full of work as ever; his mind is as active and his brain as vigorous as they were in his palmiest days. He intends to serve his country as long as he is able, and hopes to die in harness. Work to him is recreation, labor a pastime."

"Do you intend to stay long in this country?"

"I cannot say. It depends upon what sort of a place I find the Great West. I am here purely for pleasure, and not in any way connected with business or politics."

GOTHAM ITEMS.

SUMMARIZED DISPATCHES.

The conviction for murder in the case of Hovey, who killed his sister-in-law, is affirmed, and the prisoner will be resentenced.

There were seven cases of sunstroke in the city yesterday, two fatal. The thermometer marked 90 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A movement is on foot in the Century Club to erect a life-size statue in bronze of the late William Cullen Bryant in Central Park. It will cost from $16,000 to $20,000.

The score of the American international rifle team is ahead of the winning score of the British team one year ago. The contributions for expenses of the team amount to $2,422.

Cardinal McCloskey, by an instrument recorded in the Register's office Monday, empowered Vicars-General Quinn and Preston to act as his attorneys to manage his property and attend to his business affairs.

The sub-committee of the Bartholdi Statue Committee elected the following gentlemen from Indiana to the general committee: Gov. A. G. Porter, Thomas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald, George B. Harrison, and E. B. Martindale.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "It was really too bad; but when the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, which supposed it had the exclusive right to publish Mr. Spurgeon's sermons in Chicago, spread its morning pulpit to the lake breeze, the impudent TRIBUNE came out with the identical same sermon. The language upon the occasion was not, we fear, such as Mr. Spurgeon would approve."

Miss Mary Storrs, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Richard B. Storrs, was married last evening at 8 o'clock to Philip Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were Rodger Foster, son of Judge Foster, of Massachusetts, J. S. Ward, and Mr. Stephenson, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Clark, from the South. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Coe, of New York, son-in-law of Dr. Storrs, and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Storrs, who is pastor of the church. A reception was held at Dr. Storrs' house, No. 80 Pierrepont street.

The panicky feeling in the petroleum market continued yesterday. Many speculators were brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the heavy decline in quotations for oil, and it was rumored that two or three dealers would be unable to weather the storm. The struggle between the bulls and bears was one of the most desperate known in the petroleum exchanges. At the opening several heavy blocks of petroleum, one or two ranging as high as 40,000 barrels, were offered for sale. This caused a depressing tendency, which was counteracted by a buying movement inaugurated by the bulls. Quotations were $1.13 to $1.15.

May 23, an artificial-flower factory at 190 Greene street, owned by Mrs. Louise Guedan, a Frenchwoman, 62 years old, was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Guedan ran up-stairs when the fire broke out, and warned her workmen and other occupants. She alone failed to escape, and was much praised for her heroic self-sacrifice. At the Coroner's inquest yesterday it was learned she had tried to induce two of her workmen to burn the house to obtain the insurance, as she was financially embarrassed. It is now believed that, failing to induce the workmen to fire the building, she did so herself.

The German Lutheran Ministerium met again yesterday. The Committee on Revision of the Text of the New Constitution recommended to amend Art. 2 so as to give a voice on school subjects to all teachers in parochial schools of the Lutheran Church provided they shall have subjected themselves to certain rigid examination by an Examining Committee. The recommendation of the committee was adopted. The synod regards parochial schools in German congregations as a necessity, and seeks to make them equal in every way to public schools. A resolution was adopted requesting the faculty of the Lutheran Theological Seminary of Philadelphia to give expression in regard to the doctrine of predestination as held by the Lutheran Church.

Side-boards from $22 to $450 at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Exceedingly Low

QUOTATIONS IN

SILKS!

COLORED GROS GRAINS!

Our Colored Gros Grain Silks at 85c, 98c, $1.25, and $1.50 per yard can not be duplicated in the city at as low prices. We solicit inspection.

A Full Line of Shades in all Prices.

Black Gros Grain Silks!

22 and 24 inches wide, reduced from $1.50 to $1.00 per yard. BELLON'S Celebrated Black Silks at $1.45, $1.65, and $2.00; reduced from $1.75, $2.00, and $2.50.

"GROS DE FRANCE,"

In Black and Colors, with handsome Brocades to match, we offer as a Special Bargain at

$1.50 per Yard!

SPECIAL NOTICE

PARASOLS.

We claim to give the best value in the city in PARASOLS. Our stock is large and very complete, and well worth the inspection of intending purchasers. We will not quote prices, but guarantee to verify our statement that we have BEST GOODS at LOWEST PRICES.

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Are the well-known Chicago gentlemen who have used and commend our OXYGEN treatment in diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS:

Wm. Penn Nixon, B. N. Foster, F. H. Tubbs, R. S. Thain, C. H. Fuller, P. C. Huntington, H. M. Beardsley, F. A. Stone, E. H. Lockwood, Jas. McDonald, W. A. Leonard, H. P. C. Larsen, G. S. Needham, A. A. Spear, D. S. Heffron, Dr. D. W. Nixon, R. N. Tooker, H. Keeler.

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SUIT AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

SEASONABLE BARGAINS

SPECIAL EXPOSITION THIS WEEK OF

Ladies' Black Ottoman Silk Wraps!
Ladies' Black Satin D'Lyon Mantles!
Ladies' Persian Mantles!
Ladies' Coaching Wraps!
Ladies' Traveling Wraps!

IMPORTED NOVELTIES IN

Ladies' Silk and Lace Capes, Fichus, Mantles, Etc.,

With fine Jet and Lace Trimmings, at about one-third of their real value.

Jersey Tunics!
Jersey Newmarket!
Jersey Jacket!

In Black and Desirable Shades.

Suits! Suits! Suits!

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN

Ladies' Silk and Wool Suits!
Ladies' Cashmere and Silk Suits!
Ladies' Colored Silk Suits!
Ladies' Traveling Suits!

We are receiving weekly consignments of Richly Decorated Dinner, Tea, and Lunch Sets, selected by our Mr. Martin, who is now in Europe. Also Mantel Ornaments, Placques, &c. Novelties especially designed and appropriate as presentation pieces. An examination will demonstrate that our stock is unsurpassed. Fine Table Cutlery. Rich Glassware. Our Bargain Tables present a variety of desirable articles at extremely low prices.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

83 and 85 State-st.

CHICAGO.

CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

The Most Perfect Made.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

There is none stronger. None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or Ammonia.

Has been used for years in a million homes.

Its great strength makes it the cheapest.

Its perfect purity the healthiest. In the family loaf most delicious. Prove it by the only true test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

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STEELE & PRICE,

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Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

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SKIN CURE.

CURES

Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Burns, Cuts or Bruises, Itching, Pimples, Hives, Piles, Carbuncles, and all Diseases of the Skin.

PAPILLON MFG. CO., MFRS. AND PROPS., CHICAGO.

INDUSTRIAL.

The Telegraphers' Brotherhood Threaten to Demand Certain "Reforms."

Officers of the Western Union Company See No Room for Improvement.

Subsidence of the Excitement in the Iron Trade—The Drop in the Price of Pig.

A Striker Killed by an Outsider at Farrington, N. H.—International Typographical Union.

Bricklayers Despondent—Discharge of the Striking Cable-Car Men Arrested.

The Telegraphers—What the Managers and Operatives Say About Their Relations.

A special dispatch from New York published yesterday morning stated that a secret meeting of the New York Assembly of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood was held in that city Monday. The meeting was held to consider grievances which are alleged to have existed for some time past, and it is said that it was decided that a demand should be made on the Western Union Telegraph Company for increased wages, reduced hours of labor, and compensation for Sunday work. In the event of a refusal on the part of the company to accede to these requirements a strike was to be inaugurated, which it was thought would extend all over the country.

In order to learn if there was any prospect of trouble between the Western Union Company and its operators in this city a reporter interviewed some of the officers and operators in the company's main office yesterday.

COL. CLOWRY.

Col. R. C. Clowry, General Superintendent, said: "I don't think our operators have any intention of striking. I know of no trouble existing between them and the company. They all seem to be perfectly satisfied with the treatment they are receiving at our hands. The fact is they have less now to complain of than at any previous time for several years. The company has been gradually increasing their salaries in this office for over a year. Two years ago there was a general increase of salaries. The way we do it is this: When a man at the head of one of the departments drops out those below are promoted one notch and their salaries correspondingly advanced. No operator has had his salary reduced in this office during the last year and a half or two years unless he was suspended for bad conduct. About two years ago there was a plan in vogue here of putting operators at work at low prices. That was a temporary arrangement, however, adopted because there was a large surplus of operators, and was done away with. The desire of the company, as far as Chicago is concerned at least, is to gradually increase salaries and encourage good men. The principal grievance mentioned in the dispatch seems to be in regard to Sunday work and extra time. The men are hired by the month, and we do just as little Sunday work as possible. We would be glad to close up our main offices if we could. The great bulk of our small offices throughout the country are closed on Sunday. A man's pay depends upon the bargain he makes. If he is employed in a small town he understands that he is not to work Sunday, and if he is employed in a large city he also understands distinctly that he must take his turn Sundays. It is rarely the case in the largest cities that an operator goes on duty more than every fifth or sixth Sunday. It is, however, difficult to make rules that will apply to all our operatives in the many cities and towns in the United States. Wages and hours of employment must necessarily vary. As I said before, I have had no intimation of disaffection in the ranks of our operators. I do not apprehend any trouble. A strike would only result in injury to them."

SUPERINTENDENT TUBBS.

Mr. F. H. Tubbs, local Superintendent, said: "I have reason to believe that the operators in our employ in Chicago are satisfied with their compensation and hours of labor. The day men work from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., and the night men from 6 o'clock p. m. to 1 o'clock a. m. All overtime is paid for and the men are only required to work every fifth Sunday. It is true we do not allow them extra for Sunday work, but on the whole we pay them good salaries."

THE OPERATORS.

Several operators asked to discuss the dispatch refused to do so, and excused themselves by saying that they thought it was too soon yet to give anything away. They did not, however, hesitate to pronounce as untrue the statement that they were perfectly satisfied with their hours of labor, pay, etc. Said one operator: "I don't want to be seen talking with a newspaper man, for the reason that there is trouble brewing. The company does not treat its men fairly. It works them hard and pays them small wages. The highest salary received by the best operators in Chicago is $80 a month, and many of them only get $50 per month. We receive no pay for Sunday work. There will be a demand made on the Western Union for higher wages, compensation for Sunday work, shorter hours, and other reforms, and if the demands are not complied with there will be a general strike all over the country in the Western Union offices. The General Council of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood will meet this week, and you can look out for lively times in telegraph circles by next Monday or Tuesday. Many of the men will say nothing about it, but I know what I am talking about."

Another operator said: "We are going to bring the matter to a focus within a week. The Western Union will walk the plank or we will. I guess we will bring the company to time, as we are stronger now than ever before. We have about half the railroad operators enrolled, and nearly all the mercantile or commercial operators."

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—The published statement that a general strike by telegraph operators is imminent was discredited at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company today. Walter C. Humstone, Superintendent of the company, said that he had heard no intimation of a threatened strike except from the newspapers. "I think that I should have known something about it," he remarked, "if there was any dissatisfaction among the operators. We do not pay much to the operators at the summer offices; we pay their board and give them a small salary. We offer the opportunity for a vacation—for that is what it is—to some of our hardest-worked operators. Every summer we send about fifty of our girls to the country, for the work at the summer offices is mere play. It affords them a few weeks' relaxation. Of course, we do not pay the same salaries as we do during the winter season, but when they return they resume their proper places and pay. I am very sure that there is no dissatisfaction among the company's employés."

One of the oldest and best operators in the service of the Western Union said: "The report is nonsensical. When a telegraph-operator gets a little beer aboard, why, Gould and Vanderbilt are paupers compared with him. He tells all that he knows, and usually a great deal more; he reveals all the secrets of an association of which, probably, he is not a member. I do not think there is the slightest chance of a general strike. Why, the company knows all about our association and all that is done by it. We should stand about as much show in a strike as I should if I attempted alone to rob the Sub-Treasury."

A number of other operators were seen whose statements varied considerably from each other and from the foregoing, but all agreed not only that great and general dissatisfaction existed, but also in the belief that a strike was probably close at hand. The disaffected party possess a complete organization, embracing not only the commercial operators but the railroad operators, the clerks, and the boys who are learning the business.

The New York Assembly of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood held its usual weekly meeting last Sunday. The members number some 3,500 of 4,000, and are pledged to inviolable secrecy. At this meeting several grievances were discussed, and it was resolved that unless these were remedied a comprehensive strike would be started. The main grievances relate to Sunday work, unaccompanied by extra pay, and causeless discrimination relative to salaries. Several of the members of the Brotherhood were seen, but as a rule were reticent as to the workings of their society. One operator at the general office, however, was finally induced to give his views.

"We mean," said he, "to try to force the company to give us our just dues, and I think our society is strong enough to do so. We shall only take extreme measures as a last resort; but, judging from the past, I do not think we have much to hope from arbitration. Our members are pledged to united action, and will not fail, I am convinced, when the hour for concerted movement arrives. We have to work one Sunday out of five, and two hours of one Sunday out of three without receiving any extra pay. I tell you we can strike, and we assuredly will if our grievances are not remedied."

The Iron Interest—All the Mills Are or Soon Will Be Running.

Mr. David C. Bradley, of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company, said yesterday that work in the puddling-mill of the company had been resumed Monday, and work on nine and fourteen inch trains had begun at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Work in the nail-plate train department will be resumed Friday morning. By Friday morning all the regular employés of the company will be at work in their accustomed places once more.

Mr. J. C. Parks, General Manager of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, said yesterday that work would be resumed in the mills at Bay View, Wis., Thursday or Friday morning, and that the company anticipated no trouble whatever from their workmen.

Both Mr. Parks and Mr. Bradley expressed it as their opinion that the iron-trade of Chicago would not be influenced in the least by the failure of the blasting establishment in Ohio near the Pennsylvania line, which was reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Mr. Bradley said that the Grafton Iron Company possessed nothing more than two ordinary blast-furnaces, and he could not understand how it was possible for the concern to get into debt to the extent of $600,000. Mr. Parks said that he expected to hear of larger failures in the irontrade if manufacturers attempted to keep on selling material at the present ruinous figures. He said further that the only hope for an increase of prices in iron lay in the prospect of a good general harvest, which at present is doubtful.

The Pig-Iron Trade—Unsettled Prices—Effects of the Recent Reduction.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—Concerning the action of the Thomas Iron Company, of New York, in reducing the price of pig-iron $2 per ton, as telegraphed last night, Mr. Weeks, Secretary of the Western Pig-Iron Association, said this evening: "The Thomas Iron Company operates a number of furnaces, and is in a position to make a price and stick to it. Their quotations are always based on foundry iron, while in the West the price is based on gray forge iron, a quality generally valued at from $2 to $3 per ton less than foundry iron. The reduction shows that the era of low prices will go on. How far it will extend no person can tell. The pig-iron trade is certainly in a very serious condition. All the stock held at the blast-furnaces is not sufficient to supply the mills of the country two weeks, but enough furnaces are in operation to fill orders as they are received, and it is not likely that the stock will be increased. The feeling with regard to future prices is just now so shaky that the company will buy more pig-iron than is sufficient for immediate consumption, unless they are thoroughly convinced that the price is lower than it will be at any time before the amount purchased is consumed."

Returning Confidence at Pittsburg—No Other Firms Involved—A Senseless Panic.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—The excitement growing out of the reported failure of several extensive iron firms in this city yesterday had very materially subsided this morning in consequence of the universal confidence expressed by bankers and brokers in the stability of Graff, Bennett & Co. and Robinson, Rea & Co. Mr. John Graff said this evening: "How the reports became current, of course I cannot say, but the facts can be stated in a very words. The Grafton Iron Company, manufacturers of pig-iron, whose works are located at Letonia, O., has decided to ask for an extension. Graff, Bennett & Co. are stockholders in the Grafton Iron Company, but are not affected in the least by the condition of the Grafton Company. We are prepared to meet all our outstanding obligations, and will also stand by the Grafton concern. The extension is asked because the iron company has been for some time carrying the paper of outside parties who have gone under. There is no danger that the extension will not be granted, but even if it should be refused no assignment will be made. I cannot yet give a statement of the liabilities of the company, but all the published reports have been greatly exaggerated."

From other sources it was learned that the Grafton Company has a capital stock of $200,000, of which $100,000 is held by John Graff, of Graff, Bennett & Co., for that firm. His brothers are also associated with him, and he is President of the company. Robinson, Rea & Co. own $60,000 of the stock, and the rest is owned by H. S. King, the manager of the works, and one or two others. Under the Ohio laws each of the stockholders is liable for double the amount of stock held by him. The chief creditors of the firm are the Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, the Citizens' Bank, People's Bank, and the Iron City Bank. The Merchants' & Mechanics' is said to be the largest creditor. Yesterday afternoon a statement of the standing of the company was submitted to the creditors, with the request for a six-years' extension. The statement showed the liabilities to be about $660,000, and the assets about $280,000. The rumored failures obtained currency first at the Oil Exchange and afterward in other places. One man who has made considerable money in railroad speculations, but who was short in oil, is said to have telegraphed to banks and brokers all over the country that the city was in a panic and things generally were going to the dogs. Of course all this was purely sensational. Here, where all the facts are known, there is nothing like a panic and no expectation of trouble. Everything is quiet today.

All the Bricklayers Can Do Is to Pay Out Money and Abandon the Union.

The attendance of members of the Bricklayers' Union at the union headquarters yesterday was painfully small, and things generally thereabouts were at a standstill. The Relief and Executive Committees did nothing but audit and indorse applications for relief, which applications are becoming alarmingly numerous. News was received that several supposed stanch members of the union had succumbed to the cravings of hunger and "dunning" of the corner grocery-man and gone to work.

When asked if there was any news, the officials of the union responded that they had nothing to say, adding: "You reporters have done more to injure us in the estimation of the people than the bosses."

Mr. Prussing, of the Master-Masons' Association, said: "Hereafter I will be glad to welcome reporters to my office as visitors, for our daily intercourse for the last two months has made us very well acquainted, but if you call for the purpose of getting news as to the relation between our association and the Bricklayers' Union, I shall have to decline to talk, for the reason that our association does not recognize the so-called Bricklayers' Union—our last meeting settled that—but any of our former workmen who choose to go to work for us, as individuals, may do so just as long as we have a job for them to work upon."

Mr. Prussing's sentiments were reëchoed by several other prominent contractors and builders who were called upon. Even prominent members of the Bricklayers' Union who were most radical in their ideas as to the beginning of the strike now admit that the union is powerless to accomplish its demands, since the entire press of the city and public opinion have openly declared against it.

The master masons are rejoiced to learn that the members of the Bricklayers' Union have "sat down" upon William Ray for his attempt to injure the character of Mr. Prussing, and accept this action as a sign that the majority of the members of the union are good and true men who have been led astray.

About 300 members of the Bricklayers' Union held a special meeting in Greenebaum's Hall last night for the purpose of discussing the situation. Some of the members present made things lively by denouncing the entire press of the city as a tool in the hands of capitalists and an enemy to the cause of laboring men. Out of the 300 present only six held up their hands by way of response when the President of the union asked all the brethren present who were out of work to declare the fact by the regular sign. The members of the late Arbitration Committee of the union were also abused in very stormy terms.

The Turbulent Grip-Car Men Discharged from Custody.

The cable-car conductors quietly resumed work yesterday morning in compliance with the expressed wish of Superintendent Holmes, who promised them at their meeting of Monday night that he was willing to let the present schedule of wages remain in force until further notice. The "boys" passed a resolution in their meeting to the effect that every conductor in the employ of the company should "stick to" the "boys" that had been most prominently identified with the strike and general confusion of Monday, and in consequence of this resolution a collection was taken up to defray the prospective expenses of William Brown, Phillip, Miller, F. W. Griffin, J. W. Waterhouse and Charles Turnquist, the men who were arrested Monday for taking a prominent part in the work of pulling cars from the track. All the men named were before Justice Hammer yesterday morning, charged with riot, but all were promptly dismissed except Turnquist, as there was not sufficient evidence to hold them. Turnquist was fined $3, but the fine was suspended.

The grip-car boys claim that Superintendent Holmes is treating them much better than they anticipated in allowing their wages to remain the same, since in their meeting they submitted to a reduction of several cents per trip.

Fatal Shooting Affray Between Strikers and Non-Unionists at Farmington, N. H.

FARMINGTON, N. H., June 5.—[Special.]—A fatal shooting affair occurred here last night, arising out of the labor troubles. Two months ago thirty lasters in Cloutman's shoe-factory struck for higher wages, claiming that they were not getting within 20 per cent of what the lasters at Haverhill and Lynn received. Their places were filled by non-unionists since, which time there has been bad feeling between the strikers and non-unionists, several slight affrays occurring. Late last night both parties met on the street, and one of the "scabs" drew a revolver and fired a shot in the air. Lothrop, another scab, snatched the revolver from his comrade, and leveling it at the crowd of strikers fired, the bullet striking William Burrows in the back, penetrating the left lung and piercing the fifth rib. Two more shots were fired at the strikers, but with no effect. Lothrop was hit on the head with a stone. The police took Lothrop and another scab into custody. The strikers made an effort to seize Lothrop to lynch him, but were frustrated by the police, who threatened to shoot. The arrested men were lodged in jail.

The International Typographical Union.

CINCINNATI, O., June 5.—The International Typographical Union this morning spent some time over the credentials of the delegate from Boston, who is not yet admitted on account of their informality. The annual reports of the officers were read, showing the union to be in a strong condition and worth $3,000 surplus in the treasury. Twenty-five new unions were added during the year. There are now 175 unions in the international organization, represented here by eighty-five delegates.

Assets and Liabilities.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 5.—At a meeting of the creditors of Foster & McKay, held today at the Hotel Brunswick, in this city, at which a majority of the creditors were present, representing two-thirds in amount of the liabilities of the firm, it was unanimously agreed to accept the proposition of the firm to pay to the creditors 25 per cent of the amount of their respective claims in full liquidation of the same. Should the remaining third of the creditors ratify the action of the meeting there is every prospect of a resumption of operations at the shops within a very short time.

OBITUARY.

Death of Jim Fisk's Father—An Old New York Official Deceased—An Old Citizen of New Orleans Joins the Majority.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 5.—James Fisk Sr. died at the residence of his son-in-law, Col. G. W. Hooker, last evening, aged 71.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 5.—Addison Gardiner died at his residence in this city today, aged 86. He was the first Justice of the Peace ever elected in Rochester, and was Lieutenant-Governor when Silas Wright was elected Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—[Special.]—John G. Gaines, formerly President of the Citizens' Bank and a leading hardware merchant, died here to-day. He was a native of Portsmouth, N. J., was 72 years of age, and had lived in New Orleans fifty years. He was at one time the possessor of great wealth, but failed to weather a financial storm a few years since.

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—[Special.]—Dr. John C. Hubbard, of Ashtabula, a widely-known and wealthy physician, who came to attend the convention of the American Medical Association, died very suddenly this afternoon. He was a guest of Dr. G. C. E. Weber, the well-known surgeon of this city, and sat at the fireside smoking after dinner, when he suddenly lay back in his chair and expired. Apoplexy was the cause of death. He was 68 years of age.

Mr. George C. Dodge, of this city, brother of Gen. H. H. Dodge, died tonight as the hour was turning into morning. Old age and an affection of the heart were the causes of death. He was 70 years of age, and was one of the best-known men in Northern Ohio, the head of a great political family of Democrats, and while not himself an active politician was deep in the councils of his party. He was Treasurer here for six years from 1851.

"DOCTOR" LANGLEY.

A Great Many Creditors Would Like to Interview Him, in Boston—His Way of Working the Ignorant.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—During the day a large number of "Doctor" Langley's creditors put in an appearance at the office of the United States Construction and Investment Company, but none received any satisfaction. Two visitors alleged that they had been mulcted $1,000, while two others had put $600 and $300, respectively, into the concern. One of the two safes which Langley had in his rooms was taken out today, as it had not been paid for. Various desks in the room were strewn with circulars of the "company," maps of land owned in Texas, papers in which advertisements had been inserted and not paid for, check and draft books which never had been used, reference books, certificates, stock, etc. There were some fifty letters or more, written with typewriters, and addressed to the owners of patents throughout the United States and Canada, which had never been mailed. The names were obtained from the United States list of patentees and patents. The following is a copy of one letter:

DEAR SIR: We have an inquiry at our office respecting your patent for a car-coupling, issued Nov. 28, 1882. Will you please send us circular descriptive of the invention, and such other information as may be your pleasure? We have extensive facilities for developing and introducing inventions of this class, and shall be happy to give you full information respecting the same should you desire assistance.

U. S. C. & I. Co.

Nettleton, Langley's right-hand man, has disappeared and cannot be found.

A FATAL BOILER.

Two Killed and Two Seriously Injured by an Explosion Near La Grange, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 5.—By the explosion of the boiler of a pile-driver engine on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad yesterday, near La Grange, Tenn., Engineer Harry Roberts and Fireman Lee Transcomb were killed outright, and Tom Farr Smith, an engineer, and a man named Tom Atkins were seriously injured. Roberts was formerly an engineer on the river. He leaves a wife and three children living at Iuka, Miss.

WASHINGTON.

Veterinarians Not Yet Agreed that Pleuro-Pneumonia Exists in the District.

The Ottman Scandal—Charges of Outrageous Fraud Made Against Architect Hill.

Rosecrans, Dunn, and Cobb Serve Notice on Secretary Teller as to a Land Grant.

Judge Lawrence Renders a Decision Which Puts Millions in the Pacific Railway Treasuries.

Action of the State Department in Aid of Capt. Caleb, Now in a Mexican Prison—Notes and Gossip.

CATTLE-DISEASE.

EXPERIMENTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCOVERING PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IF IT EXISTS—HOG-CHOLERA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—[Special.]—The health authorities and the scientists and veterinarians of the Agricultural Department are not agreed as to the character of the disease which has made its appearance upon the dairy-farms here. There has been an autopsy on another cow, and very conflicting views are expressed as to the nature of the disease by the medical-men who took part in it. Dr. Townshend, the Health Officer of the District, is very emphatic in his opinion that the cow died of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and has authorized a somewhat sensational statement of his opinion to be made public. Dr. Salmon, the Veterinarian of the Agricultural Department, who was also present at the autopsy, takes a contrary view, but is not prepared to state what, in his opinion, the exact nature of the disease is until he shall have made further experiments. A room has been provided at the Agricultural Department for the scientific work of the investigation, while a sick cow has been placed in a stable with three well heifers at the experimental station for the purpose of discovering whether or not the disease is contagious, and although the sick cow at present confined in the stable, as well as the animals that died yesterday, were shut up in a tight stable in close proximity to the three healthy heifers, the latter have as yet failed to show a single symptom of pleuro-pneumonia. The most cheering feature for the agriculturists is that Dr. Salmon says that there is at least no immediate cause for alarm. The officials of the Agricultural Department, however, will not at present say positively that there is no contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the District. The experiments will be continued until something definit is learned. If the heifers at present at the experiment station continue to remain healthy steers will be secured to test the truth of the supposition that the disease exists.

DR. SALMON'S REPORT.

Dr. Salmon, in order to allay anxiety, especially in the West, as to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia here, has prepared a preliminary report, of which the following are the essential points:

1. That we have no positive evidence of the contagiousness of the lung-disease from which a very few cows, in widely-separated stables, have recently suffered.

2. That the post mortem examination of one of these cases proved that it could not have been contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

3. That all the appearances seen in the lung of the cow examined yesterday might have been produced by the ordinary non-contagious inflammation of the lungs.

4. That there are grave doubts of the few isolated cases of pneumonia in this section being of the contagious form.

The question is one of the greatest importance to the country at large, and while it is the intention of the Department of Agriculture to thoroughly investigate the matter, a conclusion can not possibly be reached until a larger number of cases have been examined and the experiments now in progress are completed. In the meantime there can be no possible occasion for alarm, as there is less disease among our cattle now than there has been at many times in the past. There are no new outbreaks of disease and the cattle will be more carefully watched and better measures taken to suppress any disease of a contagious nature than has heretofore been possible. In our investigations we have been greatly favored by the hearty coöperation of Dr. Townshend, of the District Board of Health, and we are consequently enabled to make inspections and to enforce measures of suppression for which this department alone has no authority. Very respectfully, D. E. SALMON,

Veterinarian in Chief, Department of Agriculture.

HOG CHOLERA.

It is said by the officers of the Department of Agriculture that hog cholera is practically exterminated. Unsuccessful attempts have been made for weeks to secure virus from infected hogs for experimental purposes.

THE OTTMAN CASE.

WAITING FOR THE REPORT—FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS TOUCHING THE SCANDAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—[Special.]—The Department of Justice is not yet ready to give out its report in the Ottman case, although it would seem, if a new report has not to be written, that it would be an easy matter to find copyists enough to prepare the document. It is now promised for tomorrow. From what has been stated at the Department of Justice as to its probable contents, it is easy to see that the report will be technical. Much stress will be laid upon the fact that lawyers, and even the Judge before whom the case was tried, have expressed the opinion that Ottman could not have been convicted if again tried. But one of the lawyers, Gov. Walls, is reported as having said that he thought that, if another trial was had, Ottman would relinquish all claim to the money. All the statements which proceed indirectly from the Department of Justice so far relate only to the criminal suit. No suggestion is made that, if the Government had abandoned the criminal suit, and retained the money, the Government had its own money. As good lawyers as those who secured the compromise say that, if any one connected with the robbery had wanted it, the least the Department of Justice could have done would have been to have retained its legal advantage, and have compelled such person to have proved property. No one, of course, makes a question that the money was the identical money that was stolen from the Treasury.

ARCHITECT HILL.

PROGRESS OF THE INQUIRY—SPECIFIC CHARGES MADE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The Hill Investigating Committee resumed its session. Mr. Thomas, counsel for Hill, objected to the charges filed by Murch upon the ground they are not specific and definit, whereupon Coleman, counsel for Murch, submitted a specific charge that in 1877 Hill entered into certain contracts which were grossly unfair to the Government, and that he agreed to pay certain contractors far in excess of the value of the materials furnished and work to be performed.

In support of this charge, William G. Steinmetz, a New York expert, was called to testify relative to the construction of the public building at Philadelphia. He explained to the committee the difference between quarry dimensions and net dimensions, the former being cubic dimensions of stone as taken from the quarry, and the latter cubic dimensions based upon the space which a stone will occupy in a building. Steinmetz stated that in making contracts it was the custom to stipulate net dimensions. In the case of the Philadelphia building, Hill had contracted for quarry dimensions, and in this way compelled the Government to pay greatly in excess of the market value of the stone actually used. He further testified that he had made the computations from the plans furnished him by the architect's office of the Philadelphia building of the actual cost of the several stones and the market value of the same based upon their true or net dimensions. He instanced as examples, explaining from the drawings, one stone which cost the Government $85 contract price, being $58 in excess of the true value of the stone, and another costing the Government $129, where the actual cost, allowing 50 per cent profit to the contractor, should have been but $56, the excess paid by the Government in this instance being $73.

Steinmetz stated that if time were allowed him he could, by computing each stone, show the aggregate amount paid by the Government for stone used in this building in excess of market value.

Coleman stated to the committee that it was the purpose of the prosecution in the case of this Philadelphia building to show the amount of money which the Government through Hill's contracts had been compelled to pay in excess of the market value of the materials used; that computations were necessarily slow, and that further time would be required before going on with this branch of the investigation.

After some consultation between the committee and counsel it was agreed that Steinmetz should submit his calculations for stones in each course, and they should be taken as the average for the entire building.

Mr. Thomas, for the defense, gave notice that they would ask the committee to summon every witness mentioned in the papers of the prosecution, and they would insist upon the right to cross-examine them.

Adjourned until Monday next.

LAND-GRANT ROADS.

NOTICE SERVED ON SECRETARY TELLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Representatives Cobb of Indiana, Dunn, and Rosecrans have, through an attorney, sent a communication to Secretary Teller asking him not to allow the filing or record in the Interior Department of any mortgage made by the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company upon lands originally granted the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad Company, and by the latter transferred to the corporation first named. The memorialists assert that such a mortgage has been executed and is to be used as the basis for land-grant bonds; that the contemplated transaction is in violation of law, and there is grave doubt as to the right of the New Orleans Pacific Company to avail itself of this land-grant in any way whatever. Messrs. Cobb, Dunn, and Rosecrans have also filed with Secretary Teller a protest against any action on his part which would result in the issuance of certificates to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for lands originally granted the Texas Pacific Company. They assert that these lands were declared forfeited by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the Forty-seventh Congress; that the bill for the consolidation of the Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific Roads, by which the former hoped to acquire a shadow of title to the lands, was twice defeated in the House, and the Southern Pacific Company could not, by assignment from the Texas Pacific Company, acquire any valid title to the latter's land-grant.

THE UTAH & NORTHERN ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Judge Lawrence, First Controller of the Treasury, has given an opinion in the matter of the right of the Utah & Northern Railway Company to payment for services rendered in carrying mails for the United States. He holds as follows:

1. The act of March 3, 1873, gives no right to any officer of the Government to withhold from the railway company which did not receive aid in subsidy bonds payment of compensation earned by it in carrying mails, even though such company is "controlled" by a bond-subsidized railway company.

2. Neither the so-called "Thurman act" of May 6, 1878 nor the act of March 3, 1879 gives any authority to withhold such compensation from a railway company which received no aid in subsidy bonds of the United States.

3. The statutes relating to the bond-subsidized Pacific Railway Company do not repeal or in any manner interfere with the statutes giving jurisdiction to accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

4. The Utah & Northern Railway Company is entitled to payment from the United States for its services in carrying the mails of the United States in pursuance of regulations of the Post-Office Department.

This decision finally determines in favor of the Union Pacific Railway Companies the long-pending controversy as to their right to receive payment in cash for mail transportation services to the Government on leased or non-subsidized portions of their respective lines.

The Controller says the question as a whole applies not only to compensation for mail service, but to all other service for the United States on unsubsidized roads, and involves several million dollars.

CAPT. CALEB.

A SMUGGLER NOW IN TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Some time ago Capt. George Caleb of the United States schooner Adriana was arrested at La Paz, Mex., and tried by the Mexican authorities upon a charge of smuggling. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and his ship confiscated. Representative Rosecrans, of California, recently wrote to Secretary Frelinghuysen calling attention to this case, and suggesting that it was a proper subject for diplomatic inquiry. Mr. John Davis, as acting Secretary, made the following reply:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—*To the Hon. W. S. Rosecrans*—SIR: I have the honor to reply to letters addressed by you to the Secretary in relation to the case of Capt. George Caleb, of the schooner Adriana, at La Paz, Mexico. The case of Capt. Caleb has had the continued and earnest attention of this department since the news of the seizure of the Adriana and the imprisonment of her crew was first received here, and every effort has been made in his behalf through the United States legation in Mexico and the Consulate at La Paz. The department has only recently been put in possession of the judicial sentences in the case, condemning the Captain to five years' imprisonment and the vessel to confiscation. A prima-facie case of guilt appears to have been made out, but the earnest protests and denials of the unfortunate man, and the apparent severity of imposing the maximum sentence in his case, while his alleged Mexican accomplices have been allowed to escape, have strongly enlisted the sympathies of the Government in Capt. Caleb's behalf, and the President has directed that a competent officer of the department be dispatched to La Paz with instructions to make a full investigation of the case on the spot. United States Minister Morgan has also been directed to watch the proceedings in appeal which have been instituted, and to afford Capt. Caleb all proper aid in his defense, employing counsel if necessary; adding that the investigation at La Paz will be conducted by Horatio N. Beach, late Consul of the United States at Puerto Cabello, a competent officer on whose impartial judgment this department places reliance. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, JOHN DAVIS, Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.

SHORTER ITEMS GATHERED AMONG THE BUREAUS.

The President has appointed David S. Hoffman Register of the Land-Office at Lake City, Colo., and James M. Haworth, of Olathe, Kas., Indian School Superintendent.

Dorman B. Eaton says the criticisms made upon the action of the Civil-Service Commissioners in selecting local examiners from officers already in the public service are superficial and largely based on a misrepresentation of facts.

It is expected that there will be considerable delay in the consideration of the Hesing-Miller compromise, owing to the interposition of Michaelis. Those who are supporting the compromise say that an affidavit will be filed by a Chicago German stating that Michaelis, in his paper, has repeatedly stated that the *Staats-Zeitung* was bankrupt.

The Civil-Service Commissioners have not been able to decide what the language of the law means when it provides that not more than two members of a family shall hold office. There can be no difficulty in ascertaining what the law meant. Its purpose was to prevent nepotism, of which there are now some conspicuous examples in the public service.

CAPITAL NOTES.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

In the star-route trial, Mr. Merrick entered into a long explanation of the laws bearing on conspiracies, and quoted legal decisions in support of the declaration that the charge in the present case had been fully established.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that dies, rolls, and plates that have been used by the Government in printing labels and wrappers bearing an internal-revenue stamp cannot be returned to the original owners.

Capt. John P. Walker, Third Cavalry, recently court-martialed and censured, has left Fort Apache without leave and is wandering about New Mexico. He will be arrested and examined by the Medical Board as to his sanity.

A RAT ATTACKS A CHILD.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—A strange incident was related today by a physician. He was summoned last night to the house of Capt. C. W. Durham, of the United States river steamer Gen. Barnard, to attend a little daughter. She had aroused her parents by loud screams, and upon going to the little one's room she was found covered with blood and scared out of her wits. The doctor said the wound could come from nothing else than a rat bite. It was learned from a nurse that a large rat had been seen in the room, and she says she drove it off the bed two or three times during the night.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Very Encouraging Reports from the Wheat Regions of the Northwest.

Gratifying News from Northern Iowa and Nebraska—Heavy Rains in Kansas.

In Illinois the Outlook Is Still Bad and the Farmers Are Thoroughly Discouraged.

The Northwest Generally.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—The crop reports received in St. Paul during the last week continue very encouraging. In all portions of the State small grain is up and looking nicely. On the north end of the Manitoba there has been a scarcity of rain, but during the last day or two the weather has been threatening, and rain is expected daily. The dry weather has not continued sufficiently long, however, to do any material damage. Along the Omaha Road the weather has been extremely bad for corn, but just what was needed for small grain. The early-plowed corn has pretty much all rotted, and has nearly all been replanted, and what has appeared above the ground is in good condition. A farmer from Dakota County who was in St. Paul yesterday stated that the damage to corn was of no consequence, as it had been immediately replanted in that section of the county after the first lot had rotted. The prospects, he says, for both corn and small grain are the best he has known for years, notwithstanding the season is a little backward.

Both the monthly report of the Statistical Agent of the State and the reports from along the railroad lines show a large increase of acreage and an excellent outlook for the season's yield.

THE STATISTICAL AGENT'S REPORT.

The following is the summary of the monthly report of the Statistical Agent for this State to the Agricultural Department at Washington for June:

The weather throughout the past month has been unreasonably cold, and in the central, western, and southern parts of the State somewhat too wet for agriculturists, a similar condition having prevailed during April. Both the seeding of small grains and corn-planting were thereby seriously retarded. The sowing of small grains was continued up to the middle of May, and corn-planting had not been entirely finished at the close of the month. The tenor of the reports is, however, hopeful for every kind of product except corn, though slight injury from frost is reported from three or four localities of limited extent. The earlier-sown wheat is thought to be improved by the backwardness of the season, in that it has spread out in shoals and not grown so much in bight. Corn seems to have suffered seriously from cold and wet weather. A great deal rotted in the ground, making extensive replanting essential. The reported injury to winter-wheat crops, both in this country and in Europe, and a probable serious shortage in the supply, together with the want of faith in the reliability of much of the seed corn, have led to the sowing of a considerably greater area of wheat in Minnesota than was thought possible a month ago, and even more than reported to have been intended early in the season. Hence, instead of the acreage falling 8 or even 2 per cent short of that of 1882, this month's reports indicate that it will be fully 2 per cent greater, with a prospective yield of 32,750,000 bushels, in case the comparative reported condition (98 per cent) of the corresponding period last year is correct.

The acreage of oats intended has been reduced to compensate for the increase of that of wheat, and will not exceed 112 per cent of 1882, instead of 116, as previously reported.

Barley shows a greater area in this month's reports than in that of May, being nearly 103, and rye averages 102. Still, as previously reported, these crops are all backward, and their comparative conditions slightly less.

There is a large increase in the area of tame grass hay; fully 25 per cent over last year, but mainly on meadow land not hitherto included in the cultivated area. The acreage of clover is about the same. The condition of these and also of the wild grass meadows and pastures was considerably behind what it was at the same time last year, till within a few days past, but recent thunder-storms and warmer temperature have brought grasses forward rapidly, and it is thought that 99 per cent will fairly represent their condition.

"Corn-planting has also been delayed half a month later than usual, and was not yet finished the 1st of the month. That planted early failed to sprout, and the stand is generally thin, though this may not be the case when the replanting shall begin to show itself. The average planted is considerably less than was intended had the weather been seasonable and the seed better. It will not exceed that of last year by more than 10 per cent. The acreage sown in flax this year will not amount to more than 80 or 85 per cent of last year's crops.

It is too early to give anything reliable about minor crops, dairying, etc.

The Minneapolis *Miller's* reports from the wheat-growing section tributary to Minneapolis during the last few days show that warm and heavy rains have prevailed, doing inestimable good, but fears are expressed that the continued drenching may prove very harmful. At present the growing crop in Minnesota, Dakota, Northern Iowa, and Northern Nebraska is fairly jumping out of the ground, and the more enthusiastic of crop-prophets freely predict that a continuance of the present favorable conditions will result in a yield of 60,000,000 or 65,000,000 bushels, instead of the 58,000,000 estimated last week.

ALONG THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The following reports were received today at the office of the General Manager of the Northern Pacific giving the condition of this season's crops along the line of that road:

Morris—Crops are in fine condition, but are about ten days backward compared with last year.

Wadena—The crops are growing nicely. Wheat in particular is of good color, and stands thick on the ground. Corn is backward, and much of it will have to be replanted. Potatoes are up and growing fast.

Detroit—The farmers anticipate a bountiful yield. The average increase in acreage is 20 per cent greater than that of last year.

Little Falls—The season is backward, and grain is badly receded. There is no increase in acreage in wheat, but in small and coarse grain there is a very considerable increase.

Moorhead—The weather has been unusually favorable thus far for small grains, and crops are now considered beyond danger of drouth.

Wheatland—The increase of grain sown over that of last year is about 25 per cent. About 50 per cent more corn has been planted, but the potato crop will fall from 10 to 15 per cent short of last year.

Valley City—The increased acreage is about 20 per cent, and is sown chiefly to wheat, oats, barley, and rye. The prospects are excellent.

Glenwood—The increased acreage over last year will be about one-fourth. There are better prospects for an abundant harvest than for years.

Fraser—On account of the cold, dry weather the grain crop is looking somewhat discouraged, and unless rain and warm weather soon make their appearance the grain will receive a setback from which it cannot recover.

New York Mills—The prospect for good crops continues favorable, and farmers report wheat and oats looking well. The weather is cool.

Perham—Fully an average yield of both wheat and oats is expected.

Henning—The prospect for grain is good, but the outlook for grass is poor.

Royalton—Crops are doing well, but rain is badly needed. Corn is all planted, and wheat and other grains have a fine start.

Sauk Centre—Seeding has been completed, and the crops are doing well, considering the dry weather.

Hawley—There is every indication of a rich harvest.

Villard—Wheat in this vicinity never looked better nor more promising for a heavy yield.

Tower City—The increase in breaking will be very small, but if the grain yield proves as large as it promises to the increase in bushels will double what it was last year.

Other Crop News.

GALENA, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The heavy and continued rains in this section for the last two days have done incalculable damage to growing crops. Corn especially has suffered.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 5.—[Special.—The warm and rainy weather for the last few days has had an excellent effect. Growing crops will be very short in this county, but if the season is favorable there will be a big corn crop. The oats crop also premises largely. Potatoes and most vegetables are in good condition. Strawberries are being marketed now, and the crop is a large one. The prospect for cherries and other small fruits is promising.

HENRY, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—The frequent rains and low temperature the last ten days have kept the corn back. It is all planted—some of it the third time owing to bad seed—and most of it up.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent has just returned from an extended trip throughout the eastern and western parts of Jersey County and finds that the wheat will yield hardly half a crop.

MARINE, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—A member of a prominent milling firm of this place has been crop-prospecting in several States. He reports the wheat crop in Kansas far better than in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, or Ohio. The wheat in that State has a [illegible] growth, is now assuming the golden hue, and will soon be reaped. Kansas will have a fair yield, an average of fifteen bushels. The wheat crop in the other States mentioned is very discouraging. Large fields have proven to be cheat. Not over one-third of the crop will be realized.

CLINTON, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent has taken pains to ask many farmers of this and Macon County in reference to the growing corn-crop, and finds that they nearly all are discouraged, yet hopeful that they may yet have the weather to bring forth a good crop.

LYNCHBURG, Va., June 5.—The drouth in this section has resulted in incalculable damage. Information from the Southwest represents an alarming state of affairs, the cattle-raisers having to purchase food for their stock, the pastures being all dried up. The crops are suffering greatly from want of rain.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 5.—[Special.]—In May, according to the local signal service record, there were twenty-three rainy days, and June has made a commencement which is no better in the same way; yet the effect upon the crops has not been bad. The ground is drier after all the rain we have had than it was a year ago. Then it was completely water-soaked from the heavy snows. This year the ground has been more porous, and it has soaked up a large rainfall.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 5.—[Special.]—The warm weather of the last few days has been highly favorable to the corn crop. It is estimated that not over 5 per cent of the ground needs replanting, and it is fully three weeks ahead of last year. Small grain and grass never looked better.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 5.—[Special.]—The wet, cold weather which has prevailed thus far this season, and still prevails, seems likely to cause a failure of the corn crop, the staple crop of this section; but what has been a dead setback to corn has proved the salvation of wheat. Oats look well. The pastures and meadows are flourishing. Small fruits and vegetables of all kinds promise a large crop. Apples will be almost an entire failure, and there will be no peaches.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 5.—[Special.]—A rain-storm has prevailed for the most part of the day in this section, and extended west to the State line and in Southern Nebraska. At about 4 o'clock the Town of Concordia, on the Central Branch, was visited with a tremendous hail-storm, damaging mostly trees and small grain.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 5.—[Special.]—Were it not for the serious drawback there has been in corn-planting on account of the cold, wet weather, the outlook for crops of all kinds in this section might be said to be of a most favorable character.

FREMONT, O., June 5.—[Special.]—The crop prospect in this county is decidedly unpromising. Wheat will not average more than three bushels per acre. The cold, wet weather of May has rendered the corn crop a failure. Many farmers are replanting with York State corn. Clover is all frozen out. Timothy is promising.

WABASH, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—Wheat in this section is coming out splendidly. The corn crop is coming forward.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—A heavy storm of rain and wind, with some hail, is reported this evening along the Union Pacific from Central Kansas to this city. The storm was most severe between Salina and Wamego, and was also heavy along the Solomon and Fort Kearney branches. In a few places the water is over the railroad track, but no washouts are reported. Owing to the prostration of telegraph wires it cannot be ascertained whether the crops have suffered seriously.

Skin Diseases

Fifteen Years of Suffering—Body Covered with Humor—Had Twelve Doctors—Paid Out $500—No Cure—No Hope.

I will now state that I made a miraculous cure of one of the worst cases of skin disease known. The patient is a man 40 years old; had suffered fifteen years. His eyes, scalp, and nearly his whole body presented a frightful appearance. Had had the attention of twelve different physicians, who prescribed the best remedies known to the profession, such as iodide potassium, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, sarsaparilla, etc. Had paid $500 for medical treatment, with but little relief. I prevailed upon him to use the CUTICURA RESOLVENT (blood purifier) internally and the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. He did so, and was completely cured. The skin on his head, face, and many other parts of his body, which presented a most loathsome appearance, is now as soft and smooth as an infant's, with no scar or trace of the disease left behind. He has now been cured twelve months. Reported by

F. H. BROWN, Esq., Barnwell, S. C.
Reference, DR. H. BAER, Charleston, S. C.

Helpless for Eight Years—Unable to Walk for One Year—Got About on Hands and Knees—A Wonderful Cure.

I have had a most wonderful cure of Salt Rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with Salt Rheum; I had it on my head, face, neck, arms, and legs. I was not able to walk, only on my hands and knees, for one year. I have not been able to help myself for eight years. I tried hundreds of remedies; not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was incurable. So my parents tried everything that came along. I saw your advertisement, and concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. The CUTICURA brought the humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop off as it came out, until now I am entirely well. All I can say is, I thank you most heartily for my cure. Any person who thinks this letter a fraud, let them write or come and see me, and find out for themselves.

WILL McDONALD,
2542 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

The Cuticura Treatment, for the cure of Skin, Scalp, and Blood Diseases, consists in the internal use of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, and the external use of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cts.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15 cts. Sold by all druggists.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

BABY For Infantile and Birth Humors and Skin Blemishes use Cuticura Soap, a deliciously perfumed Skin Beautifier and Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative. Absolutely pure. Sales 1881 and 1882, 1,000,000 cakes.

HENNINGS'

IMPROVED ELASTIC SECTION

CORSET.

IS WARRANTED TO WEAR LONGER, FIT THE FORM NEATER, and give better satisfaction than any other Corset in the market, or PRICE PAID will be REFUNDED.

The indorsements of Chicago's best physicians accompany each Corset.

PRICE, Best Sateen Jean, postage prepaid, $1.50. Merchants, secure the Agencies for your cities.

ROTHSCHILD, JOSEPH & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 240 & 242 Randolph-st., Chicago.

SCHOOL BONDS.

Lake City School District, of Wabasha County, Minnesota, have ordered the issuing of bonds of said district, for the purpose of building a new school-house, to the amount of eight thousand dollars in denomination of five hundred each, to bare date July 1st, 1883, payable two thousand five hundred in three years, two thousand five hundred in five years, and three thousand in seven years, bearing five per cent interest, payable semi-annually on Jan. 1st and July 1st of each year. These bonds will be sold to the highest bidder. Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to June 25th, 1883, to be opened June 30th, 1883.

Lake City, Minn., is a city of about 3,000 inhabitants, and has not one dollar of bonded indebtedness. Address

C. D. VILAS,
Clerk District No. 4,
Lake City, Minn.

MEXICAN HAMMOCKS!

WHITE AND COLORED.

Standard weight and size, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Imported by

WINTHROP CUNNINGHAM & SONS,
45 & 47 S. Front-st., Philadelphia.

RAILROAD[S.]

Sweeping Changes Made in the Passenger Train Service of the Michigan Central.

Eastern Lines Will Be Affected—a War in Rates Is De[emed] Probable.

Changes in the Management of [the New] York Central—The Grand [Trunk] and Vanderbilt Lines.

Railroads in Kansas May Make Rates for the Farmers—C[onduct] of the Exposition Dire[ctors].

Annual Meeting and Election of [the Pennsyl]vania Company—A Surplus of $1,067,883.

A Radical Change in the Train Service of the Michigan Central.

Changes of a radical and surp[rising character] will be made in the passenger-tra[in service of] the Michigan Central Railroad nex[t ...] For the last twenty-five years [...] Central trains running East have [been desig]nated by the odd numbers, and t[hose running] west by the even numbers. This [...] will next Sunday be reversed, th[e ...] trains being designated by even [...] vice versa. The trains of the Mic[higan Central] have thus far been run on Chica[go time, and] those of the Canada Southern on [...] On and after Sunday the trains [of the] Michigan Central system will be r[un on ...] time.

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WILL McDONALD,
2542 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

...icura Treatment, for the cure of Skin, ... Blood Diseases, consists in the inter... CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood ... and the external use of CUTICURA and ... SOAP, the Great Skin Cures. Price of ... small boxes, 50 cts.; large boxes, $1. ... RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA ... CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15 cts. ... ll druggists.

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RAILROADS.

Sweeping Changes Made in the Passenger Train Service of the Michigan Central.

Eastern Lines Will Be Affected, and a War in Rates Is Deemed Probable.

Changes in the Management of New York Central—The Grand Trunk and Vanderbilt Lines.

Railroads in Kansas May Make Special Rates for the Farmers—Complaint of the Exposition Directors.

Annual Meeting and Election of the Pennsylvania Company—A Surplus of $1,067,883.

A Radical Change in the Passenger-Train Service of the Michigan Central.

Changes of a radical and surprising nature will be made in the passenger-train service of the Michigan Central Railroad next Sunday.

For the last twenty-five years the Michigan Central trains running East have been designated by the odd numbers, and those running west by the even numbers. This arrangement will next Sunday be reversed, the east-bound trains being designated by even numbers and vice versa. The trains of the Michigan Central have thus far been run on Chicago time and those of the Canada Southern on Detroit time. On and after Sunday the trains of the entire Michigan Central system will be run on Detroit time.

The fast limited express, which now leaves Chicago at 3:30 p. m. and reaches New York at 10 p. m. the following day, will leave at 4:30 p. m., Chicago time, and arrive in New York at 9:30 p. m. the following day, a saving in time of one hour and thirty minutes.

The Atlantic Express, which now leaves Chicago at 5:15 p. m., and has done so for the last fifteen years, will leave Chicago at 9 p. m. and arrive in New York at 7 o'clock the second morning, the same hour as the present 5:15 p. m. train reaches that city. This shortens the time of this train nearly four hours.

The train which now leaves Chicago at 9 p. m. and runs to Detroit only, will leave here at 10 p. m., and run through to Buffalo, where connection will be made with the New York Central and Erie trains for New York.

The most surprising change, however, will be the withdrawal by the Michigan Central, next Sunday, of all through sleepers and coaches via the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk, and the entire through passenger service of the Michigan Central will be over the Canada Southern. An extra sleeping-car will be put on the first train leaving here at 4:30 p. m. direct to Niagara Falls. An extra train will be put on at Niagara Junction to connect with the Atlantic express, which leaves Chicago at 9 p. m., to give passengers an opportunity to stop at Niagara Falls if they so desire. Entirely new equipment is to be put on the fast train, and it is the intention of the management to make this train in point of speed, elegance, and comfort, the equal of any now running between Chicago and New York, and no extra charge is to be made by this train. All through cars will be supplied with dining-car service between Chicago and Buffalo, so that no stops for meals will have to be made. A number of new dining-cars and other rolling-stock are now in the course of construction and will be placed in service as soon as completed.

When the new $6,000,000 bridge now in course of construction over the Niagara River and the new cut-off between Welland and Niagara Falls are completed all the Michigan Central through trains will run into Buffalo via Niagara Falls, and it is intimated that then the time of the through trains will be still further shortened.

When the Canada Southern was absorbed by the Michigan Central it was the general impression that it was Vanderbilt's intention to withdraw the through cars of the Michigan Central from the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk, and run them all via the Canada Southern. When month after month passed, however, and the Michigan Central through trains still continued to run over the Great Western, many believed, and among them the officers of the Grand Trunk, that Vanderbilt would not attempt to sever the existing relations between the Great Western and Michigan Central—at least not for the present. Those who thought so will no doubt be surprised that Vanderbilt after all has decided to sever the relations which have existed between the Michigan Central and the Great Western for so many years. The Grand Trunk people, although thinking that the Michigan Central would not take that step so suddenly, have been at work for some time past to give the Great Western another outlet from Chicago, and has now in course of construction a new line from Detroit to Chicago, via Jackson. It will be some time yet, however, before this road will be completed and ready for service. In the meantime the Grand Trunk can run trains from Chicago to Detroit to connect with the Great Western at that point, via Durand, Mich., running to Durand over the Chicago & Grand Trunk, and thence to Detroit over the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee. It can also run its through trains via Port Huron and Paris to Niagara Falls, and some of its trains are running by that route now. But not only the Grand Trunk but also the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and other Eastern lines will be affected by this new coup d'état of Vanderbilt's, and it is quite probable that a war in rates will be the result. That Vanderbilt has taken this action now and did not wait until the completion of his new Niagara bridge and the Niagara Falls cut-off indicates that he is ready to try conclusions with the other roads and is not afraid of a rate war. It looks as if Vanderbilt was determined to make the Michigan Central the principal through passenger route between New York and Chicago, and let the Lake Shore take a second place. The latter has a large number of important local points such as Cleveland, Toledo, Erie, Ashtabula, Sandusky, etc., which will ensure it a fair revenue from its passenger service aside from its through service, while the Michigan Central has no local points that are worthy of much consideration. The Nickel-Plate will not be allowed to run through passenger trains, and will therefore not injure the local or through traffic of the Lake Shore. If a fight occurs Vanderbilt will have most to fear from the Grand Trunk. The Pennsylvania he no doubt thinks he will be able to keep in check by striking it at vital points if it shows fight. For this reason he seems to have made an arrangement with the Wabash to run after next Sunday a through sleeper from St. Louis via Toledo to connect with the fast train of the Michigan Central, which leaves here at 4:30 p. m., making fifteen minutes faster time than any of the other lines. This enables him in case of trouble with the Pennsylvania, which now by its Vandalia route controls the bulk of the St. Louis traffic, to cut the St. Louis rates.

Impending War Between the Grand Trunk and the Vanderbilt Roads.

The Grand Trunk and Lackawanna officials deny the statement that the trunk-lines have united in an attempt to prevent the Grand Trunk from taking or delivering Lackawanna freight or passengers because the latter refuses to adhere to the tariff rates. It is believed, however, that some decisive action will be taken by the trunk-lines shortly regarding this matter, as the competition of the Lackawanna is seriously affecting them. Its alliance with the Lackawanna is greatly benefitting the Grand Trunk, and it is now doing a larger business both in freight and passengers than any of the other lines, and it is not likely that it will throw away that business simply to please its competitors. The Grand Trunk has all along been in hopes that a serious conflict with Vanderbilt could yet be avoided, and for this reason has thus far acted in most matters with the Eastern pool lines. The action just taken by Vanderbilt withdrawing the through cars of the Michigan Central from its Great Western Line, and his alliance with the Canadian Pacific establishing through-freight service to Montreal and other Canadian points in connection with his roads, will necessarily show the Grand Trunk officials that there can be no alliance between their roads and the Vanderbilt roads, and that they will have to act independently of the Eastern pool lines hereafter if they do not mean to have their roads crushed out of existence. It is not believed that a fight between the Grand Trunk and the Vanderbilt roads can be much longer averted, and in such a fight the aid of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western will be a great boon to the Grand Trunk.

The Railroads in Kansas May Grant Special Rates to Conventions, Etc., if They Choose.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June 5.—[Special.]—Under the new railroad law of this State which has just gone into effect fixing maximum passenger rates, it has been stated that excursion rates would not be possible. As there are over 100,000 old soldiers in the State, a large number of whom contemplate attending the National Reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Denver, and as the annual reunion of the soldiers of the State, the fairs, and other gatherings were interested, the question was an important one, and accordingly a ruling from the Board of Railroad Commissioners on the point was asked. The following language is used therein:

"No railroad company shall charge, demand, or receive from any person . . . for the transportation of any property or for any other service a greater sum than it shall at the same time charge, demand, or receive from any other person . . . for a like service from the same place or upon like condition and under similar circumstances; and all concessions of rates, drawbacks, and contracts for special rates shall be opened to and allowed all persons . . . alike" (and here is added the explanatory or conditional clause before quoted) "for a like service from the same place upon like conditions and under similar circumstances."

The board is therefore of the opinion that the railroad companies, under the new law, can make reduced or special rates below three cents a mile for excursions to reunions, State fairs, or similar gatherings, but they must make no distinction and must allow the same privilege to any and all persons for a like service from the same place upon like conditions and under similar circumstances. So far as the railroads being inclined to stick to the exact letter of the law is concerned, turning deaf ears to petitions for reduced rates, the idea is ridiculous. The present railroad law is accepted by the companies, who prefer it to the attempted enactment by the late Legislature, and are therefore interested in upholding it.

One feature of the new passenger tariff regulating railroad fare is the clause compelling purchasers of tickets to make their own change, or lose the odd cents that may be coming to them, unless the ticket agent chooses to make exact change.

The High Rates Charged by Certain Roads Affecting the Attendance at the Exposition.

The Directors of the National Exposition of Railway Appliances say the mean action of the roads running west and southwest from Chicago in charging a higher rate to the Exposition than they ordinarily make for small meetings, conventions, etc., is seriously affecting the attendance at the exposition, as people in Western and Southwestern cities cannot afford to pay the high rates charged by those roads. The action of the Chicago Western and Southwestern roads presents a strong contrast to the liberal action of the Eastern and Southeastern roads, which are offering special inducements to people who wish to visit this city to attend the exposition. General-Manager Horace Scott, of the Cincinnati Southern, has agreed to make a rate from Atlanta to Chicago and return of $15 for the round trip. The Managers of the Pan Handle and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago have agreed to make a rate of $6.50 for the round trip from Cincinnati to Chicago and return, which price includes a coupon for the admission to the exposition. The Illinois Central has also arranged cheap excursions from all points on its line. The Eastern roads are all selling tickets to the exposition at one fare for the round trip, some of them making no limitation as to the time in which they are to be used. The Erie has brought here all exhibits from England free of charge, and the other trunk lines have also made very liberal concessions to exhibitors. But the lines running west and southwest from Chicago have thus far refused to make any concessions or to aid in making the exposition a success. The Directors of the exposition can see no reason why the Chicago roads should refuse to help an enterprise in which they are more interested than any of the other roads, and they still hope that the Managers of these roads will direct their General Passenger Agents to make such rates as will offer the people of St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and other Western points an opportunity to come here and witness the exposition at a reasonable expense.

Important Changes in the Management of the New York Central.

General Order No. 1, issued by James H. Rutter, President of the New York Central Railroad Company, announces that the Board of Directors of this company have adopted a new code of by-laws and organization for the transaction of the business of the company, including the leased lines operated by it. The following officers have been elected and appointed:

Charles C. Clarke, First Vice-President, with a general supervision of financial matters; Chauncey M. Depew, Second Vice-President and General Counsel, in charge of all legal matters, real estate, and taxes; Horace J. Hayden, Third Vice-President and General Traffic Manager, in charge of passenger and freight traffic; Edward V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer; Edwin D. Worcester, Secretary; James Tillinghast, Assistant to the President; Isaac P. Chambers, Controller; James M. Toucey, General Superintendent.

The other officers of the company and their duties remain the same as heretofore. It will be observed that the Vanderbilts have entirely withdrawn from the active management of the New York Central.

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Company.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 5.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Company, operating the lines of the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburg, was held in this city today. The annual report for 1882 showed the net income of the Pennsylvania Company proper, after the payment of expenses, interest, rentals, etc., to be $1,867,883, which, after deducting the dividend on the capital stock of 4 per cent, amounting to $800,000, leaves a surplus for the year of $1,067,883. The following Board of Directors was elected: J. N. McCullough, William Shaw, Thomas Messler, and William H. Barnes, Pittsburg; G. B. Roberts, Henry H. Houston, Weston Morris, Samuel L. Felton, Henry M. Phillips, J. N. DeBarry, John P. Witherell, A. J. Carroll, and John B. Green, of Philadelphia. The board will organize at the first meeting, which will be held in Philadelphia.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Officials in Dakota.

FARGO, D. T., June 5.—[Special.]—President Alexander Mitchell and General-Manager Merrill, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, arrived here tonight. They were accompanied by their entire Board of Directors and several members of the engineer corps of the road. It is hinted that developments in the way of new branches of their system might now be expected in the Red River Valley. After spending three or four hours here they departed for Bismarck, and may go to Bozeman before returning. On the way back they promise to spend some time in Fargo.

Opening of a New Route.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 5.—The first through train from Knoxville to Louisville over the New Jellico route, owned by the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern Company, arrived this morning, bringing through passengers for Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, and other Northern points.

Miscellaneous Notes.

A new union ticket office will be opened at the Tremont House in this city in a day or two. Mr. W. P. Frailey, formerly of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, will be the Ticket Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has granted Drexel, Morgan & Co. permission to dispose of a portion of the $5,000,000 collateral trust loan recently authorized in Europe.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk brought here nineteen car-loads of European emigrants Monday and seven car-loads of European and two car-loads of Canadian emigrants yesterday.

The General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific announces that the station on the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad formerly known as Nealville has been changed to Neals and an agent appointed there.

The Permanent Classification Committee of the Joint Executive Committee, which was to have met at Cleveland, will hold its meeting in this city today. The object of the meeting is to consider applications for changes in the trunk-line classification.

Mr. E. H. Hubbard, at present Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central at Buffalo, has been appointed General Western Passenger Agent of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad, with headquarters at Buffalo. The appointment takes effect July 1.

The Chicago & Northwestern, Sioux City & Pacific, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroads have issued a new tariff on shingles, cedar posts, tanbark, and telegraph poles in car-loads from Chicago and Milwaukee to points on those roads via Blair and Sioux City.

The Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic held its regular meeting at Commissioner Moore's office yesterday. The only action of interest taken was the adoption of a resolution that when cars belonging to Eastern lines are sent to the depots or warehouses of Western roads the shipper shall pay all charges made by the Western road for delivery to the Eastern line, and no portion of such charges shall be defrayed by the Eastern line.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for the fourth week in May were $181,697.69, against $179,433.72 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $2,263.97. The gross earnings of this road for the month of May were $630,097.08, against $559,577.18 for the corresponding month last year. The gross earnings from Jan. 1, 1883, to May 1, inclusive, were $3,105,542.95, against $2,816,864.33 for the corresponding period last year; increase, $288,678.62.

The motion to refer back to the State Court the case of the State of Illinois for occupying the Lake-Front unlawfully will be argued before Judges Blodgett and Drummond today. General-Solicitor Ayers states that his company wants the case tried by the United States Court, for the reason that the Lake-Front act conferring upon the Illinois Central the submerged land was passed in 1869, and was repealed in 1873. The Attorney-General takes the ground that by that act the title of the Illinois Central became divested, and the land was restored to the State. If such was the object, Mr. Ayers says, the law is clearly unconstitutional, and is therefore a Federal question.

UNDER THE GROUND.

Senator Evans, D. J. Avery, and Others Explain the Latest Conduit Scheme.

It Is Pro Bono Publico, and They Have Plenty of Money to Back It.

Progress of the Postal Telegraph Company—A New Underground Insulator.

Underground Telegraphy—The Conduit Ordinance.

Among the new business introduced into the Council last Monday night was an ordinance concerning a new underground telegraph scheme, which appears to be of more than usual magnitude and importance. The ordinance, which was offered by Ald. Bond, reads as follows:

THE ORDINANCE.

SEC. 1. That permission be and is hereby granted to Daniel J. Avery, Henry H. Evans, and John Buehler, or to the survivors of them, or their successors, or their assignees, to construct, maintain, keep in repair, and operate in and under the public streets, avenues, alleys, and tunnels of the City of Chicago, from and after the date of the passage of this ordinance a system or systems of underground conduits, tunnels, or subways, continuous or in sections, made of brick, stone, iron, or of suitable composit materials, for the preservation of and safe conducting of telegraph, telephone, and electric-light wires, and for any and all other electric and electro-galvanic uses and purposes, and for pneumatic tubes, with all necessary manholes, and inlets, and outlets with such other connections as may be required or necessary for the complete and perfect operating of such systems for public or private uses, or for repairs to such conduits, tunnels, or subways or to their contents.

SEC. 2. All of such conduits, tunnels, or subways shall be constructed under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Works, or of such other officer as may be designated by ordinance to supervise said work.

SEC. 3. Said conduits, tunnels, or subways shall be constructed in such a manner as shall do the least possible injury to said streets, avenues, alleys, or tunnels, or to the water and gas pipes or sewers, or that shall impose the least inconvenience to the public or to the holders of property along the streets, avenues, alleys, or highways in which such conduits, tunnels, or subways shall be laid, and the said persons named in Sec. 1, the survivors of them, or their successors or their assigns shall not open or incumber any more of any street, alley, avenue, or highway at any time than such part as may be necessary to enable them to proceed rapidly with or execute such work, and they shall at all times during the progress of such work erect such barriers or display such suitable signal lights as may be required to prevent accidents from such street, avenue, alley, or highway being open or incumbered. In all cases the streets, avenues, alleys, highways, or tunnels [with the water and gas-pipes and sewers] wherein such conduits, tunnels, or subways are laid shall be restored as nearly as may be, as provided in Sec. 581 of the Revised Ordinances of said city, or as may hereafter be provided by ordinance.

SEC. 4. Said persons named in Sec. 1, or the survivors of them, or their successors, or their assigns, shall or may permit any other person or persons, company or companies, to use their said system or systems upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by and between the respective parties, and in case of disagreement the matters in controversy, shall be referred to three arbitrators—one to be chosen by the persons named herein, the survivors of them, or their successors or their assigns, as the case may be, one to be chosen by the party or parties, company or companies desiring to use said system or systems, and the third by the two thus chosen.

SEC. 5.—Should the municipal authorities of the City of Chicago desire at any time to use a part of said system or systems (where the same may be laid) for the police and fire-alarm wires or for the city telephone wires, not exceeding the one-fifth part of any conduit, tunnel, or subway, the use thereof shall be granted to said municipal authorities of said city without any charge being made therefor.

SEC. 6. If the same parties named in Sec. 1, or the survivors of them or their successors, shall thereafter become incorporated under the incorporation laws of the State of Illinois, the rights and privileges granted to them by virtue of this ordinance shall extend to such corporation for the time and upon the conditions herein prescribed, and such corporation, when fully organized, shall succeed to all the rights and privileges granted, without further action of the Common Council of said City of Chicago.

SEC. 7. The right to build and operate such conduits, tunnels, and subways shall extend to the full time of twenty-five years from the passage of this ordinance, and at the expiration of said time the parties owning and operating said conduits, tunnels, or subways shall be entitled to enjoy all of said privileges until the Common Council shall elect by order for that purpose to purchase said conduits, tunnels, and subways and any and all connections, appurtenances, and appliances belonging thereto, and to pay for the same in the manner hereafter mentioned.

SEC. 8. Such order shall fix the time when said City of Chicago will take said conduits, tunnels, or subways, with all other property thereto belonging, which shall not be less than six months after the passage of the said order; and at the time of the taking of the property before mentioned the City of Chicago shall pay to the parties operating the same a sum of money to be ascertained by three Commissioners to be appointed for this purpose as follows: One to be chosen from the disinterested freeholders of Cook County by the Common Council of said city, one in like manner by the said persons named in Sec. 1, the survivors thereof, or their successors, or their assigns, and the two persons so chosen to choose the third from said freeholders.

SEC. 9. Before proceeding to work under this ordinance the said persons named in Sec. 1, or the survivors of them, or their successors, or their assigns, shall file with the City Clerk a bond in the penal sum of $25,000, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Common Council, to save and indemnify the City of Chicago against all liabilities, losses, or judgments that may in anywise come against said city in consequence of the carelessness or neglect of the said persons named in Sec. 1, or the survivors of them, or their successors, or their assigns, or their employés or their agents, in the construction or laying down of said conduits, tunnels, or subways, and the connections thereto, which may be recovered against the said city on account or by reason of the exercise of said persons or the survivors of them, their successors, or their assigns, of the privileges or any of them hereby granted.

SEC. 10. That, in the exercise of the privileges hereby granted, the persons named in Sec. 1, or the survivors of them, or their successors, or their assigns shall be subject to any and all ordinances that may hereafter come into force or be enacted regarding tunnels, conduits, or subways for the uses and purposes stated herein.

D. J. AVERY.

In order to learn more about the intentions and plans of the gentlemen asking for the privilege to honeycomb the ground upon which Chicago stands in a seemingly unrestricted manner a reporter called first on Mr. D. J. Avery, who is a well-known attorney and master in chancery of the Superior Court.

Mr. Avery was not in his office, and a gentleman who claimed to represent him informed the reporter that he had gone to Springfield. Informed of the reporter's business, the gentleman said Mr. Avery would on his return be very glad to give all desired information. He could, however, give the assurance that the scheme was all right or Mr. Avery would not be in it.

"Who is Mr. Henry H. Evans, named as one of the grantees?"

"I don't know that I am at liberty to tell you. I believe he is a banker and very wealthy, but I cannot tell you where he hails from."

JOHN BUEHLER.

The reporter next called on Mr. John Buehler, the banker, who is also mentioned in the ordinance.

"I have gone into this scheme," Mr. Buehler said, "because I believe a system of tunnels is needed to rid the city of the telegraph-pole nuisance. We have ample capacity to back us, but the gentlemen connected with us do not desire to be known before we have obtained a charter. I objected myself to having a company organized before the charter is obtained from the Council. After we have got the franchise the organization of the company will be an easy matter."

"Is any telegraph company connected with the scheme?"

"None that I know of. We want to furnish underground facilities to all telegraph companies now obstructing our streets with telegraph-poles."

"Who is Mr. Henry H. Evans, named in the ordinance?"

"Is his name in the ordinance? I thought somebody else was to be inserted. But never mind that. Mr. Avery can tell you all about that if he chooses. I don't like to."

"Is Mr. Evans a Chicago man?"

"No, but he is very rich and may be here on a visit now. He came to look at the Railroad Exposition. But excuse me from answering any more questions in regard to this matter. Mr. Avery has been commissioned by us to do the talking, and I have to refer you to him."

SENATOR EVANS.

Henry H. Evans being the name of the Republican Senator of Kane County, who has been connected with several large enterprises, it occurred to the reporter that the Senator might be the man, especially as he was in Chicago.

Senator Evans was found, and admitted that he was one of the three gentlemen desirous of building tunnels for telegraphic purposes in Chicago.

"We mean business," said Mr. Evans, "and we command the means to carry out our plans. I do not see any reason why the Council should not grant us the privilege asked for, because it is in the line of the general demand of the public to get the telegraph wires out of sight."

SENATOR WHITE.

"Is not the franchise asked for by Senator Evans and his friends the same that was refused the Dreyer Company when they wanted their ordinance amended?" asked the reporter of Senator George E. White.

"That I do not know. But I think the Dreyer Company has enough on hand with the conduit they are building, and the construction of this new system will only make competition, and will keep prices down."

"The ordinance puts no restriction on the size of the tunnels," the reporter remarked to Senator Evans.

"I presume the Council will put any restrictions in the ordinance deemed for the good of the city," was the reply.

To further questions Senator Evans replied that no telegraph company was interested in the scheme; that it was a bona-fide enterprise, and simply gotten up to benefit the public.

Ald. White added that a great many Aldermen were pledged to support any measure calculated to free the city from the pole nuisance, and that the passage of the ordinance might be considered pretty certain.

MR. AVERY AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Mr. D. J. Avery was seen by THE TRIBUNE representative, and said the petition and ordinance fairly explained themselves. The idea was that insulated wires, such as were carried through the Washington street tunnel, could be carried just the same in the conduits built of stone, composition, or iron under the streets. The principal thing would be to keep them as dry as in the tunnel, and for that purpose there would be entrances at regular intervals to the conduits, enabling men to enter them and make repairs. He, Col. Evans, and Mr. Buehler wanted the privilege to build these tunnels and to rent them to telegraph and telephone companies, etc. The conduits would have a capacity for 400 to 4,000 wires. The plan had been pronounced feasible by eminent electricians, and its execution would free the streets from the pole nuisance.

A New Underground Insulating Company.

A charter of incorporation was granted yesterday by the Secretary of State to the Boone Underground Electric Wire Insulating Company of Chicago, capital $500,000, the incorporators being George G. Benedict, manager for James Wilde Jr. & Co., State street; Alonzo T. Boone, inventor, No. 74 Madison street; and Loren Greene, lawyer, No. 153 La Salle street. Mr. Benedict, the principal shareholder, was called on by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. He said the system of insulation was by imbedding the wires in a plastic or pasty substance which was inclosed in a box or square conduit, and sunk the necessary depth beneath the surface of the ground. This plastic material was the principal part of the invention, as it formed a perfect insulator at a merely nominal price. It could be inclosed in any kind of box, but they had patented a special box made from a sort of concrete composition that was cheap and durable. The plastic substance was unaffected by heat or cold and impervious to wet, and it mattered little how it was inclosed. The main points claimed were perfect insulation and cheapness. A box three or four inches square containing 100 or more wires could be laid down for about 25 cents per foot, or only a small fraction of what any other system costs. A service wire would be operated through the box by which wires could be drawn out or in, the same as in the conduit chain-shelf system. Mr. C. H. Summers, electrician for the Western Union Telegraph Company, had tested the system with a 200-cell battery, the strongest he had, and had pronounced the insulation perfect. The Van Depoele Electric Light Company had tested it with a fifty-light dynamo with a similar result. Both these tests were for but a short distance, but at present they were preparing for a 1,000-foot underground test near the Van Depoele works, and would have it ready by Saturday or Monday next. All kinds of electric wires could be imbedded together in the substance. A number of gentlemen of wealth and standing in the city were at their back and ready to take up the stock conditionally on the tests of next week being successful, and of this success he was perfectly assured.

Mr. Boone, the inventor and patentee, was also called on, and made a similar statement. He said he had the whole system protected with patents, and had no doubt of its success. He would be pleased to explain it thoroughly to THE TRIBUNE and have its representatives test it themselves next week when the material would be down and the wires imbedded. At the time of the reporter's call Mr. Boone was found engaged on another invention, being an improved system of passing grip-car cables around curves, and had his working models almost completed.

The Telegraph Conduit.

The Underground Conduit Company is now actively at work laying its iron mains in the central part of the city. It is working south from La Salle and Washington streets, and north from Sixteenth street. On Madison street the conduit will be laid along the same trench with the mains of the Consumers' Gas Company. Manholes for the conduit are being made corner of La Salle and Madison, Madison and Clark, La Salle and Washington streets, Board of Trade alley, in front of the Western Union Telegraph and the Postal Telegraph offices. As soon as the conduits are laid the cables for the Postal Telegraph will be pulled into the conduit through the man-holes. The Postal Telegraph Company will be ready for business the 18th inst., with all its city wires under ground. The work of laying the conduit and making the man-holes is a very interesting one, and attracts hundreds of spectators.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, local rains, easterly to southerly winds, nearly stationary temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, occasional rains, continued warm southerly to westerly winds, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Lake region, light local rains, partly cloudy weather, variable winds, generally from south to west, followed by rising barometer, slight changes in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, local rains, followed by fair weather, southwest to northwest winds, stationary or slight fall in temperature, stationary or slight rise in barometer.

For Colorado, fair weather.

The Lower Arkansas River will rise.

Fair weather continues in the South Atlantic States, and local rains are reported in other districts. Southerly to westerly winds prevail in districts east of the Mississippi, with higher temperature north of the Ohio Valley and in Virginia.

The temperature remained nearly stationary in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, with northwest to southwest winds. Heavy local rains are reported from Minnesota.

Very warm weather will continue in the Southern States during Wednesday and Thursday, with local thunder-storms.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 5—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	82	69	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Bismarck	67	50	W	Brisk	.01	Lt rain
Buffalo	80	63	W	Light	.20	†H. r'n
Cairo	87	77	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Concho	91	..	.....	.....	....	.....
Cheyenne	56	56	W	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	75	71	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	84	75	S	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	82	71	S	Fresh	.19	Clear.
Davenport	78	68	S.W.	Brisk	.08	Lt rain
Denver	68	61	.....	.....	0	Clear.
Des Moines	81	65	N.W.	Light	.06	Cl'dy.
Detroit	79	71	S	Fresh	.44	Clear.
Dodge City	85	64	W	Fresh	*—	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	79	..	.....	.....	....	.....
Duluth	55	47	S.W.	Light	.18	Fair.
Erie	73	67	.....	.....	.61	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	55	50	E	Light	0	Foggy.
Fort Garry	65	54	S.W.	Fresh	.32	Cl'dy.
Galveston	85	79	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	82	75	S.W.	Light	.13	Clear.
Keokuk	81	78	W	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	76	69	W	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	83	68	N	Light	.28	†L. r'n.
Louisville	85	74	S	Light	*—	Clear.
Little Rock	81	76	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Marquette	60	56	S	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	87	..	.....	.....	....	.....
Milwaukee	76	70	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Mackinaw	49	44	E	Fresh	.01	Foggy.
Moorhead	62	53	S.W.	Fresh	.27	Cl'dy.
Nashville	80	74	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
North Platte	68	58	.....	.....	0	Clear.
Omaha	72	64	N	Light	.03	Cl'dy.
Oswego	65	69	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Pittsburg	87	77	S	Fresh	.05	Clear.
New Orleans	77	76	E	Light	0	Fair.
Port Huron	78	68	S	Fresh	.43	Clear.
P. Arthur's L'g	45	..	.....	.....	....	.....
Rochester	72	67	N.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
San Antonio	90	76	S	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	85	72	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Shreveport	77	69	E	Light	.30	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	80	72	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	85	74	S.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
St. Paul	69	60	N.W.	Light	.09	Clear.
St. Vincent	58	52	S.W.	Light	.11	Fair.
Stockton	94	..	.....	.....	....	.....
Toledo	85	71	S	Fresh	.04	Clear.
Vicksburg	81	74	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	68	56	W	Light	0	Clear.
Minnedosa	57	50	N.E.	Fresh	.37	Lt rain
Chattanooga	72	..	.....	.....	....	.....

*Too small to measure. †Thunder storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.930	64.9	89	S	8	.01	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.912	71.0	84	S	9	......	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.871	74.9	77	S.W.	9	.64	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.868	79.0	56	S.W.	9	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.893	71.5	76	S	8	......	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 80.0.
Minimum thermometer, 57.9.
Mean daily barometer, 29.901.
Mean daily thermometer, 70.4.
Mean daily humidity, 81.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Arrived, Norseman, from Boston.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Arrived, the India, from Hamburg.

RAILROADING ALOFT.

The Cook County Dummy Passenger Company Getting Ready for Work.

An Elevated Railway Contemplated, to Be Run by Electricity.

Mr. Louis Wahl Talks the Matter Over with a "Tribune" Reporter.

The passage by the Legislature of the bill preventing the City Council from granting franchises for elevated railroads except with the consent of the majority of the abutting property-owners on each block of the streets to be incumbered by the railroad structure seems to have affected the confidence of certain people in their ability to force elevated railroads into the streets of this city just as little as the opinion of the Corporation Counsel did some time ago. For, while the bill mentioned is simply awaiting the Governor's signature to become a law, a new ordinance was introduced into the Council Monday night granting the Cook County Dummy & Passenger Railway Company a sort of roving commission to construct an extended system of elevated railroads in the streets of Chicago. The ordinance mentions the rights of property-owners to have their say on the proposed wholesale destruction of streets with not a word, and contains only the provision that the builders of the railroad shall hold the city harmless in case damages are claimed and assessed resulting from the construction, maintenance, or operation of said road. The streets not to be occupied by the proposed system of elevated roads were printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE and show the magnitude of the scheme.

THE REVIVAL.

Mr. Louis Wahl, who signed the petition for the grant, was seen yesterday in regard to the revival of the elevated railroad projects which were supposed to have been abandoned, since it was discovered that they could be built only with the consent of the majority of abutting property-owners.

"I know but very little about the whole matter," Mr. Wahl said, "although I am the President of the company and the principal owner of the Hannah's patent named in the ordinance. I had become disgusted with the whole thing and was ready to abandon it, when a short time ago certain parties revived the scheme and developed considerable energy. I was asked to sign the petition for a new ordinance, and did so, without knowing that the matter would be brought before the Council so soon. In fact, the introduction of the ordinance Monday night was something of a surprise to me, when I read of it this morning, as certain negotiations are still pending which, in a few days, will place the enterprise on an entirely new footing."

"Who are the parties with whom you are negotiating?"

"Eastern capitalists who are ready and anxious to invest any amount necessary in an elevated railroad system for Chicago."

THE FRANCHISE.

"Do you really believe the Council will grant the franchise asked for in the face of the opinion of Corporation-Counsel Adams that the Council has no right to do so except on petition of the property-owners and in the face of the new law just passed, which goes even further than Mr. Adams?"

"Why, certainly I do. The Council can grant the franchise if it wants to, and then we shall have to take care of the property-owners. I have been told by some of the most eminent jurists in the State that all this talk about the rights of property-owners to keep an elevated railroad out of a street running in front of their property amounts to nothing. The question itself has never been fairly decided by the Supreme Court, but all final decisions so far rendered on the legal status of streets and highways indicate that the Supreme Court will deny the property-owners the right to interfere with any public use of the streets running in front of their property. I have as little control over the street in front of my house as a man owning property a mile off."

"You think, then, the Council will pass the ordinance?"

"Of course I do not know what the Council will do. But I am satisfied that elevated railroads will be built, and that in the very near future, all the opposition of the press notwithstanding. If we do not get the permission to do it somebody else will. As for the consent of the property-owners, it would be readily given if they fully understood how entirely free from objectionable features our system is to be. Our structure will be as unlike the ungainly street-obstruction known in New York as an elevated railroad as you can imagine, and will prove no incumbrance to the streets whatever. Then we are to use electricity as a motive power, and that will free the running of our cars from noise, smoke, cinders, sparks, and other nuisances unavoidable in the operation of steam cars. Besides, I am for progress, and intend that the company shall proceed slowly and with deliberation and adopt the very best plans and ideas. I think even something better can be had than the Hannahs system, and shall not insist on using the latter, if it is not the best, notwithstanding my large interest in the patents. I am sure public opinion will be with us as soon as we have a few blocks of road in operation; it is, in fact, in our favor now, as I hear every day. I have been spoken to and encouraged by hundreds of people lately who want better intramural-transit facilities than those afforded by the horse and cable railways."

OVERCOMING OBSTACLES.

"But how are you to overcome the legal obstacles in the way of the Council granting you the franchise without the express consent of the property-owners?"

"As I told you before, that lies entirely with the Council. How the latter will do it I do not know; and I for my part do not wish to have anything to do with the Council. If my advice had been followed at first we would not only have had our ordinance long ago, but would be building now."

"What was that advice?"

"Never mind about that. But I feel confident that we shall get elevated roads, and I look forward with pleasure to the days when the grateful public will serenade me as one of the originators of the elevated railroad in Chicago and ask me for a speech on that occasion and all that."

"I hope, when that serenade comes off, you will furnish THE TRIBUNE with the manuscript of the speech in advance, to save the reporters the trouble of writing it."

"Certainly I shall, and give the reporters a pass over the road, too."

"But you said you were going out of the company."

"I may and I may not. For the present things are in a very unfinished state, and it will not be known, even to me, for a few days yet if I shall help to push the scheme."

THE OFFICERS.

"Who are the officers of the company besides yourself?"

"Mr. I. M. Hannahs is the Vice-President, Mr. C. B. Farwell the Treasurer, and Mr. Bentley the Secretary, but all that will be changed probably before long. The company is practically the same which has asked the Council under different names for franchises heretofore."

The ordinance has been referred to the Railroad Committee, which only Monday afternoon sat down on two similar ordinances introduced some time ago. It remains to be seen in which way the expected influx of Eastern capital and new energy into the scheme will affect the future action of the Railroad Committee on this subject.

ONE OF THE GUITEAU JURORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—P. J. Sheby, who served as one of the jurors in the Guiteau trial, has become insane and will be conveyed to an asylum this week. His insanity has been gradually developing ever since the hanging of Guiteau, which event seemed to have a powerful effect on a mind that before that time had never shown the slightest symptom of weakness. Before the trial he frequently expressed the greatest repugnance to serving on a jury that was to try a man for his life, and after the trial he became morbid on the subject of being in part responsible for a hanging.

ARBITRATION IN CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 5.—The arbitrators in the matter of the Halifax & Cape Breton Company and the Government of Nova Scotia have made final award. The arbitrators award the company $1,317,210 on a portion of the claim submitted to them. From this amount deductions will have to be made, which leave the net sum to be paid the company on handing over the railway to the Government $1,069,405.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLICE CHIEF.

ERIE, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—Capt. L. Sullivan, Captain of Police, today filed a long list of serious charges against his Chief, Thomas Crowley, and calls upon the Mayor for an immediate examination. Chief Crowley has been at the head of the police here for a number of years, and has always been considered a most exemplary officer. His impeachment has caused quite a sensation.

NEW SUMMER RESORT.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 5.—The Vanderbilt family have bought the Bedford Springs property, and will use it in connection with their new railroad line through the southern tier of Pennsylvania counties as a mountain summer resort.

HOPE FOR THE LOGS.

BRAINERD, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—Heavy rains have been falling since yesterday, and seem to have extended so far northward as to give hope that the logs on the Upper Mississippi may get started.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
DIME MUSEUM,
150 and 160 West Madison-st., near Halsted.
C. A. Bradenburgh............Manager.

ADMIRING MULTITUDES
Daily attend the great
CAT SHOW!
Every visitor, Man, Woman, and Child,
HAS A FREE VOTE.

These elegant prizes, comprising a magnificent Gold and Silver Mammoth Memorial Collar, a splendid Sewing Machine, a Rich Silver Ice Pitcher, Goblet and Tray, a beautiful large China Tea Set, a fine Silver Watch, a Lady's Handsome Work-Box, a splendid Parlor Clock, a rare Silver Card Basket, a valuable Set of Silver Knives and Forks, an elaborate Silver Napkin Ring. Many of these grand Prizes were manufactured and will be presented by the celebrated Jeweler, JOSEPH P. WATHIER & CO., No. 173 West Madison-st.

COME EARLY AND VOTE OFTEN.
A Grand Full Stage Programme.

A Lady Floating in Mid Air. The Miraculous "Mythla," the recent great sensation in London. Senor Brindis, the Great Cuban Violinist. Comical Riezers, the Grotesque Musical Clown. Signor Logrenia, the Rival of His Satanic Majesty. The Wonderful Harpers. The Protean Singleton and his Merry Mirth-Makers.

DOORS OPEN DAILY FROM 1 TO 10 P. M.
ADMISSION TO ALL............ONLY 10 CENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Augustin Daly's Company
From Daly's Theatre, New York.
MATINEE TODAY, WEDNESDAY, AT 2.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
In the Great Success of the Year.
7-20-8!
Or, CASTING THE BOOMERANG.
Every performance under the personal direction of
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Special performance Sunday Evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
THE CHICAGO CHURCH CHOIR OPERA COMPANY.
LAST MATINEE, LAST NIGHT of Gilbert & Sullivan's æsthetic opera,
PATIENCE; or, Bunthorne's Bride.
Thursday and Friday, PINAFORE. Saturday Matinee and Night, CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Next week—Will be produced with magnificent scenery and effects, a new play by the celebrated French author, Guillaume Busnach, called
THE POWER OF MONEY.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted, near Madison-st., West Side.
BARLOW, WILSON & COMPANY'S
MAMMOTH MINSTRELS.
Barlow, Wilson, The Only Leon, Frank Cushman, Schoolcraft and Coes, and forty more of as noted celebrity. The Greatest Minstrel Show ever seen in Chicago. Curtain rises—Night, 8:20. Matinees, 2 sharp.

CATARRH
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE,
The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.,
For the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never failing.
One bottle Radical Cure, one Box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS
For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain. 25c. everywhere.

CASTORIA
for
Infants and Children
Without Morphine or Narcotine.
What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep,
'Tis Castoria.
When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.
What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
But Castoria.
Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria.

Centaur Liniment.—An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c., and an instantaneous Pain-reliever.

CHICAGO ARTISTS'
SPECIAL SALE
OF
PAINTINGS
AT
O'Brien's Galleries,
208 Wabash-av.,
ON
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7,
AT 3 AND 8 P. M.
The following Chicago Artists are represented:
J. H. Beard, F. R. Green, A. J. Rupert,
D. F. Bigelow, W. L. Marple, A. Schilling,
F. C. Bromley, C. L. McDonald, C. F. Schwerdt,
J. J. G. Burghoffer, J. Mulvany, W. Schmedgen,
H. F. Brooks, A. Payne, J. R. Sloan,
J. H. Drury, H. E. C. Peterson, H. F. Spread,
H. Ellington, A. J. Pickering, H. Sterner,
C. M. Erwin, G. W. Platt, S. J. Woodman,
George H. Gay, C. P. Ream, Harvy Young.
J. F. Gookins, E. Root,
Paintings will be on exhibition (day and evening) Monday and Tuesday, June 4 and 5 up to hour of sale, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, June 6, 7, and 8, at 3 and 8 p. m., at O'Brien's Art Galleries, 208 Wabash-av.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a salutary change in the entire system.
FOR SALE
By all druggists and dealers generally.

LAKE FRONT.
BARNUM
LAUGHS
And declines getting out of bed at the Palmer House to see the baby blaze.
"Let her burn; we have a duplicate tent."
And the veteran showman, who has lost $3,000,000 in first-class Jumbo Conflagrations, rolls over and goes to sleep over a little $30,000 flame that is amusing the small boys.
Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson in the role of Chicago builders.
The vast Amphitheatre rises as if by magic on the Lake Front.
Another Immense Audience last night, when Fifteen Thousand people witnessed every act of the great Hippodrome and Circus, every Animal in the Mammoth Menagerie, every Curiosity in the vast Museum, and left at 10 o'clock, wondering what Mr. Barnum and his managers will do next.
The Wardrobe intact. The Gorgeous Costumes shine with undimmed splendor.
And Jumbo will continue furnishing free rides to his myriad admirers.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
DOORS OPEN at 1 and 7. BEGINS at 2 and 8.
POSITIVELY
NO FREE TICKETS.
General Admission, 50 cents, which includes every Department, viz.: Museum, Menagerie, Hippodrome, and Circus. Children under 9, half price. Reserved seats, $1.
For the comfort of those who desire to avoid the crowds on the grounds, COUPON TICKETS, GOOD FOR RESERVED NUMBERED CHAIRS OR BOXES, can be purchased at the usual slight advance, at LYON & HEALY'S Music Rooms, corner State and Monroe-sts.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY............Proprietor and Manager
This Theatre is now brilliantly illuminated throughout with the Edison Incandescent Light.
For one week only, commencing Monday, June 4, I am still Strictly Business. Engagement of the Celebrated Comedian,
C. B. BISHOP,
In A. C. Gunther's Startling Melodramatic Comedy,
STRICTLY BUSINESS,
Supported by a Specially Selected Company under the management of Frank W. Paul.
NOTE.—The Czar of Russia, in order to avoid being poisoned by Nihilists, uses only American canned goods.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Next week, Haverly's United, Consolidated American and European Mastodon Minstrels.

REV. HENRY WARD
BEECHER
WILL LECTURE IN THE
WEST AND NORTHWEST
DURING JULY AND AUGUST.
IT IS POSITIVELY HIS LAST LECTURE TOUR.
Parties desiring to engage Mr. BEECHER for a lecture address, at once, J. B. POND, Everett House, New York.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN............Manager
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
TONY PASTOR'S COMPANY!
"A Light and Sparkling Entertainment, Replete with Mirth, Melody, and Motion."
TONY PASTOR
Will be present at EVERY PERFORMANCE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Monday, June 11—One Week—Engagement of Miss SELENA FETTER, the talented young Tragedienne.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EXTRA.
MONDAY, JUNE 11,
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Desplaines-st., near Madison, West Side.
A PERFECT CARNIVAL OF FUN!
CRONIN AND SULLIVAN'S LUMINARIES,
AND
PROF. E. G. JOHNSON,
The World's Greatest Mesmerist.
Prices—Evenings and Sunday matinee, 15, 25, 35, and 50c. Tuesday and Friday matinees, 15, 25, and 35c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
JUNE 4—ONE WEEK LONGER.
Ida Siddons' Female Mastodons.
The Swinging Beauties. English Ballet Troupe. Splendid Variety Bill. Amazon March. The Burlesque "Lurline."
MATINEES—Wednesday, Saturday, and ...
June 11—J. W. RANSONE'S COMBIN...

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

J. C. Lawson, of Scotland, and C. W. Sanford, of Cleveland, are at the Tremont.

The Rev. R. W. Thrupp and R. W. Thrupp, of London, Eng., are at the Palmer House.

Gen. F. M. Drake, of Centerville, Ia., and K. Mackenzie, of Winnipeg, are at the Pacific.

Maj. J. M. Walsh, of the English army, and F. Wrevraels, of Paris, France, are at the Palmer.

Luke Voorhess, of Cheyenne, Wyo., and J. B. Stahlman, of Louisville, Ky., are at the Palmer.

Maj. S. F. Neeley, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and A. R. Paxton, U. S. A., are at the Sherman.

F. C. Clay, of London, Eng., and W. McCurdy, of Melbourne, Australia, are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

John Stephenson, of New York, the original inventor and manufacturer of the horse-car, is at the Leland Hotel.

Ex-Chief-of-Police McGarigle is put down as among the candidates of the Democrats for Warden of the County Hospital.

Peter Miller, who keeps a saloon at 197 Chicago avenue, was held to the Criminal Court in $400 bail yesterday by Justice Pridiville for selling liquor to minors and keeping a disorderly house.

L. Bloom, accused, with Theodore Johannsen, of fraudulently disposing of $1,500 worth of mortgaged cattle, forfeited his bond in the Armory Police Court yesterday. The case of Johannsen was continued to June 15.

Justice Hammer yesterday fined Mary Louise and Rose Demour, who were taken from an opium den at No. 342 State street, $5 each. Wing Lee, the proprietor, was also fined $5, while the other Chinamen captured in the raid were let off with $1 fines.

James W. Sheahan was considerably improved last evening, and his friends were more hopeful of his recovery than at any time since his sickness. He was resting better, taking more nutriment, and was regarded by his physician as gradually improving.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 67 degrees; 9 a. m., 70; 10 a. m., 73; 11 a. m., 76; 12 m., 77; 1 p. m., 78; 3 p. m., 78; 6 p. m., 85; 8 p. m., 75. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.44; 8 p. m., 29.41.

D. S. Thomas, Barnum's press agent, is an "airy" fellow. He is the man who made the balloon ascension here in Chicago in July, 1875, the day after the loss of Donaldson. Although comparatively a young man he has made thirty-four balloon ascensions, as he says, "just for fun."

A telegram was received from Post-Office-Inspector Bedell yesterday stating that he had arrested L. C. Kilgore, ex-Postmaster at San Pierre, Ind., for forgery, perjury, and rifling registered letters. The prisoner was taken to Indianapolis for a hearing before a United States Commissioner.

The wood-pump manufacturers of the United States began their quarterly meeting yesterday at the Clifton House, Mr. W. T. Bivins, of Goschen, Ind., in the chair. Nothing beyond a general discussion of the condition of trade took place and the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when the question of prices, etc., will be taken up.

An enterprising youth named Charles Berthold entered a large cat in the Dime Museum contest, selling it outright to the proprietors, it is alleged. Marie Fourneaux, of No. 106 West Lake street, says that Charles stole the cat from her. She had him arrested yesterday on the charge of larceny, and he will be taken before Justice Woodman tomorrow.

Mora Hanson, 6 years of age, a son of John Hanson, residing at No. 36 Hunt street, on his way home from school yesterday, was run over near the corner of Second street and North Centre avenue by an express wagon. Both legs were broken above the knees. The doctor thinks he will recover. The driver escaped arrest by whipping up his horses and driving rapidly away.

The Scandinavian Young Men's Christian Association held its seventh anniversary meeting last night in the Tabernacle Church, corner of Indiana and Morgan streets. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: O. L. Stangeland, President; B. Johnson, Vice-President; M. Jenson, Secretary and Treasurer; J. F. Baarvig, Corresponding Secretary. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. F. E. Emrich and others.

The Western Society of Engineers met in Honoré Block yesterday afternoon to make arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who will be here next week en route to St. Paul, where their annual meeting is to be held. While here they will be taken to the Exposition of Railway Appliances and to Pullman, and will be shown everything of interest. Their headquarters will be at the Leland House.

The following sewer contracts were awarded yesterday: John E. McNichols, Twenty-second and Paulina, from Leavitt to the Water-Works slip. Martin McNichols, Indiana street, from Milwaukee avenue to the river. Smith & McGuirl, Wallace street, from the river to Archer avenue and from Kossuth to Twenty-sixth; North avenue, Wood to Milwaukee avenue; Milwaukee avenue, North avenue to Western avenue; Robey, North avenue to Churchill.

As predicted the prosecution of Howell Trorden and his wife Nellie on the charge of setting fire to their restaurant at No. 1242 State street proved a very weak one. Mrs. Allport, who swore out the warrant in the case, was represented in court by her husband. He was unable to give any material evidence, and Col. Cameron soon reached the conclusion that it would be wasting time to prosecute the case any further. Justice Hammer discharged the accused couple without hearing any evidence for the defense.

On the night of May 10, Joseph Kosichek, a bank cashier from Kewanee, Wis., fell in with a couple of Chicago boys, Joseph Connolly and Samuel Goodman, who showed him the town. He woke up next morning in a dive on the West Side and discovered that he had been robbed of $1,800 in cash and checks. Connolly and Goodman were arrested on the charge of having robbed the cashier, and yesterday, after numerous continuances, they were held to the Criminal Court in $3,000 bail each by Justice Walsh. They gave bail.

A meeting of Siloam Council, R. and S. M.—the first in a long time—was held in Gil Barnard's office, American Express Building, last evening to reorganize in order to take control of the council degrees, which until recently have been conferred by the chapters. Vacancies were filled by electing C. C. Doolittle Recorder and Mr. Hardrup Treasurer. Quite a number were admitted on certificates, and a committee was appointed to arrange for a meeting-room in the temple at the corner of Halsted and Randolph streets. Siloam promises to be a successful council.

The Clinical Society of Hahnemann Hospital met last evening at the Pacific. The Bureau of Nervous Diseases made a report through the Chairman, Dr. H. B. Fellows, the paper submitted treating of tumors of the brain. Drs. E. Vernon and A. K. Crawford read papers on contracture. Dr. H. K. Macomber, of Los Angeles, Cal., presented some notes on cerebro-spinal meningitis. Dr. E. S. Bailey reported a curious case of chronic vesical catarrh, and Dr. Ludlam submitted a paper on encysted peritoneal dropsy.

A few days ago William McCormick, a carpenter, residing at No. 78 Ohio street, was discharged by his employer because of a too frequent indulgence in liquor. Last night about 9 o'clock McCormick swallowed a heavy dose of laudanum, and upon discovering the fact the people in the house called Dr. Leonard. When the Doctor arrived McCormick ran out a rear door, but was captured, turned over to the officers of the Chicago avenue patrol, and taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where it is thought he will recover.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just issued a circular letter which says: "Imprinted stamps may be presented for redemption and cancellation at once, instead of waiting until July 1. Such of the stamps received as are redeemed in June will be canceled, and the blanks returned if possible in time to reach the owners July 1. Stamped blanks may be presented in sheets or bound in books, and will be returned in the same condition. Blanks which have been compressed into blocks or pads must be separated before presentation."

The graduating class of Dearborn Seminary, by the courtesy of Mr. Marvin Hughitt, Vice-President and General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, went, at 8:30 a. m. yesterday, in the General-Manager's private car, to spend class-day at Geneva, in Kane County. The class of '83 is composed of Lillian L. Bell, Charlotte C. Breakey, Grace A. Corthell, Katherine Crandall, Cora M. Davis, Eleanor R. Gamp, Cora E. Farwell, Mary Hughitt, Fannie Opper, Winnifred Otis, Nina J. Price, Addie E. Wilcox, and Carrie B. Wilson. They were chaperoned during the day by Miss Ives, the Associate Principal, and Miss Pope, the art teacher. On arriving at Geneva the private grounds of several prominent citizens were thrown open for the use of the party. After exploring these they returned to the car for their lunch, which was elegantly prepared and served. After lunch the President, Miss Davis, addressed the class. She was followed by Miss Farwell, the class-historian, who revived all the jokes of the past. Miss Bell, the class-prophet, came next, revealing somewhat humorous and startling fates for her classmates who are so soon to separate. At 5 o'clock the party returned.

The Grand Camp of the Maccabees for the jurisdiction of Illinois met in De Molay Hall, corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street, yesterday morning for the purpose of taking steps to strengthen the benevolent interests of the organization. Among those present were Supreme-Commander W. D. Kennedy, Great-Commander George D. Garnsey, of Chicago; Past G. C. James McKim, of Sterling; Gt. R. K. C. S. Francis, of Chicago; Gt. F. K. J. F. Woodburn, of Sterling; Gt. Prelate A. J. Morris, of Chicago; and Gt. Medical Examiner D. A. Cashman, of Chicago. It was decided to consolidate with the Knights of the Red Cross.

A report left upon the reporters' table at police headquarters last night contained some rather peculiar information as to the condition of some patients at the hospital. It went on to say that "Curtiss," the man who killed Connelly, has a "gun wound in both shies." It states further that he is doing well, but that "2d day illness is comeing out, and chance seem doubtful to recovery."

Shack Satterfield, who was shot by Joe Butler last Sunday, is, according to this report, shot through the right "longue," and is doing well. Bernard Quinn, stabbed by Pat Donahue, is "quite lowe" and is "cut in the bowels."

The Committee on Elections met yesterday afternoon, and took up the case of Dewald vs. Severn, but did nothing. Mr. McKeogh, counsel for Severn, asked for a postponement, as he was busy. He had prepared a brief, giving authorities showing that the committee had no right to count the vote—that the Council was simply a Canvassing Board, and must be governed by what appeared on the face of the returns. Mr. Walker, attorney for Dewald, claimed that, while the committee had no power to hear testimony, it could count the ballots.

Ald. Colvin remarked that the committee would send the briefs to the Corporation Counsel, and act in accordance with his opinion. It was accordingly decided that the documents should be submitted at 1 o'clock Monday.

THE VINEGAR MANUFACTURERS.

A majority of the vinegar manufacturers of the United States met in convention yesterday at the Pacific. About thirty-five firms were represented. The meeting was in pursuance of the action taken at the consultation held some three weeks ago between the Chicago manufacturers and the Alden Vinegar Company. At yesterday's meeting, presided over by James Cushing, of Dubuque, it was decided to form the American Vinegar Manufacturers' Association, the officers of the old Western Vinegar Association to remain the officers of the new pool. In reference to prices no action was taken, though several manufacturers present impressed upon the meeting the necessity of adopting a uniform scale of prices, claiming that, as it now stood, the jobbers made all the profit. The matter will be further considered today. In view of the efforts being made by distillers, glucose-men, and cider manufacturers to secure the repeal of the act of Congress giving vinegar manufacturers the right to vaporize low-grade wines free of tax, it was decided to use every legitimate effort to defeat them.

SNEAK-THIEVES.

Sneak-thieves are at once the boldest and meanest criminals in the business. They will take anything from a poor man's vest to a diamond necklace. It is all alike to them—between rich and poor they do not discriminate. They are not brave; they do their work in the daytime, and depend on luck and a ready tongue to get them out of trouble if they chance to be detected. A couple of these fellows, whose descriptions have been furnished to the police, have been enjoying a little picnic in the Webster avenue district for a day or two. A TRIBUNE reporter learned of two cases in which they had been successful yesterday. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Dunn, of No. 263 Bissell street, started for the market, closing up the house and taking the key with her. As she passed a neighboring alley she noticed two young men, who seemed to her at the time to look like bad characters, and these fellows stared at her insolently when she passed. She was gone only a short time, but when she returned she found that they had taken advantage of her absence to enter the house with a pair of nippers and pick up whatever they found of value. She missed some clothing, a watch and chain, and some gold—about $20 worth. Her loss altogether will reach about $250. She reported the case to the Webster avenue police.

About the same time the residence of Charles Miller, on Centre street, near Fremont, was entered in a similar manner and considerable property stolen. The police heard of this case and Lieut. Lloyd sent a man to the house, but to his surprise Mr. Miller exhibited great anger and refused to give the officer any information whatever. Lieut. Lloyd is at a loss to understand Mr. Miller's action.

Several other citizens in that neighborhood have been annoyed by petty thefts of clothing and household utensils, which are laid to these same fellows.

ROMANCES OF MARRIAGE.

Among the marriage-licenses issued yesterday were one to Carl Schmitt and Sophia Fleicker and one to Heinrich Shafer and Louisa Rakof. They procured their licenses in the order given without knowing one another, and somehow both of the couples went to "Judge" Murphy, who was in the building where the licenses had been obtained, to perform the marriage ceremony. He went through the legal verbiage with the greatest dignity, and in speaking to the happy brides a moment later he ascertained, much to his and their surprise, that they had both come from Frankfort-on-the-Main, and that they had been raised in neighboring families, and, upon introducing them, that they were well acquainted. One of them had been in the country six weeks and the other twelve months, but they had not met for so long a time that they were entire strangers, and the meeting under such circumstances was not only exceedingly pleasant, but an incident out of the usual order. They talked over the scenes of their girlhood, introduced their respective husbands, and left the presence of the "Judge" in the happiest possible mood.

Their marriage was followed by the wedding of John Dapron, of this city, and Alice Ames, of Peoria. Mr. Dapron had applied for a license two weeks ago, but had been refused on account of his intended bride being under age, and because of the protests of her mother; but by going to Peoria and persisting he had succeeded in overcoming the objections of his prospective mother-in-law, and was made happy. The twain departed immediately after the ceremony, going to their home on the South Side.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYERS.

Detectives Cosgrove and Palmer completed a neat piece of work yesterday. They have been watching the pawnshops for stolen goods for the last eight weeks, and have succeeded in restoring considerable property reported lost or stolen. They learned that a young man who gave the name of Fred Mason had visited Weinburg's second-hand store, No. 305 West Madison street, and sold several new suits of clothes some weeks ago. A few days ago they found that the same person sold six suits to Weinburg at as ridiculously low figures as on the former occasion, saying he had received them from a friend in the country. The officers took samples which were identified at C. P. Kellogg & Co.'s wholesale house, corner of Franklin and Monroe streets. Weinburg was brought in, and soon found his man in the person of Burt S. Hayes, who had been in the employ of the firm about two years. Hayes broke down completely when confronted by Weinburg, and acknowledged to the firm that he had stolen in all about a dozen suits from them, valued at $200. Hayes, alias Mason, will be tried for larceny this morning.

ON 'CHANGE.

There was a feeling of uncertainty in provisions and cereals yesterday, owing to the lard dispute, which was still unsettled. A piece of gossip in this connection was to the effect that an inspector in the employ of Fowler Bros. had assaulted one of the men formerly employed in the packing-house suspected of giving "pointers" on lard to McGeoch. It was stated that he was badly bruised. A member of the firm, however, stated that he knew nothing of this occurrence. "There is nothing new in the situation," he said. "We delivered 1,000 tierces of lard to McGeoch today, and were paid for them, and will continue to deliver until the contract is completed."

The Board of Directors were in session from 3 until 6 o'clock. They postponed the McGeoch-Fowler matter until this afternoon, when they expect to be ready to take it up.

Bailiffs from the courts made a raid yesterday on Board of Trade men for jury duty, and quite a number were taken from their business much against their will. One firm complained, with some apparent reason, Mr. S. D. Foss having served the greater part of last week, and his partner, Mr. Strong, having been summoned yesterday. Just why so many commission men should have been called yesterday is not apparent, as no special venires were issued. One theory is that one of the County Commissioners in making up his list of jurors must have availed himself of the Board of Trade list of membership.

MATRIMONIAL.

BERNHEIMER-KOHN.

The marriage at the Leland Hotel last night of Miss Julia Kohn, daughter of Mr. D. A. Kohn the well-known retired Chicago merchant, to Mr. Irving Bernheimer, son of Mr. S. Bernheimer, a wealthy Wall street operator, of New York, was an elegant affair. The whole parlor floor was monopolized by the wedding party. The hallways were made luxuriant with potted plants, and the walls were fairly covered with floral decorations and trailing foliage. Fully 300 guests were present, many of them being from New York, to which city 250 invitations to the wedding had been sent. The ceremony was performed shortly after 8 o'clock in the ladies' parlor by the Rev. Dr. Hirsch. The bridal cortège to the music of the wedding march entered the room by couples in the following order: W. C. Arnold and L. Kuppenheimer, Jack Kuppenheimer, of New York, and L. Bloom, of Louisville, Maurice Sternberger and M. Meinzesheimer, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bernheimer, the groom's parents, Miss Lilly Bernheimer and Mr. J. Bernheimer, Mrs. D. A. Kohn and the groom, Mr. D. A. Kohn and the bride, Miss Birdie Bernheimer and Miss Florine Bernheimer. Miss Nellie Kohn and Miss Mollie Rosenberg, Meyer Bernheimer and Lorie Bernheimer, Harry Kohn and Eddie Kohn, Allie Kohn and Mannie Kohn, Maurice Rosenfield and Jules Ballenberg. The bride was plainly attired in a cream-satin dress and wore pearl ornaments. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal couple received the congratulations of their friends in the large dining-hall, which had been set apart for the dancers during the evening. Later on supper was served in the ladies' ordinary. Then came more dancing, the festivities being prolonged until three or four hours of the new day had been spent. The bridal couple start on a Northern tour this morning, and will make their home in New York.

The presents received by the bride and groom filled two rooms. A more costly array was seldom seen on a similar occasion. The groom's parents gave the couple a check for $50,000 and the bride's parents' gift was a furnished house and lot in New York. The bride's brothers gave her a purse containing $500 in gold. From other relations and friends she received bonds of from $500 to $1,000 denomination, whole cabinets of solid silver dinner and tea services, a Steinway grand piano, bronzes and innumerable other appropriate gifts.

A DOUBLE WEDDING.

A double wedding was solemnized in the Egyptian parlor of the Palmer House at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The contracting parties were Mr. H. E. C. Peterson and Miss Emma Larson, of Chicago, and Mr. Emil Olund, of Hudson, Wis., and Miss Inga Ekstrom, of Chicago. The ceremony was that of the Episcopal church, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Vibbert, rector of St. James', officiating, and was witnessed by at least half a hundred relatives and intimate friends.

The brides were given away by the venerable Andrew Larson, father of one and friend of the other. Mr. Charles L. Currier officiated as "best man" for Mr. Peterson, and Mr. Christian Stromberg performed a like duty for Mr. Olund.

After the ceremony and when congratulations had been heartily extended, all repaired to an adjacent parlor which had been transformed into a banquet hall for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterson left on the evening train for Washington, whence they will go to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and will spend the summer on the sea shore, returning to Chicago in the fall. Mr. and Mrs. Olund left at about the same time for Hudson, Wis., their future home, where the groom is engaged in business.

The brides were for some years leading members of the Swedish Ladies' Quartet, Miss Larson being the soprano singer, and Miss Ekstrom the alto. The latter is a pronounced blonde, and the former a petite brunet, and a lady of much literary as well as musical culture.

Mr. Peterson has for many years occupied a leading position in art circles, and is one of the best-informed members of his chosen profession in this country. He and his bride have been playmates from childhood.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

A HOMICIDE COMMITTED IN A SPIRIT OF RECKLESS SPORT—THE CURTIS-VALENTINE TRIAL.

Judge Barnum had another murder trial called before him yesterday morning, that of Michael Cronin and Patrick Murphy, who are charged with the murder of John Welch. Murphy is a man about 60 years of age and Cronin a young man of 22 or 23 years. March 13 the two defendants with a half a dozen of others were engaged at the Stock-Yards in firing revolvers at some ducks. They could not hit any of them. Just then a young laborer named John Welch, employed on the Wabash Railroad, came up and said that they couldn't hit anything. The defendants and the balance of the party were all drunk, and one of the two raised up a revolver and fired at the speaker, the bullet striking the latter in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound, from which he died in a short time after.

By 12:30 in the afternoon six jurors had been secured from the regular panel, and court adjourned until 2 o'clock. During the afternoon four more jurors were obtained, when the regular panel was exhausted. A special venire of twelve jurors was ordered issued, returnable this morning, out of which it is hoped to obtain the remaining juror. The People are represented by Assistant State's-Attorney Ingham, and the defense by O'Brien & Shissler and Alexander Sullivan.

A BRIGHT WITNESS.

The Curtis Valentine trial before Judge Jameson drags its slow length along. The Earlville politicians seem to have come up to help the defendant, and the case is remarkable for the attacks of counsel upon one another and for the attempts to impeach the character of witnesses. During the trial yesterday afternoon Dr. Gobel, a witness for the defense, was on the stand and cross-examined by A. S. Trude, when the following colloquy took place: Witness was Mayor of Earlville for two years past, and is a doctor of medicine. Mr. Trude asked,

"Was Brum one of your constituents?"

The witness answered, "I don't know what you mean by that."

"What's the matter; can't you understand my question?" asked Trude.

"I don't know what you mean—you use too big words," said the witness.

"Of what college did you say that you were a graduate?"

"Rush," replied the witness.

"That will do." And the witness retired.

"NOT GUILTY."

The case of Charles Young was called before Judge Jameson yesterday morning. Young is a colored man, who is married to a mulatto woman. Some two months ago his wife insisted upon going to a party and Young objected. They had a tussle, during which he cut the woman in the palm of the hand with a razor. The wife was anxious to get him out of jail, where he had been two months. She was placed on the stand and stated the facts, and showed the palm of her hand to the court.

"You want your husband discharged?" asked State's-Attorney Thomson.

"I do," replied the woman.

"It was only a little razor," interjected the accused.

The Court—The verdict is not guilty, but don't do it again. You are discharged.

"Thank you, Judge," said the prisoner.

The grand jury for the June term was again called by Judge Jameson at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and the members asked to convene again next Monday morning at 10 o'clock, until which time they were discharged.

The trial calender for the June term before Judge Barnum of the Criminal Court numbers 109 cases, including three murder and two manslaughter cases. The Kellogg-Van Nornum abortion case is set for trial for Thursday, but Dr. Kellogg is dead. It is generally surmised that the case will fall through, as it is alleged that an arrangement had been made with the woman to turn State's evidence against Dr. Kellogg when the trial came up.

THE WHISKY CASES.

A SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT CALLED FOR ON BUFFALO MILLER.

It will be remembered that about a week ago the news came from Washington that Mr. J. N. Jewett, of this city, as special counsel of the Government, had recommended the acceptance by the Government of the propositions made by H. B. Miller, William Miller, and A. C. Hesing for the settlement of the judgments recorded against them in the celebrated whisky cases. A few days later Mr. Richard Michaelis, the proprietor of a German publication in this city, wrote a letter to the Treasury Department offering to buy the judgment against A. C. Hesing, which was for $80,000 and interest, for $10,000. The proposition of Mr. Hesing was to pay $1,250 in full settlement. It having been reported that Mr. Jewett's report had since been returned to him by the Treasury Department for further explanation, a reporter asked him yesterday about the matter:

"It is true," Mr. Jewett said, "that my report was returned to me, but that was solely with reference to my statements in regard to H. B. Miller. The desired explanation has been made and the report was forwarded to Washington again last Saturday. As regards Mr. A. C. Hesing, no further report has been desired from me, nor could I make any other statement than that contained in my report. The evidence brought before me showed conclusively that it would be utterly hopeless to attempt to enforce the judgment against Mr. Hesing. From a strict business point of view I always think it advisable when a man fails to accept the first offer for settlement he makes, for that is always the best that can be got. For this reason I advised the Government to accept the compromise offered, which I thought all the more favorable for the Government because Mr. Hesing was liable only as a bondsman and in no wise directly indebted to the Government. I have no official information of the offer of Mr. Michaelis to purchase the Hesing judgment for $10,000, but the fact of this offer would hardly change my opinion that Mr. Hesing cannot be made to pay more under the judgment than he offers to pay in compromise. I have had no evidence that Mr. Hesing has concealed any property, if he had any to conceal, and would feel obliged to accept his proposition for settlement if the judgment was my own."

THE OLD ENGINEERS.

THE THIRD RECEPTION AT THE EXPOSITION OF RAILWAY APPLIANCES—ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS.

The third of the "old engineer receptions" took place at the Exposition Building last evening, a large crowd greeting John Sexton, who has been in the employ of the Camden & Amboy and Pennsylvania Company for forty years. A procession was formed at the fountain, and Mr. Sexton escorted by Commissioners Adams and Cheery, the other old engineers, and a band to his engine, the "John Bull." He took charge of her and ran on the track a short distance. Secretary Talbot then introduced him, and he made a short speech, saying, among other things, that he had never had a passenger hurt on his train. Remarks were also made by George Hollingsworth, Mr. Mores, Mr. McAllister, Mr. Pickerell, Edward Parsons, George Davidson, D. N. Pasho, Edward Osman, and W. L. Lockwood—all engineers, some of them very old ones. The "John Bull" then ran up and down the track, working well, and the band played, the crowd cheered, and the modern engineers rang the bells on their locomotives.

It was announced that all the old engines would "parade" at 8 o'clock Saturday evening.

This evening Horatio Allen, who owned the "Strowbridge Lion" in 1829, will deliver an address in the art gallery. He bought the engine from Stephenson, whom he knew, and ran it himself to test its safety. It was the first locomotive in this country. Mr. Allen is one of the most eminent practical men in the United States, and his early experience cannot fail to be interesting.

A new curiosity was added to the collection yesterday, the first locomotive owned by the Chicago & Northwestern, and perhaps the first one that ran west of New York.

Another attempt is making to induce the Commissioners to open the exhibition on Sunday. A prominent railroad manager said there were hundreds of mechanics in Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and other Western cities who were anxious to come here, but could not leave their work. By taking the Saturday night trains, however, they could spend Sunday in the building, and be home again Monday morning. The local Commissioners, it is understood, are in favor of the opening on Sunday, but the outsiders are opposed to it. It is probable, however, that at least two Sundays will be set apart for working men from other cities, and Chicago too.

COMMENDABLE LIBERALITY.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., June 5.—[Special.]—Tomorrow thirty-five apprentices of the Brooks Locomotive Works start in a special car on the Lake Shore Railway for the Chicago Exposition of Railway Appliances. These apprentices comprise the night-school which the company organized nearly a year ago to give those learning mechanical arts at their works a better opportunity to perfect themselves in all departments, and particularly in that of mechanical drawing. The boys are in charge of their teachers, and will remain in the city some days studying the machinery and railway appliances at the Exposition. They are sent at the expense of the Brooks Locomotive Works Company. They will arrive at 8 o'clock Thursday morning.

ART.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE—ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

The governing members of the Chicago Art Institute held their annual meeting last night at the Institute Building, corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. The report of the Executive Committee shows the institute to be in a very encouraging position. Since the last annual meeting the organization has erected its new home at a cost of $22,000 and purchased additional ground on the corner. It receives $3,400 a year for the rental of the building fronting on Michigan avenue, and $900 for the rental of other rooms. The school has about 150 enrolled members, and a daily average attendance of eighty. For two years it has been self-supporting, the receipts and expenditures reaching nearly $6,000 a year each. Since the opening of the galleries five months ago 12,795 people have visited them. There are 103 governing members, and 295 annual members of the Institute. There is a bonded debt of $60,000, but no floating debt. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. L. J. Gage, shows that aside from the $60,000 received during the year from the sale of bonds to pay for the ground and buildings the receipts were $22,517 and the expenditures $258 less. The following new Trustees were elected, and then the meeting adjourned: L. Z. Leiter, Edson Keith, Marshall Field, C. D. Hamill, H. N. Hibbard, G. N. Culver, Lambert Tree, and Henry Field. The Trustees will meet next Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock to elect officers for the ensuing year.

POKER ARTISTS.

HOW THEY EXCELLED A CERTAIN PORTRAIT-PAINTER IN "DRAWING."

Mr. G. Bressan, the well-known artist whose studio is in the American Express Company's Building, has a great fondness for "draw poker," and a couple of alleged confidence operators, after discovering Mr. Bressan's particular weakness, resolved upon a plan whereby they might enrich themselves at his expense. They called upon the artist Monday morning, and, representing themselves as wealthy travelers, expressed a desire to have some large portraits painted from the photographs of three handsome women—women very dear to them, it was supposed. They had heard of Mr. Bressan's excellence as an artist, and were willing to pay any price for the portraits. After more talk of this kind it was arranged that Bressan should do the work and be paid $1,500 for each portrait. The artist was then invited to call on his two new patrons at the Tremont House, and in the evening the call was made. In fact several "calls" were made before Bressan left. Every time he made a good bet one of the other men "called" him and raked in the pot. The game, which was played in Room 6, lasted until the victim had lost all his ready wealth, over $100, and disposed of considerable wine. But he was not discouraged, and it was arranged that the three should meet again the following morning at the same place to give Bressan a chance to get even. In the meantime, however, Detectives Gallagher and McDonald got wind of the affair, and about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, before the new game commenced, the swindlers were arrested and taken to the armory. They gave their names as David Ward and Leonard Johnson. They are both well along in years, and, as their business required, can talk very seductively. Ward had about $400 in his possession when arrested. The prisoners were charged with swindling at cards, and will have a hearing before Justice Hammer this morning. Mike McDonald bailed them out in the afternoon.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Education for the First School District have flattered themselves of late that with the school-houses they are now building they would have ample room for a number of years to come. But in this they are evidently mistaken. The population is increasing faster than they imagine. On Gerhke avenue, between Clark street and Sheffield avenue, there are less than twenty houses, and at roll-call last evening seventy-two children answered as their names were called. A new school site is wanted.

Assessor Chatfield is hard at work, with his assistants, making the assessment of real and personal property in the town. He has nearly completed his labors, and the Board of Revision will meet on the 25th inst. to hear complaints, if there are any, of unjust assessments.

The sales of real estate during the month of May number 105, as recorded in the Register's office, representing a value of $199,484.

CHINA AND FRANCE.

The London *Times* prints the following letter which was written by the King of Annam to the Emperor of China just before the Tonquin difficulty broke out. It is not only a curious specimen of Oriental literature, but it shows that the French have little hope of counting on the friendship of the King. The letter is as follows:

"The King of Annam to the Emperor of China:

"Now, as I look up and see on the northern horizon a mounting light, the south must send its golden gifts of happy omen. Over the countless ridges of a thousand hills for thousands of *le* we hold our faithful course, our heads, like the sunflower, still turned to the sun of our Lord.

"Reverently I send this letter of congratulation; prostrate, I think, at this happy time when the sky is unclouded, when the remotest domains of ocean have learnt the softening influence of a common language, how that 'the southern land of fire,' too, though remote, should send their rightful offerings. As I reverently spread these before me and kindle incense, I fly in spirit to the heavenly portals. I think, in all lowliness, of your Majesty as of a sun shining incessantly along a pathway whose brightness increases ever; as of a sovereign filling the first place under heaven and upholding the teaching of the Ch'un Ch'in, that unity is of more worth than aught else; as of one who by love to the vassal Princes and tenderness to those from afar fulfils the nine rules of the Chung Yung; as of him who has received the divine commission to govern the nine regions; as of one 'who displays his virtues until they permeate all quarters of the Kingdom'; as of a leader who is a fair sight for his people; and as of a King who is an all-pervading influence.

"I, your vassal, in the torrid heat of the south, was long since enrolled among the tributary States, and have held my fief in all reverence, ever obedient to my duty. Now that the frontier pest is laid—i. e.: the rebellion under Le Yang-tsai—and the general assemblage of Princes is at hand; now that no waves are raging on the Sea of Chow, and the auspicious gifts of every clime are collected at the Palace of Yü; I, your vassal, relying on your kindness, hasten to do my duty as befits my station. I am about to send my Envoy with my offerings, and it seems as though myself were about to gaze on the heavenly countenance; so do I rejoice as the rising light of sun and moon, and breath of strife put down forever. May I be enabled to receive your favors without end by walking in the same path, and transgressing never. Unworthy to glance at Heaven or to gaze at the Holy Man, I await your answer in most earnest expectation. Besides this letter, I have intrusted to my Envoy a list of tribute offerings to be given to your Majesty."

When you visit the Railway Exposition talk over the Beecher Telephone and become familiar with its merits. The phone is located in the gallery near the whale. Valuable investments and engagements can be made with this company. Office, Room 21, 184 Dearborn street.

The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

Buck & Rayner's fragrant Dentifrice preserves and beautifies the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Popular dentists, Drs. McChesney. Best set, $8.

OUT OF THE ASHES.

The Duplicate Pavilion Pitched on the Lake-Front in a Few Hours.

After Three Jumbo Fires and a Hurricane a Small Blaze Doesn't Count.

Barnum and His Pet Elephant—The Australian Cannibals—The Patent Dude.

Repairing the Damage—The Duplicate Tent Goes Up as if by Magic.

Yesterday morning as soon as daylight appeared the heads of the various departments of the Barnum show were on hand at the Lake-Front to direct the work of the small army of attachés and the corps of extra men employed, and from that time until 6 p. m. the work of repairing the damage done by the fire of the previous night was incessantly carried on. The news of the blaze spread with great rapidity in many exaggerated forms, and during the day thousands of people visited the spot to see the wreck. Squads of police kept the visitors from interfering with the work of the men. The duplicate tent, which is carried with the show to be used in such an emergency, was rapidly strung together and pitched, and by noon no traces of the fire were visible to those on the street. The tent is the one used last year, and Mr. Barnum has ordered the new canvas duplicated at once. The curiosity-seekers who came down-town in the afternoon to "view the ruins" were inclined to think the report of the fire was a hoax and one of "Barnum's advertising dodges," as they could see no traces of the disaster.

The principal difficulty to overcome was the clearing and drying of the track and rings and the replacing of the burned ropes, rings, chairs, and seats that had been destroyed. All day long the canvasmen were at work placing and stringing brand-new guy ropes, and strengthening the tent; painters were engaged in scraping and repainting the centre and side poles; carpenters were at work rebuilding the seats and boxes; the ring men and a corps of extras were carrying off all the water they could dip up in pails, and others were unloading huge wagon-loads of shavings and sawdust and raking it through the wet places. The water thrown into the rings and track by the firemen was a hard thing to dispose of, but it was finally dried up and the tent was erected before the heavy shower of the afternoon. Almost all of the performers were around during the day inspecting their wardrobe boxes and swinging their trapezes, readjusting the poles, and reswinging the nets used in the rings and on the platform. Luckily the fire did not touch the dressing-room tent, else $50,000 worth of wardrobe and trappings would have been destroyed, and they could not be replaced in some time. Duplicate trapezes, swinging rings, poles, etc., are carried to be used in case of breakages, and these were all ready to be put in place.

Many people went down to the grounds yesterday afternoon to see the animals, expecting that the menagerie would be opened, but no part of the show could be seen. All of the managers of the respective departments were busily engaged in setting their things to rights. This state of affairs proved a harvest for the side-shows, which drew in many dimes. The afternoon performance was given up but it was announced that the show would go on as usual in the evening. The 1,000 flags of all nations with which the interior of the circus tent was strung cannot be replaced at once and the tent will not look as pretty inside as it did for a few days, but the program will be carried out as usual unless some unforseen disaster occurs. The loss by fire and the omission of yesterday afternoon's performance will probably reach $15,000.

The Evening Performance—The Wild Australians and the Dude.

Notwithstanding the conflagration of yesterday morning Messrs. Barnum and Jumbo, the great and only, were to the fore last evening as usual, the centre of attraction for 10,000 spectators. Barnum made a little speech; Jumbo snorted approval. Barnum played the "smiling welcome" act; Jumbo the "stately dignity." Jumbo coffined the peanuts; Barnum the money. It would be no ordinary conflagration that would dim the lustre of this pair of stars with their gorgeous train of satellites. Many of Barnum's jokes appear in the papers, but very few of Jumbo's. Though Jumbo wears a solemn phiz there is more fun in him than a casual observer would imagine, his jokes, however, being of a more practical nature.

A PEANUT SHARK.

For instance, last evening when a surging crowd was packed around the ropes old Jum observed a young lady struggling and elbowing her way forward with a bag of nuts elevated in her hands, which she was trying to open as she crushed along. Suddenly reaching his ten-foot proboscis over the heads of the crowd he daintily seized the bag, as much as to say: "Don't put yourself to unnecessary trouble, my dear!" and then, turning towords Scott, his keeper, he solemnly winked one of his dinner-plate eyes as though remarking, "Didn't I do that neatly!" Then the bag of nuts disappeared as easily and completely as though it was thrown down a mine or into an earthquake, and Jumbo winked his off eye and flapped his gingham-umbrella lug with evident satisfaction. The dozen or more venturesome youngsters of 8 to 14 years old who were seated on his back during the performance seemed to trouble him as little as fleas would a dog—in fact, much less, for the bigger the load he seemed the better content, which is not the rule with dogs. A tall step-ladder was kept alongside for the convenience of passengers. One little girl after climbing down the ladder thought she would reward her steed with a parcel of peanuts and ran off to procure them. Jumbo, who had been headed south, reversed his position while she was away, and the little one came running back breathless and reached out her offering towards the tail-gable in blissful innocence of the change. "Oh, dear," she said a moment later, "I thought this was the other end!" Jumbo is thirteen feet high in the middle, and when he turns up his trunk the measurement is twenty-six feet from the ground to the tip thereof. His trunk is more of the gun-case than the Saratoga pattern.

WILD AUSTRALIANS.

Perhaps the most interesting among the curiosities is the company of Australian aborigines, consisting of six men, two women, and a boy. They are of small stature, almost jet black in color, with fine black woolly hair, and gorillaish features. Their dress is limited but gorgeous—all the colors of the rainbow. In their native bush they are innocent of the use of raiment, and the little bit Mr. Barnum compels them to wear is the greatest burden civilization imposes on them. They live wild in the brush, and have no houses or homes except holes in the ground. They are cannibals when they get the chance. They live on lizards, grubs, snakes, fruits, fish, kangaroo, etc., and do no work, and are said to be the most degraded specimens of humanity in existence. They do not bury their dead, but hang them across the branches of trees and cover them with mud. Some of the semi-civilized of the race are employed by the Australian Government to hunt down escaped convicts and criminals, and are known as "black trackers." They are superior to bloodhounds for this purpose, being said to never fail in running down their man when put on the scent. Their only weapon for offense and defense is the boomerang, and they are wondrously expert with it. The boomerang is a flat thin piece of hard wood, slightly curved, and about three feet in length. When hurled from their hand it soars like a bird through the air, describing a circle of about 300 feet in diameter, and descends in a spiral line to the feet of the thrower. Though only a flat and useless piece of wood with any one else, in their hands it becomes a deadly weapon. The little female in the pink knickerbockers is said to be the daughter of the cannibal King of North Queensland, and is, therefore, a Princess royal. The men have scarred lines across their breasts, which they cut with sharp stones and consider as personal ornaments. Most of them wear quills through their nostrils, and the men smoke little, black, foul-smelling pipes with great gusto. They were captured only a short time ago by Mr. Cunningham, a professional man-hunter, and brought via San Francisco to New York about four weeks ago. These are the first of their kind that have been seen outside Australia and are genuine ethnological curiosities.

THE DUDE.

Barnum's dude is a curiosity of quite a different class, and attracts as much attention as the dusky savage. It is quite a stout robust dude, with shiny stovepipe hat and eyeglasses, and speaking the dude vocabulary to perfection. "Aw, is this the—aw—sawkis?" it said to a policeman at the entrance, and the policeman mistaking it for a man, said: "Yis, sor." Five minutes later it was forcibly expelled, protesting loudly against the "aw—howid tweatment of that—aw—howid man." It had "nevaw bwen in a—aw—sawkis befah—and aw—nevaw would again—nevaw!"

Barnum's Perfect System—How It Got Away with a Hurricane.

"Heavens, how the elephants howled!" writes a Wheeling correspondent who was present at the Barnum-London show when the hurricane struck it the night of May 14. "The crowds had filled the museum and menagerie tents, and these were fast over owing into the grand amphitheatre. Already 10,000 people were seated when the gale came. Then it was that the wonderful system upon which the show is run came to the surface. A shrill, sharp whistle sounded above the thunder, the roaring wind, and the torrent of rain. Instantly 150 canvasmen were at their stations—the chain, the rope, or the guy to which they belonged. In sixty seconds the great tent, 380 feet in length, was seen to be sliding down the poles. The audience was breathless, for in a few feet more the canvas would be into the lights. But don't be frightened. A second whistle is heard, and instantly all the machinery for lighting descends with the same speed as the canvas. And now the great pavilion is down to a point of safety, and the gale rushes over it harmlessly. Not a word has been spoken; system and discipline did it. In the museum and menagerie there was some excitement and confusion, but it was not among the employés. The animals were frightened and the crowd uncertain what to do, when a whistle sounded above the din. The whistle had hardly ceased to vibrate through the tent before every cage was closed. The elephants roared, for the thunder was fearful and the lightning terrific, but it was only for an instant. Each keeper jumped to his charge and commanded peace, and they seemed to obey as if they must. Then lines of elephants, camels, zebras, elands, llamas, elks, ponies, and all the other led animals filed out into the darkness, and as the last disappeared the great menagerie pavilion slid down the poles and lay flat on the ground. This could not have been more than three minutes after the gale struck us, but if there was a word spoken, it escaped the ears of everybody present. The very next flash of lightning revealed men running up the seams, unlacing the sections of canvas. But what a scene was that outside! I followed the boss hostler, but I was satisfied with silence, for I knew it was no time for intrusion. My rubber outfit gave me courage. Heavens how it poured! It was as dark as Erebus, but the lightning revealed long rows of teams—two, four, six, and eight horse teams. Notwithstanding the tumult and torrent, the noble, well-drilled horses stood as quietly, and the drivers sat on their seats as calmly, as if the bright moon was shining above, and the earth beneath was a bed of flowers. At some unusual heavy peal of thunder the horses would shake their heads and look askant, but they showed no disposition to move from where they stood, for they were a part of the system which governs the show. Presently two short, sharp whistles are heard above the gale. It is the signal of Frank Hyatt, the assistant manager, in a distant part of the field. The horses seem to recognize it as quick as the drivers. Instantly there is a rumbling of wheels and splashing of water, and the long train moves toward the depot. It moves off into the darkness without a word spoken, headed straight for a beacon light which has been stationed for its guide. Then I grope my way back to the ticket wagon, where I find Messrs. Bailey and Hutchinson sitting as calmly as if in their parlor at the hotel. I inquired how they could take it so easy with so much property at stake. Mr. Bailey's reply was brief, but it could not have expressed more had it taken hours instead of seconds. He simply said: '*We know our men.*'"

NORTHWESTERN PATENTS

The Weekly List of Grants Made by the Government to Inventors of This Region.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—[Special.]—The following patents were issued to Northwestern inventors today:

Ash, William F., Walnut, Kas., fence. Atwater, John B., Chicago, Ill., rotary electro-magnetic motor.

Baker, Christian E., Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-half to C. A. Eggert, Muskegon, Mich., fire-escape. Ball, Wilber W., assignor of one-half to J. B. Carter and O. L. Moulder, Kokomo, Ind., mower. Beebe, Edgar G., Wiota, Wis., vehicle-brake. Blair, George W., Wabash, Ind., shaft-support. Bowman, John S., Detroit, Mich., fire-escape. Buckeridge, Wm., Port Huron, Mich., axle-gage. Burnham, Alfred S., Parkersburg, Ia., sofa-bed. Busborr, Dorrick J., assignor of one-half to E. Kinsley, Rockton, Ill., machine for marking linear measurements on fabrics. Campbell, William R., and W. J. Chambers, Kirkwood, Ill., corn-planter check-rower. Campbell, William W., assignor of one-half to W. H. Thomas, Indianapolis, Ind., cementing composition. Carter, Clement L., Union City, Ind., post-hole digger. Chandler, David E., and J. C. Williams, Aurora, Ill., two-wheeled vehicle. Clark, William W. K., Chicago, Ill., sand-drier. Clow, William M., Wheatland, Ill., wire-fence nail. Covel, Milo, Chicago, Ill., saw-swage. Crane, Clark R., Morrice, Mich., tag. Curtis, George S., assignor of one-half to S. D. Kimbark, Chicag, Ill., metallic fence-post.

Davis, Augustus, Franklin, Ind., straw-stacker. Davis, Marks C., Indianapolis, Ind., device for adjusting clock-pendulums. Davis, William T., Battle Creek, Mich., three-barreled gun. Destizer, Joseph L., La Salle, Ill., fruit-jar. Dexter, Talbot C., Des Moines, Ia., paper-folding machine. Durant, Edward G., and E. Shupe, Racine, Wis., folding-seat.

Eatherton, Henry H., assignor of one-half to A. C. Thompson, Monticello, Ill., railway time-signal. Eberhart, Lloyd, and I. D. Stevens, Joliet, Ill., door-hanger. Emmett, William, Logansport, Ind., car-coupling.

Ferguson, James L., Columbia City, Ind., ticket-case. Faugeres, Louis H., and G. W. Blair, Wabash, Ind., horse-detacher. Freschl, Alfred, Detroit, Mich., burial-casket.

Gleason, Samuel J., Peoria, Ill., billiard cue. Goldberg, Max, Milwaukee, Wis., assignor of one-half to W. T. Cooper, Philadelphia, Pa., apparatus for administering medicated vapor. Granger, Lewis, and E. F. Sibley, Armada, Mich., fruit-drier. Gray, William D., Milwaukee, Wis., flour-dressing machine. Groves, Henry W., Indianapolis, Ind., assignor of one-half to Sinker, Davis & Co., of Indiana, portable band sawmill.

Haas, James M., Wabash, Ind, tongue support. Haight, Elias H., Rockford, Ill., neck-yoke. Hammond, John F., Omaha, Neb., nail-plate feeder. Hartman, Charles R., Vincennes, Ind, hub of colter for plows; hub for wheel-colters. Hastings, Edwin G., Nevada, Ia., grinding-mill. Heme, Claude, Bay City, Mich., salt-grainer. Hoover, William L., and J. Newcomb, Indianapolis, Ind., fanning-machine. Harlick, William, Racine, Wis., granulated food for infants and process of preparing the same. Hughes, Andrew S., Jackson, Ia., combined road-scraper, cart, and dump.

Ide, Albert L., Springfield, Ill., support for electric lamp.

Kaltwasser, Frederick, Belleville, Ill., stove-pipe fitting and fastening. Kengle, Joseph, Detroit, Mich., vehicle spring. Kizer, William R., Hammond, Ill., umbrella support. Klima, Martin Tabor, assignor of one-half to J. Charmock, Racine, Wis., feed-cutter. Klugh, Louis E. and J. Hudson, Detroit, Mich., hitching device.

Lane, Joseph, Chicago, Ill., rotary plow. Larimore, James W., Chicago, Ill., game-board. Lidren, Christopher, assignor to himself and R. Jackson, Lafayette, Ind., harvester-rake. Lowe, Oscar F., Hampton, Ia., equalizer for spring carriages.

Marskey, Charles F., East Saginaw, Mich., fire-escape. Meinecke, Ferdinand, Milwaukee, Wis., folding-sleigh. Merrill, Charles L., Indianapolis, journal-bearing and dog for chain-pumps. Metcalf, John S., Indianapolis, Ind., grain-shovel mechanism. Michelson, Sigismund M., Milwaukee, Wis., trunk-tray. Monteith, Alexander, assignor of one-half to H. J. McMahon, Chicago, Ill., sewer-cap and joint.

Perry, Charles E., and H. H. Kimball, Bloomington, Ill., wrist-pin lubricator. Pierce, Henry M., Grand Rapids, Mich., manufacture of charcoal.

Renchard, Francis J., Detroit, Mich., oil cup. Renouf, George F., Battle Creek, Mich., car brake. Ridge, Joseph, Chicago, Ill., noiseless slate. Rideout, Moses T., Lakeside, Minn., harvester. Roberts, Cyrus, Three Rivers, Mich., combined corn-husker, sheller, and separator. Ryther, William H., Somonauk, Ill., rotary for use in connection with windmills.

Saltman, George, assignor of one-half to W. A. Gerken, Bloomington, Ill., spark-arrester. Smith, John, Ontonagon, Mich., assignor of one-half to J. Little, Horicon, Wis., grain-drill. Smith, Milton B., Holton, Kas., tire-tightener. Smyth, Thomas A., Chicago, Ill., insulating telegraph wires. Stillman, George F., Madison, Wis., micrometer calipers. Swartwout, Willard B., Three Rivers, Mich., lumber-trimming machine.

Tavenor, Robert W., West Bay City, Mich., assignor of one-half to D. B. Hyde, Boston, Mass., extension-table. Temple, Henry, assignor of one-half to W. H. McCready, Grand Rapids, Mich., thill-coupling. Thompson, Salmon, and W. E. Farrell, Masonville, Ia., car-signal.

Ulrich, Frederick, Peru, Ind., wagon-axle.

Varney, William E., Daytonville, and W. J. Hull, Wellman, Ia., wood-working machine.

Wallensak, John F., Chicago, Ill., set screw. Way, George A., Middleville, Mich., fire-back for stoves. Wilcox, Lyman, Cones, Mich., windmill. Woodward, Oscar H., and O. L., Clinton Junction, Wis., lock.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage-licenses were issued yesterday:

Names and residences.	*Age.*
Nicklass De Valk, Chicago	27
Clausine Dorn, Chicago	25
Edward Payson, Chicago	28
Kittie L. Byckford, Chicago	25
Patrick Clary, Chicago	22
Carrie Denges, Chicago	24
Joseph E. Flanigan, Chicago	26
Margaret Carlin, Chicago	19
Otto Schmidt, Chicago	29
Emilie Knap, Chicago	29
James Dornan, Chicago	27
Annie Milay, Chicago	18
George Schrobel, Chicago	29
Margaretha Gerts, Chicago	26
Adam Gouderman, Bremen, Ill.	25
Fredericka Schelling, Bremen, Ill.	19
Peter R. Carlson, Chicago	21
Ella G. Holmes, Chicago	22
Len Wasniewsky, Chicago	25
Anastasia Marcienkowska, Chicago	19
Emanuel B. Olson, Chicago	23
Andrine Carolinson, Chicago	23
William Haussen, Chicago	22
Ida Ziska, Chicago	19
Henry Lang, Chicago	32
Laura Erlmann, Chicago	30
Patrick Coffey, Town of Lake	24
Anna Meehan, Town of Lake	21
Anthony Armitage, Chicago	58
Mrs. Hannah Jacques, Chicago	45
John Dapron, Chicago	21
Alice Ames, Chicago	16
Isham Kai, Lake View	27
Caroline Hobgermann, Lake View	20
John Miszki, Chicago	21
Paulina Tandek, Chicago	18
William Kent, Chicago	22
Mary Bennett, Chicago	22
P. C. B. Hartsen, Chicago	32
Mrs. W. C. Jensen, Chicago	34
Alexander Johnson, Chicago	27
Christine Anderson, Chicago	23
Thomas Skinner, Chicago	22
Mary L. Cameron, Chicago	24
Julien De Laby, Chicago	26
Edith Dinnet, Chicago	19
Oliver L. Chadwick, Pullman, Ill.	23
Florence L. Waller, Elko, Nev.	19
James W. Moore, Chicago	23
Ellen McLaughlin, Chicago	22
Matthias Hartt, Chicago	24
Katie Barosi, Chicago	19

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Anton Kolar, Chicago	[illegible]
Mrs. Kate Haydenbaert, Chicago	[illegible]
Carl Schmidt, Chicago	[illegible]
Sophia Fleiker, Chicago	[illegible]
Heinrich Shafer, Chicago	[illegible]
Louise Rakof, Chicago	[illegible]
M. Christofferson, Chicago	[illegible]
Maren Iverson, Chicago	[illegible]
Julius P. Nay, Hyde Park	[illegible]
Clara Bachman, Hyde Park	[illegible]
Michael Moriarty, Town of Lake	[illegible]
Catherine Sullivan, Town of Lake	[illegible]
Michael Dobbins, Pullman, Ill.	[illegible]
Julia F. Powell, Pullman, Ill.	[illegible]
Moses F. Bassett, Quincy, Ill.	[illegible]
Mrs. Nancy C. Sheifeld, Quincy, Ill.	[illegible]
Josef Cevveney, Chicago	[illegible]
Josephine Woneckova, Chicago	[illegible]
Tobias Noftalin, Chicago	[illegible]
Hannah Garson, Chicago	[illegible]
Joseph S. Goldsock, Chicago	[illegible]
Stella A. Otis, Chicago	[illegible]
Conrad Smedberg, Chicago	[illegible]
Emma Anderson, Chicago	[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

PINKERTON—SCOTT—On Tuesday, June 5, at the residence of A. G. Mills, Esq., New York City, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Roxana Scott, of Chicago, to Mr. Stanhope S. Pinkerton, of Pittsburg.

DEATHS.

SCANLON—June 5, Johnny, beloved son of John and Margaret Scanlon, aged 1 month and 3 days. Funeral Wednesday, June 6, at 12 a. m., from parents' residence, No. 4361 South Halsted-st., Union Stock-Yards, thence by carriages to Calvary.

BARRY—In this city, June 5, Lawrence Barry, aged 51 years.

Funeral from No. 202 North Oakley-st. (old number) Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, thence to St. Michael's Church for prayers, and to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

SPENCER—June 4, Augustine J., wife of Charles F. A. Spencer.

Funeral from residence, 3830 Langley-av., Wednesday, June 6, at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

SWEENEY—William Joseph Sweeney, beloved son of Frank and Kate Sweeney, at half-past 1 Tuesday afternoon, June 5, aged 1 year 4 months and 11 days.

Funeral Thursday, June 7, at 11 o'clock a. m., from the residence of his parents, 523 West Indiana-st., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

PRICE—Willie D. Price, only son of Mary V. and William F. Price, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Funeral from residence, 130 North Centre-av., at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday. Friends invited.

McNEILL—Lottie May McNeill, aged 1 year 1 month and 11 days.

Funeral from residence, 436 South Sangamon-st., Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

The little one, with tiny hands,
Had just begun to prattle,
And made the home so happy
For its papa and its mamma.
Just when the time had come, we thought,
And love began to greet us,
She closed those loving eyes and hands
And gave herself to Jesus.

EICH—Tuesday, 5th inst., at 3 p. m., Elizabeth Eich, aged 28 years.

Funeral from late residence, 506 Throop-st., Friday morning at half-past 9 by carriages to St. Paul's Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery. Friends are invited.

GALE—Tuesday, June 5, Mrs. Esther E. Gale.

Funeral from her late residence 3321 Ellis Park, Thursday, June 7, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Graceland. Friends are invited.

BUCHANAN—June 4, at his residence, 28 Fullerton-av., Robert F. Buchanan, aged 42 years and 1 months.

Funeral from residence Thursday, June 7, at 1 p. m., to Graceland. Friends invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN's Christian Association will be held at 150 Wabash-av., Thursday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY GRADUATES residing in Chicago will meet to transact important business at Room 72, No. 79 Dearborn-st., at 7:30 o'clock. The coming election of Trustees will come up for final action.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st., Wholesale Auctioneers.

Wednesday, June 6, 1883,
At 9:30 O'Clock A. M. Prompt,
500 Cases of Boots & Shoes,
Of a good assortment, all perfect and regular, and will be sold.
Men's Boots and Shoes and Low Shoes,
Boys' Shoes, Youth's Shoes,
Women's Button and Pol. in Swd. and Peb.
Women's Fine Slippers,
Misses' Fine Slippers,
Children's Fine Slippers.
We sell desirable lines of Fine Shoes at PRIVATE SALE. Call and see them. G. P. GORE & CO.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
Dry Goods,
Clothing, Underwear, Hosiery, Circulars.
Thursday, June 7, 9:30 a. m.
IMPORTANT CLEARING SALES
STRAW GOODS, CARPETS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, AT 9:30,
We shall sell a large and desirable stock of
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
And Lamp Goods.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st., Auctioneers.
Sale of Marble Statuary, Vases, &c., &c.
WILL CONTINUE AT
72 STATE-ST.
At 10 O'Clock a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. This Day.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. Auctioneers.

REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
AND
General Household Goods,
9:30 This Morning.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1883,
On Board, in Basin at Tompkinsville, L. I.,
The well-known Champion
Sloop-Yacht "ARROW,"
65 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. 10 in.,
Built by Kirby.
For full particulars and permit to view apply to
MANNING'S YACHT AGENCY,
53 Beaver-st., N. Y. City.

RUBBER BOOTS,
SHOES AND ARCTICS.
10,000 CASES,
Including standards and grades to match, are offered to the jobbing trade at less than manufacturers' prices by
FIELD, THAYER & CO.,
178 Congress-st., Boston.

H. EDGAR HARTWELL,
Designer and Decorator,
Furniture, Stained Glass Frescoes, and Embroideries,
28 West 23d-st., New York City.
Wanted—A young man well connected, with a small capital, to represent the above in Chicago and the West.

GUNTHER'S CANDY.
Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 Madison-st., Chicago. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for retail box, by express (charges light), of the best Candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

CANDY
OLD-FASHION MOLASSES
Caramels, fresh hourly, also for elegant 1-lb. box full of Candy. KRANZ, 60 State-st.

TRUNK
Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. Removed to 40 East Madison-st.

Turkish
ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. D. G. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' and Gentlemen's hours, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

GAS FIXTURES
Large variety and very low prices.
J. L. PATTISON & CO.,
81 Randolph-st.

RIVERSIDE,
The Most Charming
in the Sta
Covered with Flowers, F
Trees—A Six-Mile B

RIVERSIDE, Cal., May 27, 1
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Tribune office.

PARTNER

WANTED—PART
new theatre outside
Tribune office.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.

The Most Charming Rural Town in the State.

Covered with Flowers, Fruit and Shade Trees—A Six-Mile Boulevard.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., May 27, 1883.—[Correspondence New York *Tribune*.]—It is significant of the change which has come over the dreams of Californians since the time when adventurers hunted fortunes with a pan and a shovel that a project is now discussed in the newspapers for driving a tunnel into the heart of the Sierra Madre, near Los Angeles, not to get at the ore which may perchance lie hidden in the mountain, but to collect a still more precious commodity—namely: water—which is certainly to be found there. Irrigation has already brought great wealth to the Los Angeles plain, but it seems that profitable use can be made of much larger supplies of water; and strange as the tunnel scheme looks, it is not stranger than many other enterprises which have prospered among these remarkable and ingenious people. Probably there is no more impressive example of the magical effect of irrigation than the settlement of Riverside, a typical fruit town of 600 families, created by irrigation in the midst of an absolute desert. The bare primitive wilderness still frowns all around it, and on the outskirts you may watch the successive stages of the process by which the hideous waste is converted into an ever-expanding fruit-garden and grassy lawns. The town lies seven miles south of the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad in San Bernardino County, the nearest station being the junction town of Colton. It is in this region that the traveler, going east by rail, makes the rapid transition from the cultivated plain country to the hopeless wilderness of sand and rock and cactus which extends into Mexico; and the San Gorgonio Pass, flanked by the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains, is visible apparently only a few miles beyond, though it is much further than it looks. By this pass the railroad enters the desolation of the great Colorado Desert. There is a strong foretaste of the desert all around Colton. The niggard soil bears grease-wood and other scrubby growth in blotches and shows between them a hard surface baked like brick. There is not even a stunted tree to break the dismal monotony. The stage road to Riverside splits into numerous trails, every driver choosing his own way across the deep gullies and the broad divides. At last we begin to meet with the sign, "Land for Sale"; then we pass the main irrigating canal; there are patches of plowed land and young plantations; we are in a pretty street; and suddenly the whole landscape is bright with trees and flowers, fruit and alfalfa clover.

The site of Riverside is so nearly flat that you do not see the place until you are almost in it, and you do not realize its extent until you try to walk through it. With the contiguous settlement of Arlington (the two places are really one town, Riverside having the shops and Arlington the best houses), it stretches nearly twelve miles down the river valley, with a breadth of two to three miles. As it is fast growing, it will soon be as large as Manhattan Island. Its population does not yet exceed 3,000, but ample room is needed for the grapes and oranges. Each family has five to ten acres of land. Almost every house is set in a plantation. The hotel itself has its vineyard and orange grove. It is twelve years since the experiment of watering the arid expanse began by William Evans, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who is the master-spirit of the town; but the beauty and prosperity of Riverside are of much more recent date, for it is only within seven years or thereabouts that it has made any rapid advance. A large proportion of the orange trees, therefore, are hardly in bearing.

But, young as the beautiful town is, it has accomplished wonders in the direction toward which the pioneers of the wilderness are usually slow to turn their attention. It has taken great pains with its looks; the houses are built with an eye to effect; many handsome villas show the latest fashions in architecture: the churches and the large public school-house are handsome, and the display of flowers and fruits by far the finest I have seen in California. Better still, the early settlers planted shade trees in abundance, and these have already grown to fine proportions; so that all over the town there are pleasant walks, protected by the cypress, the pepper, and the eucalyptus. In Arlington there is a famous broad avenue, 150 feet wide, divided by a central row of pepper trees into two drives, and bordered on both sides by orange groves and pretty villas, with trim hedges and shade trees, and with flowering plants adorning the margin of the irrigating ditch which runs by the pathway. This magnificent avenue is no less than six miles long. "And there is plenty of room on the desert to make it longer," said an Arlington gentleman; "we have had to extend it once already." Of course there are parts of the town which still look rough and unfinished; but the habit of neatness seems nearly universal. The cultivation is thoro, the gardens are patterns of propriety, the streets are clean, the water-ditches are well kept. Riverside and Arlington could hardly look better if they were the most exclusive suburbs of Boston.

And what a spectacle confronts us when we raise our eyes from this picture of smiling plenty and look around. There are bare mountains close to us on every side. Bold isolated hills, as destitute of verdure as Cleopatra's Needle, stand forth from the main ridges, crowding up to the very edge of the green. The plateau of Riverside seems to be completely shut in, a treeless range with occasional snowy peaks bounding the view in every direction. It is easy to understand how the charm of the oasis must be hightened by the continual intrusion of the solitude and sternness of the desert. The orange tree borrows a new gloss from imagination, the fruit a richer gold, the blossom a heavier perfume.

The water which has worked these marvels is brought by a canal from the little Santa Aña River, which it taps near Colton, on the Southern Pacific Road. It is conveyed by a substantial wooden flume across the ravine which separates Riverside and Arlington, and it is distributed through the settlements by an elaborate system of ditches. Before planting the land must be graded with a gentle and nearly uniform slope. The supply-ditch is carried along the upper edge of the field, and the water is allowed to run from small lateral orifices into shallow channels marked for it in the loose soil between the trees or vines. Then the dry earth is turned over it to prevent caking. In Riverside the watering lasts forty-eight hours, and is repeated at intervals of a month or six weeks from May to October. In exceptionally dry years a little irrigation is required in winter also; but ordinarily the showers during that season are sufficient.

The oranges of this section are among the best in the State; but the best, as everybody knows, are by no means to be compared for juciness and sweetness with those of Florida. I was told of a grower who realized this year $1,000 an acre net from trees twelve years old. The crop next in importance to the orange is the raisin-grape. Lemons do well; but limes, from which much was expected, were killed this winter by the frost, and large plantations of these have been rotted up. It is the orange and grape to which the landscape owes its tone. Apricots, peaches, strawberries, and other fruits are raised in quantities large enough to supply an extensive cannery in the town, but these products are subsidiary to the characteristic industries of vine and orange growing.

I have no trustworthy figures for determining the dryness of the atmosphere at Riverside; but, as the settlement occupies a plain elevated 1,000 feet above the sea, sixty miles from the coast and surrounded by an arid country, it can hardly be damp. The prevailing temperature from October to May ranges from 75 degrees, the warmest, to the frost-line, the coldest; but most of the time the day averages about 55 to 60. In December and January there is some fog from the ocean and occasional raw winds.

The well-kept canals contain a clean running stream, and the vineyards and the orange-groves in which the water is allowed to stand, contain only dry soil, free from even a blade of grass. The hotel accommodations at Riverside are good, the Glenwood being an attractive and well-kept house; and there are various boarding-houses, of the quality of which I cannot speak. There are walks and drives, a little wanting in variety, but ample in extent, and the livery-stables have saddle-horses and comfortable carriages.

The majority of the people are from the New England States and New York. A number of families are from Galesburg, Ill., and from Fort Wayne, Ind. Taken all in all, Riverside approaches the ideal of an earthly Paradise nearer than any other spot on this broad continent.

A TEMPERANCE PRIEST.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 4.—[Special.]—The Rev. Father Mahoney, of St. John's Cathedral, preached a temperance sermon to a large concourse of people yesterday, in which he heartily indorsed the action of Mayor Stowell in his war against the ordinary saloon, and declared that he should be reëlected. He also said that the men who opposed him were covering themselves with infamy, and that he could not conscientiously administer the sacraments to any saloon-keeper who refused to obey the commands of the church or the laws of the State concerning the good order and welfare of the city. The sermon caused quite a stir, and was much discussed in secular as well as religious circles.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LAST WEEK—A 100-RIDE SUBurban ticket over C., M. & St. P. Railway; of no value except to owner. Liberal reward for return to store 284 and 286 Wabash-av.

LOST—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, ON State-st. or in North Side car, a silver-ball bracelet of special value to the owner. A very liberal reward will be paid for its return to the Cashier at Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000; new theatre outside of the city. Address B 50, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BE QUICK IF YOU WANT ONE.
ONLY 9 NEW BRICK COTTAGES LEFT.
TWENTY-FOUR ALREADY SOLD.
22 FAMILIES ALREADY MOVED IN.
THE HANDSOMEST COTTAGES IN CHICAGO;
1½ STORIES HIGH AND BASEMENT.
LOCATED ON SOUTH AND WEST SIDES OF CITY.
ONLY TWO LEFT IN LAKE VIEW.
PRICE ONLY $1,500 TO $1,550 EACH.
EXTRAORDINARY EASY PAYMENTS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENT, BALANCE $15 MONTHLY.
NO PERSON CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT A HOME ON THESE TERMS.
CALL FOR PLANS SHOWING COTTAGES AND WE WILL TAKE YOU TO SEE THEM.
S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO.,
136 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CORNER MADISON.
1,100 LOTS AND HOUSES SOLD IN 3 YEARS.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY—
State-st., 40 feet, vacant, near Peck-court.
Madison-st., 50 feet (leasehold), near State.
State-st., 48 feet, east front, near Thirty-fifth.
Third-av., 100 feet, west front, near Polk-st.
Fourth-av., 25 feet, near Polk-st.
Clark-st., 50 feet, improved, near Van Buren.
Indiana-av., elegant brown stone front, with 25 or 50 feet, near Twenty-third-st.
Michigan-av., 77 feet, west front, near Eighteenth.
Clybourn-av., No. 355, corner.
Indiana-av., Nos. 1230, 1232, and 1300.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.:
1473 Michigan-av., vacant lot, 25x160.
376 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
378 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
380 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
382 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
18 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,500.
61 Elizabeth-st., 2-story marble front, $7,250.
222 Park-av., 2-story marble-front, with brick barn, $8,500.

FOR SALE—
IMPROVED AND VACANT CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
A large list of which we publish in the HOUSE AND LOT MONTHLY FOR JUNE.
Call for copy or send your address. Mailed free.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS property, improved and unimproved, ranging in price from $25,000 to $400,000; parties or capitalists who wish to invest in such property can have full particulars by calling in the office of JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOCATION ON West Madison-st., east of California-av., 51x125 feet, vacant, price only $4,000.
Englewood, lot 50x175, southwest corner Wabash-av. and Sixtieth-st., price $2,600.
J. W. MACFARLANE, 88 State-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SOUTHWEST corner Market and Jackson-sts., 134x99; also southeast corner, 128x99; good property for wholesale house. Apply at Room 30 Quincy Building. M. McNEILL.

FOR SALE—$9,000, CALUMET-AV.—Close to steam and cable cars, elegant marble front, every convenience, and including carpets, gas-fixtures, screens, good lot and brick barn, etc. Owner leaving city and must sell. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500, INDIANA-AV.—Stone-front residence, every convenience, complete order from cellar to roof. Offered at a big loss to close estate. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Franklin, 23 feet front, improved, $9,000. BENJAMIN BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—TWO BARGAINS—
$120 per foot, Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-st., 100x125.
$120, Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x125.
BENJAMIN BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST., EAST front, near Polk, a first-class building; 25-foot lot. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—IN MY BEAUTIFUL NEW block, two-story and basement 11-room octagon stone-front house and lot 742 West Jackson-boulevard, near Lincoln-st., $10,000; $2,000 cash, balance $1,000 yearly until paid, or $75 monthly.
These houses are well built by myself, with all modern improvements, and will bear close inspection; will rent for nearly that money.
IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—106 AND 108 DE KALB-ST., new 2-story stone-front houses; every improvement; price $3,750 each; now rented for $420 per year; terms to suit. CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT 635 West Indiana-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, 2-story and basement brick house, $7,500. J. H. KEELER, 157 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house; fine barn; West Side; choice location, and a bargain. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—GOOD PAYING FLAT property (one or more) on the growing Van Buren-st., near Loomis. G. J. TITUS, 109 Loomis-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE LOTS; BEST bargains in market; easy terms. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—
HURLBUT-ST., NEAR LINCOLN PARK.
Handsome brick residence: 2 stories and sub-basement; 10 rooms; modern conveniences; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; in fine order throughout; $6,000.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BROWN-STONE house, east of State-st., south of Chicago-av.; all modern improvements. Price $16,000. Address B 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NO. 147 LARRABEE-ST. $4,500. Rents for $600; terms reasonable. YOUNG, SCOTT & ADAMS, 77 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LOTS IN THE NEW SUBDIVISION CORNER OF STATE AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STS.
Are now for sale by JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.
BUSINESS LOTS on State and Forty-seventh-sts.
RESIDENCE LOTS on Dearborn and Butterfield-sts., between Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth.
Frame buildings can be erected on this property, and sewer, gas, water, and sidewalks are already provided on all the streets. A station of the Rock Island Railroad adjoins the premises, and horse cars pass the property on State-st.
These lots will be sold cheap and on easy terms, as it is desired to close them out in ninety days.

FOR SALE—444 FEET ON MADISON-av., with 150 feet on Fifty-first-st., at $43 per foot, one-third cash; near Fiftieth-st. Station; bargain.
350 feet in 25-foot lots on Jefferson-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.; one-fifth cash, balance three years at 6 per cent; near depot.
300 feet in 25-foot lots on Hyde Park-av., opposite South Park depot; $50 per foot; long time.
Furnished house to rent at Hyde Park.
Sand and gravel beach near South Chicago.
B. A. ULRICH; Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 7 miles from Chicago; good house, large lawn, shade trees, fruit trees, green-house, wood barn, surrounded with a good picket-fence; price, $3,300; small payment down, and liberal terms. The above is a desirable place, and all in good order. Inquire at 84 Washington-st.; Room 11.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE ACRES—AT one-seventh their former value. This a great opportunity to double the money invested within a short time. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ANY MAN WITH FAIR energy and a little money can secure a nice home in La Grange; property shown free. C. W. RICHMOND, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON THE GRAND-boulevard near Forty-seventh-st. for $9,000. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 ACRES ON BELT Line Railroad and Chicago River; fine point for manufacturing purposes for parties who desire to be outside of city limits. J. H. KEELER, 157 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT CHICAGO LAWN, COTtages on monthly payments; also lots, $10 down and $5 per month; $200 lots and 2 years' papers given to parties who build; good schools; fare 6 cents. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—20 OR 40 ACRES AT SOUTH Chicago, near rolling-mills. J. H. KEELER, 157 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HEADQUARTERS FOR Humboldt Park, Garfield, and Maplewood lots and cottages. Owners, S. & F. C. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st. Branch office, end of Milwaukee-av. cars.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, HOUSES and lots; good locations; terms to suit all classes. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT GENEVA LAKE, WIS.—Elegant building site of 3¼ acres, with small cottage; 15 minutes' walk from the village; lake-front private. STREET & CO., 177 La Salle-st., Room 8, or Rev. A. Piper, Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of
J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK AND South Evanston houses and lots; absolutely the best bargains in market. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW HOUSES and lots, near the lake: modern improvements; lake water; easy terms; accessible by street and steam cars. F. L. BALDWIN, 52 La Salle-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE DIAmonds, watches, chains, and jewelry, at a large discount from regular prices, at Goldsmid's old-established (1865) bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next to old stand.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GENEVA LAKE FARM, 188 acres, good house and barn, well stocked; overlooks the lake from several points. For price, etc., call or address GENEVA LAKE FARM, 11 State.

FOR SALE—DAKOTA LANDS—WE are prepared, after a personal inspection of large tracts of Government and deeded lands in Dakota, to secure bargains and furnish to settlers and investors the most reliable information in relation to them. MANN & CONGDON, Room 29, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES UNIMPROVED farm land, near Sparta, Wis.; improved farms adjoining; this is good land, and will be sold for $5 per acre if taken at once. H. M. WALKER, 250 Madison.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—40 TO 80 ACRES WITHIN 15 miles, and 3 or 4 blocks from some good depot, for subdivision; not over $150 to $250 per acre. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT, OR vacant lot, between Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park, convenient to steam or cable-cars. Address B 88 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—CHEAP—SUburban residence; few acres; near small lake or river, on one of the railroads north or northwest out of Chicago; part cash, balance monthly. Address B 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
SOUTH SIDE HOUSES.
1615 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement brick house, 14 rooms; in good order; $70 per month.
3017 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement brown stone house, mansard roof, about 15 rooms, furnace, range, gas-fixtures, 2-story brick barn, with room for man; whole premises are in perfect order.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, Nos. 3649 and 3653 Indiana-av.; all modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Inquire at Room 5, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—NO. 302 MICHIGAN-AV., 13 rooms, $125.
1320 Indiana-av., 10-room stone-front, $80.
3657 Vincennes-av., 12-room stone-front, $75.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., 1804, BRICK residence, low to good tenant. Address BURHANS & COOPER, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$65—NO. 27 TWENTY-fifth-st., 3-story and basement marble-front house, containing 14 rooms, with all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT new 2-story marble-front houses at 210½ Thirty-seventh-st.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., or Pardridge's dry-goods store apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—NEARLY NEW DWELLING house; in fine order; 2708 Calumet-av.; 9 rooms; all modern improvements. C. L. HUTCHINSON, Corn Exchange Bank, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3150 VERNON-AV.; 10-ROOM frame and brick basement. 3152 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—3550 VERNON-AV., TEN rooms and laundry, newly painted and calcimined; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Apply at 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—NO. 2539 INDIANA-AV., with or without furniture, first-class 2-story and basement residence, in perfect order, with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; large lot; barn. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT RESIDENCES, Lake Front, corner of Thirty-first-st., 2-story, attic, and sub-basement, with all modern improvements; ready for occupancy on July 1. ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 2-STORY AND basement octagon stone-front house, with all modern improvements, in my new block, 738 West Jackson-st., near Lincoln; nice and clean; sewerage and ventilation has been fully approved by Board of Public Works, and I will warrant against any sewer-gas; or I will sell cheap with a cash payment of $2,000, and balance in yearly payments of $1,000 or $100 monthly. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WELL-LOCATED OCTAgon-front 10-room brick house; modern conveniences. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—410 WARREN-AV., NEARLY new elegant residence, 10 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. Inquire at 412 Warren-av., of the owner.

TO RENT—410 WARREN-AV., AN ELEgant residence 10 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; nearly new. Inquire at 412 Warren-av. of the owner.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
NORTH SIDE HOUSE.
330 Ohio-st., 3-story and basement, 14 rooms. Will be put in good order; we will rent this house for $300 per year less than asked May 1.

TO RENT—WEBSTER-AV., A 3-STORY brick residence with all modern improvements, with or without barn, cheap to a good tenant. ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED stone front dwelling centrally located on the North Side; will be rented from June until October to a desirable party, cheap. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR 3 MONTHS FROM July 1, a brown-stone front, furnished, pleasantly situated near the lake. Rent $150 per month. B 39, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT HIGHLAND PARK—A 9-room house and large grounds, near depot, $18 per month. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—8-room house, near depot, $30 per month. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.

TO RENT—A GOOD 7-ROOM HOUSE AT Austin and 9-room house at Ridgeland. S. DUNLOP, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 618.

TO RENT—HOUSES AT WINNETKA, in the large lots, from $18 to $25. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—FURNISHED house from June 15 to Sept. 1. O. W. HERRICK, Room 21, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—THE RESidence and fine grounds of A. C. Ducat. Apply to C. F. GREY, President Hide and Leather National Bank.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE APARTMENT HOUSE (four floors) No. 286 Huron-st., near Dearborn-av. Will be ready for occupancy about June 10. The house is well built, and has furnaces, ranges, hard-wood finish, wooden mantels, and all modern conveniences. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 9-ROOM APARTments in the Hotels Charlevoix and Marquette, corner Rush and Ohio-sts. Prices very reasonable. Also one of 7 rooms at 388 Ohio-st. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts., or to janitor at buildings.

TO RENT—$16, FIRST AND SECOND flats, 3 and 4 rooms, near Lincoln Park. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS. INquire at 101 Newberry-av.

TO RENT—IN THE "OHIO," 356 OHIO-st., near the lake, 8-room flats (new), $65 per month.
J. S. CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block, Corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—ONE CHOICE NEW FLAT, 148 La Salle-av.; also flat 188 Erie-st., finished in first-class order, with gas-fixtures, laundry, and mantels; six and seven rooms; rent $40 and $50. Inquire of D. J. GALLERY, 163 Washington-st., in basement.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE HOTEL ALbany, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts., are now completed. These flats will be heated by steam, and contain all modern improvements and conveniences, elevator, etc. Plans may be seen at my office. JAS. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE elegant building Nos. 1432 and 1434 Michigan-boulevard; finished in complete and perfect manner with all conveniences for comfort, including elevators, heating, janitor service, etc. Rental very low; lately reduced. Inquire at Room 5 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS, first and second floors of No. 2988 Wabash-av., containing 7 rooms and bath-rooms each, $40 and $50 per month. ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—NEW 15-ROOM FLAT, ESTell's Block, corner Twenty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; good opening for boarders or furnished rooms. GEO. PETERSON, 3860 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT 6 AND 7 room flats, 125 to 129 Thirty-fifth-st.; go and see them; or suites of 3 or 4 rooms; $15 to $22.50.

TO RENT—FLATS IN SEAVERNS Buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at office, 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, south front; one large one suitable for 4 gents. 177 South Clark-st.; transients taken.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT, 284 THIRty-first-st.; key at first flat.

TO RENT—AN EXTRA NICE NEW flat on second floor; bay window overlooking the lake; everything neat and convenient. J. L. CLAPP, 40 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT in Euclid Building, 3630 and 3632 Michigan-boulevard, newly papered, and every convenience; very low rent. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT, MADISON SQUARE, 984 West Madison-st., in suites of five; very desirable south front; all light rooms; $20; no children. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT SMALL flats, one at $15 and one at $14 per month. Apply to J. W. BROWN at 256 Hermitage-av., near corner Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 7-ROOM flat at 384 Fulton-st.; bath, water-closet, and every convenience. Apply to HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FLAT, SIX rooms, $20 per month, 603 West Madison-st. Inquire in dry-goods store.

TO RENT—A 3-ROOM FLAT; WASH-tubs, bath, closet, hot water. 469 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL lighted, nicely furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. 376 South State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW FRONT room, unfurnished; large closet, mantel, grate, bath; to gent and wife or two gentlemen wishing to enjoy home comforts; north of Eighteenth-st. Address B 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM FOR two gentlemen, in Masury Building, 130 Michigan-av., hot and cold water, bath, elevator, etc. Best of reference required. Call or address Flat F.

TO RENT—2222 INDIANA-AV.—NEW and handsomely-furnished suite of rooms with all modern conveniences; private family.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED family suite, first floor. 37 and 39 Adams-st.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., one block from Exposition Hall, handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; also nicely furnished single rooms.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM in private family, without board. 124 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS for gentlemen only at 313 State-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED pleasant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN; breakfast and supper furnished if desired; on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-second-st. Address B 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, near Vincennes-av.; light housekeeping if desired. 214 Thirty-seventh-st.

TO RENT—IN MASURY BUILDING, 122 Michigan-av., Flat H, elegant rooms, single or en suite, to responsible gentlemen.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND floors, 7 rooms each, southeast corner Prairie-av. and Thirty-first-st.; all modern improvements; cheap. WARREN & CO., 195 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, at moderate prices, in Seaverns Buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at office, 2210 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH, SECOND floor 35 Fillmore-st.
$16—First floor 24 Fillmore-st.
$22—Two-story brick, 25 Grenshaw-st.
$22—Two-story brick, 27 Grenshaw-st.
Inquire 532 Western-av.

TO RENT—3 FINE ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping; hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, etc. Call at No. 581 Hubbard-st. Small family preferred.

TO RENT—NO. 330 WEST ADAMS-ST.—Desirable alcove room, furnished.

TO RENT—324 WEST ADAMS-ST., FURnished front suite; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—60 NORTH ANN-ST., TWO unfurnished rooms; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board; private family. 134 Warren-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SECOND floor; cheap to the right parties. 694 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished alcove room; all modern conveniences; private family. References. 770 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 24 Bishop-court, third floor.

TO RENT—444 WARREN-AV., IN PRIvate family, a finely furnished front alcove room; all conveniences; rent low.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished room to a gentleman with first-class references. Ashland-av., near Monroe-st. Y 25, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM in private family; bath, gas, etc. 217 N. State-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, also a large back room on second floor; healthy neighborhood, fronting Lincoln Park, and 20 minutes' ride from Clark or State-st.; excellent day board near. Apply at 635 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms, single and double; beautiful location; private family. 281 East Ontario-st.

TO RENT—380 CHICAGO-AV., FRONT alcove room, nicely furnished.

TO RENT—ONE SINGLE FURNISHED room, 144 Dearborn-av., lower flat.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, SINgle or en suite; all modern conveniences; near Dearborn-av.; cheap to permanent parties. 251 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, 60 Cass-st., furnished front room.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—Two furnished rooms, singly or together; house has all modern conveniences; family private; excellent day-board near by. 436 Beldon-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms in a private family. 55 Rush-st., near Indiana.

TO RENT—SINGLE AND 1 DOUBLE room, furnished. 127 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED ROOMS, front, 186 North Wells-st. Entrance on Superior-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED front rooms suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen; view lake. 30 Bellevue-place.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS convenient to steam and cable cars. 19 Fortieth-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER Michigan-av. and Randolph-st., two stores, five stories and basements, 89x132 feet, with steam elevators. Will be let together or separately. N. W. BROOKS, Room 8, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE 386 STATE-ST., and the store 730 and flat 732 South Halsted-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 175 SOUTH Clark-st. Offices in building northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Inquire at Room 5, Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 DESIRABLE STORES in Seaverns Buildings, Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. Apply at office, 2210 Wabash-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A FINE FRONT ROOM, first floor, 14x40 feet, with large vault. 95 Washington-st. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE FINEST BUSINESS suite of five rooms, with vault and closets, in Chicago, in the Merchants' Building, northwest corner La Salle and Washington-sts. Inquire at Room 28.

TO RENT—SPLENDID OFFICES, NO. 34 Monroe-st., next to Palmer House; best rooms, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Inquire at Room 4.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN First National Bank Building; very desirable; possession given immediately. Inquire of F. D. GRAY, National Deposit Company, in building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT POWER.
Offers wanted for good light rooms at 11 to 17 South Canal-st., with or without power; good elevator; steam heat.

TO RENT—772 WEST ADAMS-ST.; 7-room brick house, $30; also some elegant 8 and 9-room flats on Warren-av., opposite Union Park; every convenience; janitor removes ashes, etc.; $50. EDGAR S. HEATON, Room 5, northeast corner Lake and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer—Second story, front or rear; a desirable business locality. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY LADY A pleasant room with or without board in a private family or where there are but few boarders. References exchanged. B 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED house for the summer months by a newly-married couple. Rent must be low, or would occupy a house during summer. B 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPONSIble parties two pleasant rooms unfurnished, at reasonable prices; location, between Ada, Ashland, Randolph, and Jackson-sts. B 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PHYSICIAN, an office on State or Clark-sts., or over a drug-store. Address, with full particulars, X 58, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES, BUGGIES, phaetons, Surrey wagons, etc., at low prices for quality of work. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE KENTUCKY COACH horse, dapple-brown, 16¾ hands high, weighs 1,325 pounds. Also a number of fine roadsters and saddle horses. Can be seen at Little Stable, opposite Exposition. BROWN & SHIPMAN, Shelbyville, Ky.

H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, 233 WABASH-av., keep all the latest styles of carriages, buggies, phaetons, and the only place in this city where you can find the genuine Edwards' Lightning Jump-Seat Buggies. We have a fine second-hand extension-top Coan & Tenbroeck carriage and a platform Victoria but little used, at a special bargain.

2.21 TROTTING HORSE FOR SALE—16 hands high; sound; cheerful driver; extra pole horse; has no tricks or vices in or out of stable, and only offered for sale as owner has no use for him. Address B 28, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 94 Washington-st., Room 26. Day and evening sessions. Typewriting without extra charge. Call or send for circular. HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Select. Type-writing without additional charge. Circulars sent when requested. Suite 412 First National Bank Building. MR. and MRS. J. S. HANNA.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, tables, shelving, fine store and office fittings, large variety. D. M. SWINEY, 41 to 47 South Canal-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

11 HARMON-COURT—FURNISHED rooms, reasonable, with or without board; modern improvements.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PERMANENT boarders taken at reasonable rates. References.

559 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, SINGLE, east-front room for two or four; roomy closets; board for Exposition visitors.

1243 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT second-story front room to rent with board.

1328 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH or without board, a handsome back parlor; also a third-story front room.

1340 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, large, lovely rooms, all new and nice, suitable for ladies or gentlemen; cheap to nice parties.

1344 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS WITH or without board for transients.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED room with board; table boarders accommodated.

2222 WABASH-AV., FOLLANSBEE'S Block—A front and other pleasant rooms, with good board. References.

INVALID CHILDREN WANTED TO board; situation on South Side; morning rides free. Best of references. B 46, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

44 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—PLEASANT rooms with board.

45 SANGAMON-ST., NEAR WASHINGton-boulevard—Board, with desirable room; reasonable rates to permanent parties; private residence; large grounds.

51 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., ALCOVE room, with board, facing Union Park.

A GENT AND WIFE LIVING ALONE would take a gent or gents and wife to board, or would rent room without board; best location on North Side. References exchanged. Address B 90, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

2 GRANT-ST., CORNER LA SALLE-AV.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—50 NEW ROOMS, with board, $5 to $8 per week, with use of piano and bath. Furnished rooms, $2 to $4.

99 DEARBORN-AV.—ACCOMMODAtions, room, and board for man and wife or for two gentlemen.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FRONT ALcove room. References exchanged.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—100 rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2.50 per day; without board, 50 cents to $2 per day. Special weekly rates made.

GARFIELD HOUSE, 81 AND 83 NORTH Wells-st.—$1.50 per day; permanent board at reduced rates.

OGDEN HOUSE—ONLY $1.50 PER DAY; corner Franklin and Washington-st.; first-class in every particular.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—Enlarged and refurnished. Suites and single rooms for boarders at reasonable rates. The accommodations of this house are not equaled by any $2-a-day hotel in Chicago. Table-boarders wanted.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., two blocks from Exposition Building—Rates 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS IN suburbs, with board, for gentleman, wife, and child. References required. Y 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW BOARDERS TO GO in the country for the summer. Address B 77, Tribune office, for particulars.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 113 East Madison and 133 South Clark-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT ADVANCED ON FURniture, pianos, machinery, without removal; warehouse receipts and good securities; mortgages bought. Room 12 Andrews Building, 153 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAL ON FURniture and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn, Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MORTGAGES WANTED—
Money to loan (in large amounts) on first-class city property. No commissions charged. Apply to NOAH W. BROOKS, Room 8 Reaper Block.

TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT, WITHout commission, sums of $4,000 and upwards upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$500, $1,000, $3,000 TO LOAN AT reasonable rates on real estate security. H. J. WALLINGFORD, 80 Dearborn-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; cash to close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 10.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO MANITOba would take a few lines on commission; drugs, groceries, or specialties. Address P. O. Box 251.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and leaky roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington.

COINS—ANCIENT AND RARE, bought and sold. STEVENS & CO., 90 Randolph-st.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $5; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good workmanship guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, dealers in cloth, 151 West Randolph-st.

SIX FINE POOL, ONE BILLARD-TAble, 2 tables to match; also fine billard-hall with sample-room. 283 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—A CHICAGO BOARD OF Trade membership; give price and particulars. Address B 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE to take and care for my house on West Side during the summer. Best of reference required. Address O Y 83, Tribune office.

50 BABY CANARIES, FIVE MOCKING birds, 2 young robins, 2 baby thrushes, and blue jay for sale at bird hospital, 508 West Madison-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ONE OR TWO NICELY FURnished rooms with board for gentleman and wife on North or South Side. Prefer private family. References exchanged. Address B 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH room, in Englewood, convenient to all trains; pleasant home desired. Address, stating location, terms, etc., B 94, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.: best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family, or business. Hours 9 to 5. Call or write.

MADAME MAREE, OF NEW YORK, noted clairvoyant; the most powerful test medium in America, has been publicly tested in the courts of Arkansas and Tennessee, and challenges the world; consult her on dead and living friends or enemies, on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description; reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or mineral; gives lucky lottery numbers; locates lingering diseases and miraculously cures cancers a specialty, and gives the charm of the ancient talisman for luck; turns hatred to love, causes those that forsake you to return. 85 South Peoria-st., near Madison. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Consultations sent by mail.

PEARL E. HUNTLEY, YOUNG AND gifted medium and magnetic healer, 235 West Madison-st., two flights front, Room 7; 10 to 6.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

REPAIRS FOR ALL KINDS OF STOVES and ranges; also old stoves repaired. Northwestern Stove Company, 238—233 West Twelfth-st.

$100,000 WORTH FURNITURE, carpets, stoves, and household goods at immense bargains; 25 per cent saved by making your purchases from this stock. Do not miss this golden opportunity. Cash or easy payments to suit. We will pay railroad fares within 600 miles to country buyers. Write for particulars. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 381 and 383 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY PROSECUTING HER musical studies desires a home with a family where she can teach vocal or instrumental in part payment for board. North Side preferred. B 56, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A DRUGGIST, REGISTERed in this State, for a country store; salary, $25 per month and board. Address B 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper and entry clerk. Must be a good penman, thorough and accurate at figures. 175 South Clark-st., Office 1.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STENOgrapher; must take dictation rapidly, write a good longhand, and spell and punctuate correctly; no other need apply. Address, giving age, references, and salary required, B 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, REGIStered, speaking German. J. BARNEY, No. 835 Forty-third-st., city.

WANTED—A DRY-GOODS CLERK, Polish or Bohemian. 2892 and 2894 Archer-av.

WANTED—JUNIOR DRUG CLERK (German), one who is willing to work, at 441 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF SEVERal years' experience in drug trade; German preferred. Address O B 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOHEMIAN DRY-GOODS clerk. 2395 Archer-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG clerk; must be of temperate habits, have good recommendations, registered in Illinois; one who speaks German preferred. Address X, Tribune.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR FIRST-class tailoring house. P. J. SOULSON & CO., London Tailor Shop.

WANTED—2 EXPERIENCED CLOAK travelers for Minnesota and Iowa. Must have good trade and references. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 127 Market-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN CAN hear of paying engagement by applying after 9. CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, 182 South Clark-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—A PLUMBER. STATE wages and address Lock Box 2127, Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD MEchanical wood engravers. Apply, with samples, terms, etc., to ACHERT & CO., Cincinnati.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TOOL AND die maker; also a boy about 16 years old, in our storeroom. A. F. WOOLENSACK, 225 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINist and millwright. None need apply without the best references. Steady work for the season at good wages for the right man. Apply at the Pullman Palace Car Co.'s Brickworks, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—3 PAINTERS FOR HOUSE, 101 Newberry-av.

WANTED—FIFTY HARNESSMAKERS and several men to make bridles and strap work. KISSER & REITZ, 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS ARCHItectural draughtsmen. GEORGE WIRTH, Architect, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND street salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANvasser for a mercantile agency. Liberal commission. B 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN EVERYwhere for light, permanent employment; $30 a week easily made in any town. Strangers in the city should investigate. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BARTENDER AT THE Maulton House, Kinzie and Market-sts.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSers to take orders for "The Lovell adjustable roll-up spring bed." Good inducements to sober, industrious men. Lovell Mfg. Co., 362 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO HANDLE patent shirt. A. M. PATON, 117 North Clark.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GIRL OR WOMAM FOR general housework in private family. 1829 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Call at 3939 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, Swedish or Norwegian, in private family. 3726 Lake-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; one who understands cooking. 1242 Indiana-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKers. MRS. HULL, 213 State-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO sew and take care of a child 2½ years old. Also a good cook and laundress. Apply at 3426 Indiana-av. References required.

WANTED—AT 437 WABASH-AV., A waist finisher.

NURSES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE for a very young infant. Apply at 3352 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good laundress and willing to live in Englewood. Call at Room 22, 170 La Salle-st. (Bryan Block).

WANTED—COOK TO GO INTO THE country for the summer; Swede or German preferred. Apply at 385 Superior-st. between 12:30 and 3:30 June 6.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a family of two. 53 Pearce.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDress to go with a family to Geneva Lake for the summer. Must have good city references. Apply at 1801 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress Monday and Tuesday of every week. References required. Apply Wednesday evening at 620 Dearborn-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—A WORKING HOUSEkeeper for a summer residence; must be a good cook and able to take entire care. Address L 12, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—I WILL GIVE GOOD wages and permanent employment to 120 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 25, if they will buy the necessary text-books and learn the business. They must be intelligent, and come well recommended. The business is light, neat, and honorable, and can be learned so as to earn wages in about five or six weeks. Call any day, soon, at 9 o'clock in the morning or at 2 in the afternoon.
C. A. STORY, 2832 Vernon-av.

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER (double entry) in produce commission house. State references. Address B 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY COPYIST. ROOM 18, 99 Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams-sts., Will be offered Monday, June 4, a large stock of second-hand pianos of the following makes:
Knabe, Steinway, Mathushek, Kimball, Chickering, Arion, Great Union Co., J. P. Hale & Co., Hallet & Cumston, Hallet, Davis & Co., etc., etc.
Also a number of second-hand organs.
The above instruments can be sold on monthly payments if required.
NEW upright pianos to rent.
SECOND-HAND pianos taken in exchange.
PIANOS tuned and repaired by competent workmen.
A skillful mechanic will be sent to make estimate on pianos or organs needing repairs.
We have a fine variety of piano covers (our own importation)—rich designs.

ESTABLISHED 1851, VOSE & SONS' pianos, new improved, in great variety of styles, large and small, finished in rosewood and walnut cases; the quality of tone is of a most exquisite, pure, sympathetic, sweet, and singing character, and is of long sustaining power; for durability the above pianos are unsurpassed; those about to select an instrument are invited to see, hear, and compare; prices low; terms to suit buyer. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. A. SCHAAF & CO.

FINE MASON & HAMLIN INSTRUment, $30; Kimball, $30; also new stock of Baker upright pianos just received. BALDWIN, 269 State.

FIVE DOUBLE FLOORS FULL OF Pianos and Organs. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190).

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

$15 DOWN AND $10 MONTHLY WILL buy a first-class new piano, at cash prices. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAM YACHT—THE three-masted steam yacht Polynia, 158¼ tons, custom-house measurement; length on deck, 150 feet; water-line, 140 feet; breadth molded, 18 feet; draft of water, 11 feet; triple compound engines; 2 low-pressure cylinders, 22-inch; 1 high-pressure cylinder, 24-inch; stroke, 24 inches; speed, about 14 knots per hour; in perfect order; cabins recently refitted. Apply to or address
GARDNER G. HOWLAND, Office New York Herald, New York.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—50 IMPROVED SINGER sewing machines, shafting and steam fixtures for same; 1 upright engine; one Fenno cloth-cutting machine; pressing stoves, irons, tables, etc. The above is a complete outfit for clothing or cloth manufacturing; are as good as new, having only been in use a short time, and will be sold at a bargain. Address Y 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATIONARY, PORTAble, and mounted engines and boilers, at cash prices. Ames Iron Works, 14 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GROCERS—The undersigned, with ample experience, desires a clerkship in some good house, retail, whose attention to business will secure promotion. High indorsements. Address E. F. McCOY, No. 81 George-st., Baltimore City, Md.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced middle-aged correspondent and accountant with ample references, in a business office where more than ordinary acquirements are necessary. Address B 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-class accountant will examine books; terms very moderate. Address Post-Office Box 231.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING clerk in a wholesale grocery house; have had five years' experience in Chicago. References for past 10 years. Address B 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper by a young man who has held a position of trust in a country bank; best of references from last employers. Address B 80, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class dry-goods and clothing salesman; city or country. Best references. B 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PACIFIC-coast salesman; a gentleman of 25 years' resident experience open for engagement; references, guaranteed satisfactory. Address for two weeks B 83, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACtical engineer of 20 years' experience; can do his own steamfitting and repairing; understands high and low pressure engines. Best of reference if required. Address W. B., Box 58, Brown's Mills, South Chicago.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHman; is Scandinavian, single-man; can give references. Please address B 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman or teamster by a young colored man. Address N. W. B., 2013 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman. References. 2406 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man to take care of horses or as coachman. Address 224 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman or groom, and wife can do all sorts of housework; good references from Ireland. B 33, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTor by a young man who can furnish A1 city references. Address B 51, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AN ENERgetic young couple desire the management of a hotel or similar business; town or country; can show good record and give security if required. Address B 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER or at any other employment during the day by a temperate and industrious person. J. B. G., 141 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO thoroughly competent girls, as cook and second girl. Best of references. 2559 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl as cook and laundress or to do general housework in an American family. Call 2330 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO young girls for light housework or taking care of children. Call at 3634 Wallace-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to do second work, or would do general housework in a small American family. Please call at 518 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl for second work or to take care of children. Address 2309 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to cook, wash and iron. Call at 461 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO first-class girls as cook and second girl in private family. First-class references. Call from 2 to 5 at 303 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl as cook. 3110 Shurtleff-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family, or cooking only. Good reference. Call at 31 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl as cook and general housework. Call at 3618 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A RELIAble Protestant woman for good work, city or country. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl as cook and laundress. Call for two days. 2530 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; the best of reference from the last place. Call at No. 3351 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL who can cook, wash, and iron nicely in a private family. Best city references. 246 North Market-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPEtent girl to cook, wash, or iron, or do housework in private family. Call at 394 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, strong girl to do general housework or second work. Call for two days at 2910 Emerald-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NEAT second girl; reference, if required. Address 154 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl for general housework; also a girl for care of children and to assist in second work. Apply at 222 West Taylor-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO Swedish girls to cook, wash, and iron, and to do second work. Call at 2453 State-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged French woman for fine sewing, or would travel with family. Speaks French. 2530 Michigan-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class nurse girl to care for children. Best references. 56 North State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good German and Scandinavian female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady stenographer and typewriter operator. Best of reference. O R 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, as governess for small children. References required and given. Address B 25, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BEECHER TELEPHONE—TO THE INterest of parties with small capital to investigate the Beecher Telephone. Offices, Howland Block, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 21; also on exhibition in the gallery of the Exposition Building, near the whale.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE, Michigan-av. boulevard, one of the very best locations on the avenue; beautiful stone-front, 19 rooms, elegantly furnished, first-class private boarding, full house, occupied by present parties for the last five years. This is a rare chance for the right party. Address B 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES of an old-established grocery; this is a rare chance for a man of some means; no real estate or trading. Apply to S. PETERSON, 238 N. Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES; CORner store; one of the best locations on the West Side; most of fixtures belong to store; rent $25; stock about $1,200. W 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT IN FINE location; near one of the best thoroughfares in the city; doing good business; steady trade. Address W 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK AND fixtures; price $400; rent with rooms $20 per month; a bargain. W 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE ON THE southeast corner of Twenty-first-st. and Hoyne-av.; must be sold this week. Apply at corner of Twenty-first and Paulina-sts.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND BILLIARD hall cheap, in first-class good location on street near Thirty-first. Apply to FRANK REIDELE, 3220 State-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES of first-class tobacco and stationery store on West Lake-st.; established 12 years; doing good paying business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Z 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAUrant, centrally located, business good, rent easy, and everything in good running order. Address B 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON, NEAR NEW Court-House, for $3,000. J. S. CLARK, Room 20, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON, NEAR CORNER of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., for $2,000. J. S. CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESSman, with moderate capital, in light manufacturing; will net large profits; permanent, and capable of wide development. Call at 79 E. Van Buren.

STORAGE.

A1—THE CHICAGO FURNITURE Storage Company, 90 Van Buren-st., have the most extensive accommodations for storing household goods and merchandise in the city; rates low; satisfaction guaranteed.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 198 and 200 West Monroe.

THE PEOPLE'S STORAGE COMPANY, 145 and 147 Wabash-av.—Furniture, merchandise, etc.; accommodations the best and prices the ...

$10,000,000
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

5 per cent Sinking Fund Debenture Fifty year Bonds

WITH MORTGAGE RESERVATION.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000, WITH REGISTRATION PROVISION: REGISTERED CERTIFICATES OF $1,000, $5,000, AND $10,000. INTEREST: MAY 1 AND NOVEMBER 1.

TRUSTEE:

The Union Trust Company of New York.

For the purpose of acquiring a CONTROLLING INTEREST in the CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILROAD COMPANY, the CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY has purchased a total of about $15,000,000 of the common and preferred stock of the former corporation on which latter dividends of 7 per cent per annum are being paid.

To provide means of payment for these shares the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company has made an issue of $10,000,000 5 per cent bonds to mature in 1933, the bonds to have the benefits of a sinking fund by which $200,000 of the bonds are to be purchased and canceled each year, from and after 1888, whenever the bonds can be purchased at or below 105 per cent and accrued interest in any one year; the bonds are furthermore secured by the obligation on the part of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, that no increased mortgage debt, excepting for the enlargement, improvement, or extension of the company's property, shall be created or issued, without making provision to give to the holders of the bonds of this issue equal security with any additional bonds secured on the same property, which provision virtually reserves for the debenture bonds mortgage security upon the entire existing property of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. The trust agreement further provides that in case of any default for a period of six months the Trustee shall, at the request of the majority of the holders, declare the principal of all bonds at once due, and is authorized to enforce its payment against the company.

The total mileage operated by the Company at the end of the last fiscal year, May 31, 1882, was 3,278, and after the payment of the fixed charges of every nature, including interest on the entire bonded debt of $64,948,000, rentals, etc., its net earnings were $5,378,075.14; dividends at the rate of 7 per cent on the Common Stock of $15,117,600, and 8 per cent on the Preferred Stock of $22,200,000, are being paid by the Company, and for the first eleven months of the current fiscal year the gross earnings show an increase of $339,000.

Of the Above Bonds $3,000,000 Have Been Taken for Permanent Investment.

$7,000,000

are now offered by the undersigned for public subscription at the Price of 98 per cent and the accrued interest from May 1.

Subscriptions will also be received by The Railway Share Trust Company, Limited, London, thus securing for the Bonds the advantage of an International Market.

The right is reserved by the undersigned to reduce the amount of any application, and to close the subscriptions without further notice.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
31 Nassau-st., New York.

Chicago Stock Exchange,

128 WASHINGTON STREET.

Open from 9:30 a. m. to 3:15 p. m.
Regular calls 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The Exchange offers, through active members, facilities for the purchase of stocks in amounts of

10 Shares and Upwards,

Either for cash or on margin.

TRANSFER OFFICES

Have been established in Chicago for Atch., T. & S. F., C., B. & Q., Ill. Central R. R. Cos. and Pullman P. C. Co. stocks.

Investors will invariably serve their interests by having their orders for the purchase or sale of bonds executed upon the Exchange.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
Washington-st., corner La Salle,
A General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business Transacted.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT

Issued for travelers payable at all important points of Europe and other parts of the globe.

Foreign Exchange, Cable Transfers.

Government Bonds and other first-class securities dealt in.

Lazarus Silverman,
BANKER,
93 Dearborn-st., Chicago,

Sells Foreign Exchange and issues Letters of Credit available in all countries in Europe.

Buys and sells Government Bonds, City, County, and Railroad Bonds. A supply always on hand for investors.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WILLIAM BEYE & CO.,
WM. BEYE. JAMES H. HEALD.
Members of the Board of Trade.
BROKERAGE & COMMISSION
IN GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
170 Washington-st., Room 8, Chicago.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Hitchcock & Foster, 10,110 posts; C. P. Willard & Co., 800 sacks salt; Sandhagen & Co., 42 bales leaf tobacco; C. M. Linington, 1 case needles; F. Grant, 1 case coffee mill; N. H. Paaran, 1 case books; J. V. Farwell & Co., 1 case cottons; E. Wittkowsky, 1 case woolens; Gradle & Strotz, 30 cases wine; S. Keller, 3 casks wine; Chapin & Gore, 5 barrels ale; J. J. Smith & Co., 1 cask brandy; Kelly, Maus & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Marshall Field & Co., 48 cases dry goods; M. Peters, 1 case gold thread; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 6 cases dry goods; Downing, Sheldon & Co., 1 case glassware and 1 package earthenware; Otto Young & Co., 3 cases optic glasses; E. N. Hurlbut, 1 case woolens; E. E. Eaton, 1 case guns; C. Cavaroc & Sons, 174 cases wine; J. W. Oakley, 27 cases wine; Thomas Phillips, 1 case chinaware; F. Siegel & Bro., 3 cases woolens; Schott & Co., 10 cases basket-ware; Grommes & Ullrich, 100 cases Swedish punch. Collections, $9,451.22.

THE SOLDIERS' COLONY.

J. Quincy Walker, Secretary of the Soldiers' Colony, writes from Gettysburg, Potter County, Dak., under date of June 2 that the colony is substantially settled in and about Gettysburg, which is a new town coming rapidly into notoriety in the centre of Potter County. He represents that while the land is not yet surveyed the township lines are run, thus enabling the squatter to get his location correctly without trouble. He reports good rolling prairie land, and says good water is readily found at the depth of fifteen to thirty feet. Forty acres of land have been "scripped," on which the new Gettysburg is being built, and old soldiers and others are squatting for miles around it. The land is to be surveyed in July and thrown open to entry. Blunt, on the Northwestern Railroad east of Pierre, is the nearest station and post-office. A stage line has recently been started between Gettysburg and Blunt, and a mail route is to be established in a few days.

A BOGUS MIRACLE.

ERIE, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—Patrick Maloney, a paralytic whom the Rev. Father Maloney, an ex-priest, professed to cure by a miracle, died today. He stated previous to his death that the miracle was a piece of bogus work. The Bishop of Erie will not permit Maloney to perform priestly functions in his diocese.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Easy—Exchange Firm.

Stocks Dull and Easier, but Stiffened Decidedly Towards the Close.

Produce Active, Except Wheat, Which Was Stronger—Corn Rather Heavy with Warmer Weather.

Provisions Very Much Unsettled—An Early Break, Followed by a Sharp Reaction in Prices.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market presented few new features yesterday. A slightly better country demand for currency was experienced by some of the banks. The loan market was fairly active and steadier, at least there seemed to be less talk about shading recent rates. The loans are reported at 6@6½ per cent, with probably some at 5½.

The local bank clearings yesterday aggregated $8,700,000, being over $2,800,000 less than Monday.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $29,906, spirits paying $24,627.

Exchange on New York was firmer at 60@75c premium per $1,000, selling late in the day at the outside. The offerings were smaller.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 486 and 489½, with actual rates at 485¼ and 488¾. English documentary at 483@483¼ for sixty days and 486¾@487 for three days. French documentary quoted at 523¾ and German do at 94 to 94¼. Bankers' marks at 95 for sixty days and 95½ sight, and bankers' francs at 518¾ for sixty days and 516¼ sight.

In the list of local bank stocks called on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday Union National is the only one offered. The asking price of this was 250, while 220 was bid. These figures are so far apart as to indicate probably to the satisfaction of most people that both may be some distance from the truth. THE TRIBUNE quotes the prices bid for these stocks on the exchange, and actual sales are given whenever they are made.

It is thought in Wall street that 200,000 shares will cover the short interest now out in the cold world.

It is rumored that the St. Paul Company owed President Mitchell considerable money, and that he has accepted the stock issued Tuesday in payment of this claim. In New York the effect of the issue had been discounted, and an effort to bear the stock did not succeed.

Jersey Central and Reading still lead the list in point of activity and firmness. The demand for the former is chiefly from shorts. It has sold above 85, and thus fulfilled the predictions of its friends. It was reported that parties were buying both Jersey and Reading, and withdrawing them from the open market.

Louisville earnings the fourth week of May increased $32,500, Northern Pacific increased $22,000, the Missouri Pacific system gained $204,000, Omaha increased $8,000, Manitoba decreased $64,000, Hannibal increased $6,000.

There is said to be a strong pool in Lackawanna.

The *Miners' Journal* says: "As the coal consumed in making pig-iron is about one-tenth of the consumption, the quantity thus diverted would be sufficient to produce serious disturbances even if there was a brisk demand, for the other sizes are unusually sluggish. There is no remedy but suspensions, and any attempt to force the market will only be attended by a general break."

During the four months ending May 1 the Atchison Road earned enough to make the stock pay about 6 per cent.

The *Chronicle* disposes of the reports that the Union Pacific would not be able to continue its 7 per cent dividend by saying that, while the gross earnings have decreased, a reduction in expenses has been effected, which makes the net result even more favorable than a year ago.

The charges for trading in oil are said to be exorbitant. The commissions range from ⅛@¼ per cent. There is the same carrying charge as for stocks, and an additional tax of $5.00 a day for storage. Probably actual delivery of property does not occur one time in 500, but the broker makes his customer pay the $5.00 for storage just the same. This goes into the broker's pocket, and if he is doing a large business he soon finds himself rich.

The city tax rate of Elizabeth, N. J., for this year will be 15 per cent. People and business are leaving the city, and the municipality, saddled with an enormous debt, stands a fair chance of being sold out.

The iron trade in France is also greatly depressed. The production has been reduced about 20 per cent.

The increase of the export trade of the United States with Mexico at the expense of England and France is alarming John Bull. This is thought to be one of the reasons why England wants to reëstablish diplomatic relations with Mexico. The proposition of the latter to raise a 3 per cent loan of £20,000,000 to cover her old debts and some new enterprises is said to be more favorable to the English bondholders than their own offer. The revenues of Mexico are expected to reach $40,000,000 this year. Considering her resources and present income, it is believed that with very skilful management of her finances Mexico would be able to restore her credit.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago National Bk.	128	Chi. City 6s, 1896	111
Hide & Leather N. B.	135	Chi. City 6s, 1897	112
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	165	Chi. City 6s, 1898	114
Merchants' N. Bank	300	†Chi. City 4½s, 1900	107¼
Merchants' L.&T. Co.	220	Chi. City 4s, 1901	103
Nat. Bk. of America	140	Chi. City R'y, 5-20 4½s	95½
Nat. Bk. of Illinois	145	Cook Co. 7s, 1892	118
Union National Bank	220	†Cook Co. 4½s, 1900	107¾
Chi. City 7s, 1884	102	N.C.C.Ry. 1stm 6s 1900	110
Chi. City 7s, 1887	107	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s	104
Chi. City 7s, 1888	110	W. D. Ry. cou. 5-20 6s	105¼
Chi. City 7s, 1889	111	†W. D. Ry. reg. 6s	105
Chi. City 7s, 1890	114	West Town 5s, 1899	103
Chi. City 7s, 1892	118	M. U. Tel. Co. 6s 1891	85
Chi. City 7s, 1893	119	C. &C.C. & D. Co. com.	20
Chi. City 7s, 1894	121	†C.&C.C. & D. Co. pfd.	78
†Chi. City 7s, 1895	123¼	†Cham. of Commerce	78
Chi. City 7s, 1896	124	Chi. City Ry	250
Chi. City 7s, 1898	125	Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co.	141½
†Chi. City 7s, 1899	128	In.-State Indus. Ex.	37½
Chi. City 6s, 1895	110		

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

5000	Chi City Ry 4½s	95½	100	A T & S F R R	83
2000	Mut U Tel 6s	88½	40	do b 10	83¼
5000	Chi City Ry 4½s	95½	10	do b 15	83¼
1000	W St L & P CD 5s	79½	5000	Chi City Ry 4½s	95½
1000	do	79¼	1000	C M&StP DD 5s	103½
10	CGL&Coke Co	142	1000	do Min Pt 5s	91½
10	A T & S F R R	83¼	5000	C B&Q Ia D 4s	86½
100	do	83	3000	C&NW SFd 5s	100½
60	do b 15	83¼	5000	C B&Q Ia D 4s	86½

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 5.—[Special.]—The stock market still maintains its general character of uncertainty. The opening was generally lower, but for the first hour there was some appearance of confidence, and prices advanced. The net result of the forenoon's business, however, did not show any material gain. Six or seven of the most active stocks showed gains of ⅛@⅜ over last night's prices, and a few were about steady at last night's figures, while the majority of the remainder of the last were a fraction lower. After 12:30 o'clock the market was dull and featureless, and, as is always the case under such circumstances, prices tended downward from sheer inactivity. In the last hour the market was at first dull, but in the last half there was an increased activity, and an advance of 1⅛@1½ on the general list. The strongest stocks were St. Paul, Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Union Pacific, all of which advanced from ½@⅞. Other stocks were stronger, and some of them advanced a smaller fraction. As compared with last evening there has been an advance of ⅛@1¼ in the majority of stocks, the latter on St. Paul. There have been some new bull points in the street today. One has been on Western Union, based, probably, on an expected favorable decision by the Court of Appeals in the Williams suit. Another has been on Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, in which a pool is alleged to have been formed for the purpose of putting the stock up about ten points. Another has been on Canadian Pacific, based on the combined power of earnings and manipulation. Canada Southern is also alleged to be a great buy for a turn.

The *Herald's* money article says: Today's stock market opened after a "so-so" sort of fashion, being neither particularly weak nor particularly strong. Most people of speculative inclinations expected that it would show something of a boom, but, upon the contrary, it did nothing of the sort. The truth is that prices were only fairly steady, and that business relapsed into its old state of dullness, and that the outlook for any marked improvement remained as discouraging as ever. This disconsolate condition of things was attributable to the further issue of stock and bonds by the St. Paul & Omaha Railroad. No sooner does the market attempt to advance than it is called upon to perform the functions of an anaconda, and is expected to gorge without winking such an ox in the shape of bonds, stocks, and other evidences of indebtedness as the railroads, hard up for ready cash, provide. There was some fun in absorbing this sort of securities a year or two ago when everybody was "flush," and they could be turned over to somebody else at a profit, but now that nobody wants them their issue can only be regarded as a very stale joke. Nevertheless, every advance in price is swamped by a flood of new securities, and all attempts at improvement are drowned outright by the outpour of bonds, stocks, and other obligations, which pretty much every railroad in the country seems ready to manufacture whenever a seasonable chance offers for successfully floating the same. The St. Paul & Omaha creations of new stock depressed prices during the first half of the day, but during the second half everything improved. The railroad earnings reported from time to time showed a substantial increase. The crop news was exceedingly favorable; and the rumors so rife a week ago of disturbances in trade circles and of railroad rate-cuttings were hardly mentioned. The consequence was that the market closed with much strength, considerable animation, and with a general tendency toward higher figures.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with the amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last. Jne 5	Last. Jne 4
Alt. & Ter. H.	700	75	75	74½	74½	76
do pfd	400	94¾	95	94¾	95	...
Can. Pacific	500	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼	61¾
Canada So.	600	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼	65
Central Pacific	5,800	75	76	75	76	75½
C., B. & Q.	1,275	122¾	123	122¾	123	123¼
C., C., C. & I.	100	71	71	71	71	72½
Cleve. & Pitts.	100	131	131	131	131	...
Den. & Rio G.	6,000	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¾	46¾
D., L. & W.	69,100	125¾	126¾	125¼	126¾	125½
Erie	7,300	35¾	35¾	35½	35¾	35¾
do seconds	...	96	96	96	96	95¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	600	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
do pfd	100	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
Jersey Central	66,355	84⅜	85¼	84	85¼	84⅜
Kan. & Texas	2,000	29¾	30	29¾	30	29¾
Lake E. & West.	200	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Lake Shore	12,300	109¼	109¾	108¾	109¾	109¼
Louis. & Nash.	16,400	48⅞	50	49	49¾	48⅞
Manhattan	100	44	44	44	44	...
Met. El. bonds	...	101	100	100	100	...
Mich. Central	1,400	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¾	95½
M., L. S. & W. pfd	200	45¼	45¼	45	45	45
M & St. L.	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	...
Missouri Pacific	3,550	103¾	104	103¼	104	103½
Mut. Un. Tel.	200	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
New York Cen.	8,020	122¾	123	122¾	123	123
Northern Pacific	3,617	50¾	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	50
do pfd	3,650	87¼	88	87¼	88	87¼
Northwestern	5,500	131	131⅞	131	131⅞	131⅛
do pfd	285	148¼	148¾	148¼	148¾	148¾
Ohio Central	300	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Ont. & Western	200	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
O. R'y & N. Co.	500	140	141	140	141	139½
O. Trans-Con	2,100	83¾	84⅛	83¾	84⅛	83½
Pacific Mail	700	41¾	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	41¾
Peoria, D. & E.	1,390	20¼	21	20¼	21	21
Reading	26,100	56	56⅝	55¾	56⅝	56½
Rich. & Dan.	400	63	63	63	63	63
Roch. & Pitts.	1,800	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20¾	20¾
Rock Island	340	124	124	124	124	123¾
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	275	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57
St. Paul	32,000	102⅞	103⅞	102⅞	103⅞	102¾
do pfd	100	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	1,050	46	46	45	45¾	45¾
do pfd	100	104	104	104	104	105
St. Paul M. & M.	500	120¾	120¾	119¾	119¾	120¾
Texas Pacific	7,300	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	37⅛
Union Pacific	29,820	95¼	96⅛	95¼	96⅛	95½
Wabash	600	26¾	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	26¾
do pfd	5,700	42⅞	43	42⅝	43	42⅞
Western Union	2,500	83⅜	83¾	83⅜	83¾	83⅜

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	103¼	L. & W. (ofd)	100
5s	103½	Union Pac. 1st	115
4½s	112¾	Union Pac. land gra't	110
4s	119⅞	U. P. sinking fds (akd)	116½
Pacific 6s	125	Tex. Pac. L. G.	64½
Central Pacific 1st	115¼	Tex. Pac. R. G.	83½
Erie 2d	96	St. P. & S. C. 1st (asked)	114½

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con	66	Tenn. 6s new	40
Missouri 6s	111	Virginia 6s	38
St. Joe	103	Virginia 6s, con	38
Tenn. 6s	40	Virginia 6s, defd	9½

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Fargo	125	Adams	128
United States	57	American	92¼

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000	La cons	66	2000	M K & T gen 6s	81¼
10000	Tenn 6s	40	3000	M & St L 1st	115
20000	Tenn coup	45¼	3000	M U Tel 6s	89
13000	A & P inc	35	10000	N Y W S & B 1st	78¼
5000	do	34¾	31000	do	78⅛
15000	do	34¾	21000	do	78¼
2000	do	34	2000	N Y S & W 1st	92¾
2000	do	34¼	2000	do Rio	[illegible]
5000	do	34⅛	5000	do	92½
10000	do	34	3000	N Y C 1st con	131½
10000	do	34¼	500	N Y C ex 5s	105½
5000	do	34¼	5000	do	105
7000	A & T H inc	102½	11000	N Y C 6s of '87	108
6000	C H V & T 1st	88½	5000	N Y C & St L 1st	101¼
5000	do	88	5000	do	101⅜
10000	C & O 1st B	99	3000	do	101⅛
15000	E Tenn inc	37	1000	N J C 1st	117
13000	do	78½	8000	N J C inc	99
1000	E C & N 1st	89¾	15000	N W con reg g b	123
6000	E & T H 1st	100¾	15000	No Pac 1st coup	103½
3000	Erie 1st	130	500	do	103¾
2000	Erie 7s con gold	129½	5000	N C & St L 1st	118¼
5000	Ft W & Den 1st	72¼	2000	O S L 6s	100
4000	do	72¾	3000	O & T 1st	99¼
10000	Gulf Col & S F 1st	113¾	3000	Ohio So 1st	99
5000	Int coup 6s	85	10000	Ohio Cent 1st	89¼
10000	K P Den D 5s	107¾	3000	R & D 1st 6s	99¾
10000	K Pac 1st con	99⅞	16000	St P M & M 1st D ex	108⅜
2000	do	99¾	2000	do	108½
6000	L & W B con as	102⅝	3000	do 2d	109
3000	L & N gen 6s	90	10000	So Pac of Cal 1st	105⅝
3000	Mid of N J 1st	93	7000	So Pac of Mo 1st	105¼
3000	do	93	15000	Tex P inc L G	64¾
2000	M K & T gen 6s	81⅝	5000	U P 1st	115
5000	do	81¾	5000	do	115¼

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000	U S 4s reg	119½	1000	Mid of N J 1st	93¾
10000	U S 4s coup 1907	119¾	400	M L S & W 1st	109
20000	Tenn 6s	40	1000	do	109
5000	A & P M C	34½	1000	M&StPlstS MDiv	109
6000	do	34¼	3000	N J C conv assntd	112½
10000	do	34¼	4000	N Y C ex 5s	105½
10000	B N Y & E pd	131	5000	N Y C A N E T ct	47½
10000	B H & E 1sts	39¾	6000	N Y W S & B 1st	78¼
5000	C & O 1st B	99	5000	do	78¼
6000	Ft W & Den 1st	72¾	10000	N W con coup g b	123½
3000	do	72¾	5000	do	123⅝
3000	G C & S F 1st	113¾	25000	O & T 1sts	99
1000	G & H 1st	80	6000	Tex Pac Rio	80
1000	H & Tex 3d M L	120	5000	U P 1st	115¼
4000	M K & T gen 6s	81¾	5000	U P s f	116
2000	do	81¾	1000	do	117
1000	M & St L 1st	118¾	1000	Wab St L & P	106⅞
1000	Mid of N J 1st	93¾			

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

50000	A & P inc	34¼	10000	N W cons	132
15000	do	34¾	5000	NYC&NgmTrCef	47½
5000	C St P M & O con	106¾	3000	do	47¾
3000	C St L & N O 5s	105¾	5000	N Y W S & B 1st	78½
1000	do	106	13000	do	78⅝
5000	D & H coup of 94	117	2000	N Y L E & W n 2d c	99
10000	Erie 7s con gold	129½	10000	O & T 1st	99¼
10000	E Tenn 1st	109	10000	O S L 6s	100
10000	E Tenn 5s	69½	1000	Ogn R & N 1st	110¾
1000	E & T H 1st	100¾	1000	R & D deb	93
10000	G B W & St P inc	37	1000	do	93
1000	Int coup 6s	85	2000	St L & S F 2d cl B	98
10000	Kas Pac 1st cons	99⅝	5000	St L & I M C&F 1st	110
2000	L&WB con assntd	103	20000	So Pac of Cal 1st	105
16000	M & St P 5s 1st	105	4000	St P M & M 1st	110½
2000	M & E 1st con	121¾	5000	Tex Cen 1st	88½
5000	Metn 1st	98	4000	Tex Pac Rio	80
17000	M L S & W 1st	109	1000	do	80
1000	N Ori Pac 1st	88¾	15000	do	80⅛
1000	do	88	7000	do	80½
2000	No Pac 1st coup	103¾			

NEW YORK, June 5.—Money, 2¼@3; prime mercantile paper, 5@6; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, quiet, but steady, 485¼; sterling exchange, demand, 489. Produce exports for the week, 6,446,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—[Special.]—The loan rate between the banks is advancing by slow and easy stages. It was 2@2½ per cent May 31, all 2½ per cent June 1, 2½@3 per cent June 2, all 3 per cent June 4, and 3@3½ per cent, mostly the former, today. New York funds sold at 10@20c discount today, against par to 10c yesterday. Exchanges, $12,108,873; balances, $1,332,943. Outside money is not yet affected by the firmness in clearing-house rates. Bank discounts remain at 5@5½ per cent; good commercial paper brings 5@6 per cent, and the very best 4 per cent, the latter mostly for short notes. Call money is 4@5 per cent. The stock market has sagged off under the influence of the slight reaction in New York. Prices are lower in some of the specialties, but the decline is not very important beyond the fact that it indicates a relapse into the condition of dullness and uncertainty, from the influence of which it has had a brief respit. A vigorous attempt to break Atchison to a point below 83½ was effectually made. Nearly all the sales were made, however, at that price, the closing one of yesterday, only a few shares selling at the close at 83. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was not so fortunate, since it declined ⅞, to 122¾. Union Pacific held steady at 95¾. So far the present month the earnings of Union Pacific are ahead of the corresponding period in 1882. Of the telephones, Bell enjoyed a boom all alone, and started up from 246½ to 249. Last month's instrument output of the Bell Company aggregates 6,500.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

First Board—	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Bell Tel.	50	247⅝	247⅝	247⅝	247⅝
Mex. Tel.	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
B. & N. Tel.	10	163½	163½	163½	163½
B. & A., ex. div.	1	180	180	180	180
Atchison	2,240	83½	83½	83⅜	83¼
B. & P. Tel.	37	164	164	164	164
C. B. & Q.	147	123	123	122⅝	122¾
Flint & P M.	44	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
C. & H. Mining	18	135½	135½	135½	135½
Bonanza Mining	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Herashaw Mining	200	50	50	50	50
Franklin Mining	50	10	10	10	10

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

10000	A & P inc	35	39000	A & P blocks	118
7000	do	35¼	1000	K C N J & C B 7s	111¼
5000	do	34⅞	4000	N M & S P K 7s	113½

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—The market, though rather irregular and experiencing several downward reactions, has fairly vindicated its claim to be considered a bull market by the final development of strength witnessed during the last hour of business, when, under the lead of Jersey and aided by a development of strength and activity in the Northern Pacific stocks, the whole list became strong, closing at the best prices of the day. As compared with the range of prices prevailing shortly after noon, and closing figures show a gain of ¼ to 1, the latter for Jersey, which advanced from 84¼c to 85¼; Reading gaining ¼, to 28 3-16; Pennsylvania ⅛, to 58⅝; Northern Pacific consolidated ¼, to 50¾; preferred ⅜, to 88; Buffalo ⅛, to 14⅞; Lehigh Navigation 3-8, to 43⅝; Northern Central unchanged at about 58. Jersey continues to be a favorite, though the buying was principally by the bull-traders and the last stragglers among the shorts. Reading seemed to be sponging largely on Jersey for its support, and showed no particular life. The Northern Pacifics, which have heretofore been drooping and neglected, showed symptoms of reviving near the close, and was bid up briskly without meeting much stock. Buffalo was rather heavy, being affected by some sales under the rule for a broker who failed to meet his long contracts in Jersey, but was carrying some Buffalo. Pennsylvania was dull, and at times flat. The bulls appear to control the situation, and may put prices higher. The market was firm throughout the day. The following are the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	66	...
Northern Pacific, common	50¾	50⅞
Northern Pacific preferred	88	88⅛
B., N. Y. & P.	14⅞	15
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58¾
Reading	28¼	28 5-16
Lehigh Navigation	43½	43¾
New Jersey Central	85¼	85⅜

The market closed firm. Following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58¾
Reading	28¼	28⅜
Lehigh Valley	66	66¼
Northern Pacific	50⅝	50⅞
Northern Pacific preferred	88	88¼
Lehigh Navigation	43⅜	...
B., N. Y. & P.	14⅞	15
Jersey Central	85¼	85⅜
Comp mining	20	25

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 5—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 9-16; consols, account, 100 13-16; new 105s, extended, 105¼; 4½s, 114¾; Illinois Central, 147¾; Pennsylvania Central, 60; New York Central, 125¼; Erie, 36⅛; Reading, 28⅜.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from Bank of England on balance today is £26,000.

PARIS, June 5.—Rentes, 79f 90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 5.—Exchange on New York unchanged.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Mining stocks dull. Sierra Grande sold at 160 and 150, closing at 165; Navajo, 155; Standard, 688 and 700; Robinson Consolidated, 83 to 80; Iron Silver 290; Chrysolite, 115; Consolidated Virginia, 70 and 72; California 38; Sutro Tunnel, 27 and 28; and Sonora Consolidated, 39. Sales of the day, 34,450 shares. Pipe Line certificates active and irregular, at lower prices, declining from 115¾ to 110, and closing on call at 112¼.

Homestake	15	Quicksilver	7½
Iron Silver	290	Do preferred	35
Ontario	35	Sutro	28

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez min.	2	Pewabic	3
Calumet & Hecla	35½	Quincy	44
Catalpa	50	Ridge	⅝
Copper Falls	1	Flint & P M pfd	98
Franklin	10	Osceola	20½

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 5.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$ .80	Northern Belle	$ 6.87½
Belcher	1.75	Ophir	3.25
Best & Belcher	4.50	Potosi	1.50
Bodie	1.00	Sierra Nevada	6.62½
California	.35	Silver King	10.87½
Con. Virginia	.70	Union Con.	7.12½
Crown Point	1.15	Yellow Jacket	4.75
Eureka Con.	5.00	Navajo	1.75
Exchequer	.40	Mt. Diablo	3.00
Gould & Curry	3.25	Independence	.35
Grand Prize	.40	No. Belle Isle	.15
Hale & Norcross	7.75	Elko Consolidated	.20
Martin White	.25	Savage	2.62½
Mexican	4.25	Chollar	3.62½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, June 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fowler st, 200 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24x162 ft, improved, dated June 2 (F. and E. Klager to Martha E. Jacobs) $ 2,300
West Twelfth st, 239¼ ft w of Loomis, s f, 30x106¾ ft, dated May 29 (Henry Stephen to F. J. Groth) 2,850
Milwaukee av, 212 ft s e of Wabansia, s w f, 21x100 ft, dated May 17 (R. H. Andrews to Cyrus Wakefield) 1,100
West Ohio st, 206¾ ft w of Robey, s f, 24x121¼ ft, dated May 17 (same party to same) 600
Paulina st, 75 ft s of Congress, e f, 50x125 ft, dated April 10 (Mary R. Sands to A. Plamondon) 8,500
Lull place, 96 ft e of Wood st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated March 12 (F. W. Hatterman to C. Abraham) 600
Laughton st, 336 ft w of Western av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated May 18 (J. W. Farlin to D. McKeuth) 450
West Superior st, 124½ ft w of Wood, n f, 25x123 ft, dated May 17 (W. W. Wright to B. Stegmaier) 800
Prairie av, 143 ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, 33x120 ft, dated May 25 (Joseph Liebenstein to Joseph Spiegel) 12,900
Same property as the above, dated May 25 (Joseph Spiegel to Adam Jacobs) 12,900
Illinois av, s w cor of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x56 ft, improved, dated May 28 (Samuel E. Gross to T. L. Price) 1,650
Illinois av, 102½ ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x56 ft, improved, dated May 18 (same party to F. D. Buhrfeind) 1,600
Illinois av, near the above, e f, 25x56 ft, improved, dated May 3 (same party to C. L. Corey) 1,500
West Lake st, 150 ft e of Halsted, n f, 30 ft to Eagle st, dated April 24 (J. H. Schoolfield to M. Haberbosch) 5,500
Hanover st, 148 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 2 (David Davis to George Zulfer) 650
Elston av, 226 ft n of North, w f, 25x140 ft, improved, dated June 5 (Carl Trogg to Albert Klatt) 1,900
Larrabee st, 175¾ ft n of Belden av, w f, 37x213 ft, dated June 4 (Barbara Welter to D. and A. Landahl) 2,500
Maple st, 236 ft n of Thirty-first st, w f, 22¾x113 ft, improved, dated May 26 (Coplin Davis to Ignatz Beck) 1,350
Thirty-fourth ct, 297 ft w of South Halsted st, n f, 50x145 ft, improved, dated June 4 (H. and C. Warncke to Charles Wolff) 3,000
Lock st, 137 ft n of Thirty-first, e f, 24x110 ft, dated May 4 (J. W. Trutch to H. Christen) 600
Broad st, 158 ft n of Thirty-first, w f, 26x110 ft, dated April 28 (same party to A. Kilian) 600
Larrabee st, 212 ft n of North av, w f, 24x122 ft, improved, dated June 4 (Lucius Muchler to August Youdorf) 7,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wellington av, n e cor Herndon st, s f, 298¾x124 ft, dated March 20 (J. P. Altgeld to George Baird) 500
Orchard st, 312 ft n of Wrightwood av, e f, 18x145½ ft, dated April 25 (I. and A. Mikkelsen to R. Edwards) 338

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Butterfield st, near Forty-sixth, w f, 24x100 ft, dated May 30 (H. C. Parmly to J. F. Mermitz) 430
Baltic st, 151½ ft n of Fifty-second, e f, 27x104 ft, dated June 5 (J. M. Dunn to W. S. Barrows) 430
Lexington av, between Walnut and Fifty-ninth sts, e f, 100x164 ft, dated July 15, 1882 (James Hill to Libbie B. Hill) 1,450
Justine st, 224 ft n of Fiftieth, e f, 25x131 ft, dated May 18 (C. Counselman to J. N. Schoenberger) 230
Evans av, 125 ft n of Forty-third st, e f, undivided ¼ of 25x126 ft, dated May 29 (A. and B. De Bey to N. Foute) 350
Washington av, 136 ft s of Fifty-third st, w f, 27x150 and 14x150 ft, dated June 5 (James G. Hamilton to Fanny V. Bradley) 5,700
Union st, 153 ft s of Sixtieth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 21, 1882 (Mechanics' & Traders' Savings, Loan, etc., Company to L. W. Foster) 400

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Bingham st, 325 ft e of Cornelia, n e f, 25x102 ft, dated May 10, 1882 (J. and A. Wagner to G. Rosengren) 350
Milwaukee av, near Cromwell st, n e f, 44x300 ft, dated May 22 (Edward Liebscher to Kilian Friedrich) 1,400
Point st, 201 ft s e of California av, n e f, 25x114 ft, dated May 16 (H. Attrill to A. A. Simonson) 375
Buchanan st, 98 ft n of Bloomington, e f, 25x126 ft, dated April 9 (W. H. Bowman to D. Ronan) 415

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

H. Will, two two-story dwellings, 44x73 feet, Nos. 481 and 483 West Adams, $7,000.
A. K. W. Schmidt, two-story store and dwelling, 25x60 feet, No. 715 Ogden avenue, $4,000.
John Reddy, two-story dwelling, 22x50 feet, No. 3455 Dearborn street, $4,000.
G. M. Gungrich, two-story factory, 75x75 feet, Nos. 15 to 19 Armour street, $6,000.
G. Sporrer, three-story dwelling, 25x68 feet, No. 507 North Clark, $7,500.
George Stutzler, basement, 20x50 feet, No. 40 Orchard, $1,000.
H. Miller, basement, 25x54 feet, No. 187 Park avenue, $1,000.
H. Hoepe, one-story cottage, 20x36 feet, No. 753 North Wood, $1,000.
C. A. Daniels, two-story dwelling, 24x28 feet, No. 20 Chicago avenue, $1,500.
Mrs. E. Entschetz, two-story dwelling, 23x40 feet, No. 485 North Franklin, $2,400.
Frank Munroe, basement, 20x55 feet, No. 351 Sedgwick, $1,300.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were more irregular yesterday than usual. Wheat was stronger, corn easier, and provisions started out very weak, but closed up strong. Oats improved on decreasing stocks. Our receipts of grain were large, and the foreign markets generally lower all round.

Provisions were very much unsettled, with a larger volume of trading. Pork declined 25c, then advanced 35c, and closed on 'Change 7½c above the latest prices of Monday, at $19.17½ seller July and $19.33¾ for August. Lard for August broke 20c, advanced 35c, and closed 15c higher than on Monday, at $11.32½ asked, while July closed 12½c higher, at $11.72½. Short ribs closed 5@7½c higher, at $9.95 asked for July and $10.07½ asked for August, after selling down 10c early in the day. Liverpool quoted a decline of 6d on lard and meats, but the local hog market was steadier, with a decadence in the supply. The pith of the situation yesterday consisted of the fact that the foreign news and the reports about the make-up of contract lard brought in a good many selling orders on the longer futures, which beat down prices to a point where shorts were attracted to fill, and their demand was so strong that it sent the market up again with a bound. The discount on August lard as compared with July widened out to 45c at one time, but closed at about 40c. The shipping demand is apparently very dull, buyers being scared off by the recent trouble about lard inspection. They will possibly hold aloof till something more definite is arrived at, especially foreign buyers, who are only too glad of any excuse for insisting on concessions in prices. There was a little shipping inquiry for hams and shoulders. On the afternoon call the market was steadier and a shade firmer.

Flour was again dull, with no particular change in prices. Foreign buyers took a few hundred barrels of the low grades, and local purchasers held aloof. Bran and middlings were in fair demand at recent prices.

Wheat was quiet and stronger. The near futures fell back ¼c early in the day, but the longer ones lost only a shade of ground, and all closed on 'Change ⅝c above the latest prices of Monday, at $1.13¾ for July and $1.15 for August. The British markets reported a decline of 3@6d per quarter, and our receipts aggregated 97 car-loads, while the stocks in store at this point increased nearly 33,000 bu last week, and the weather was warmer. There was little demand here, but holders were strong in their views, and apparently some of them were "watching and waiting" for another buying raid from St. Louis, which did not come. It was remarked that the market looked as if a little rally of buying orders would send it up several cents, but the news that there was a better shipping demand failed to bring them out. Advices from the other side indicated a very promising outlook in England and Ireland, with decided bearishness on the part of buyers. Car-lots were in better demand here and relatively firm. On the afternoon call the market was a shade firmer, and was quoted ⅛c higher on the Open Board, with rumors of rust in the growing winter wheat, but fell back to $1.13⅞ for July.

Corn was active and easier; it declined ⅝c and closed on 'Change ⅛@¼c below the latest prices of Monday, at 57⅛c bid for July and 57½c bid for August. The British markets were reported dull, and our receipts were again large, but did not press upon the market for car-lots because a considerable percentage of the receipts did not get into the hands of receivers till near the close of 'Change. The speculative part of the deal was heavy in the early part of the day, a good deal of long corn being sold out by holders. But prices did not recede as much as might have been expected, seeing that leading operators were mostly bearish in view of reports of a large increase in the corn acreage. The lower grades sold off 1@1¼c, being depressed more than the speculative grade by the prospect of large receipts with warmer weather. In the afternoon the market was steady.

Oats were fairly active, and prices were irregularly lower. Later an active demand for spot strengthened the market, the early deliveries advancing ⅝c, and the more remote futures gaining ¼c, which advance was held to the close of the regular board. No. 2 spot sold at 39⅛@39⅜c, and No. 2 white at 43@43¼c. Seller the month closed firm at 39⅜c bid. Nothing was done in September delivery. Samples were quiet and steady. On the afternoon call the market was active, prices advancing ⅛@¼c.

Rye was active and easier for spot, No. 2 selling at 63½@64c, closing on the regular board at 63¾c bid. Seller June sold early at 64c. There were transactions in July at 65@65¼c, and August sold at 67@67¼c, both closing at the inside figures bid.

Barley was quiet, the only trading done being in samples, which sold at a range of 52½@55c for No. 3.

There was a good seasonable business in dry goods and millinery. Clothing, boots and shoes, and groceries were reported quiet. In the dried-fruit trade there was continued quiet. Fish were in good request and averaged firm. There was a good inquiry for butter and prices were steady. Cheese remains unsettled. Oils, paints, and colors sold in a liberal way at previous prices. Coal was dull.

Eggs were steady at 16@16½c per doz. In green fruits strawberries were plenty and unchanged, cherries a little lower, and gooseberries brought slightly better prices. Hides, grease, and tallow are moving slowly, the former selling ¼c lower. New potatoes were a shade higher, selling at $3.25@3.50 per brl and old were held at 60@65c per bu for choice. An active trade exists in metals and tinners' ware, with prices generally steady. In seeds flaxseed was steady at $1.46, while timothy seed was quiet at about $1.65 for prime. Hay was steady with a fair demand for the choice lots, while other kinds were not wanted.

Through freight rates to Europe are very dull; quoted nominally at 25s on grain via Boston. There is practically nothing going through to Europe from Chicago just now, our shipments to the seaboard being taken thence for reshipment to Europe. Parties in the trade here think we shall have very few orders from the Old World for grain till we have a little more definit knowledge of the volume of crop yield for this year, which may not be till late in July.

It is thought by some parties in the trade that there is not much more than 200,000 bu of oats of all grades in store here this morning. The quantity is unusually small, even for this date in the year, and the fact is especially noteworthy in view of the rate at which oats have recently arrived here. The late spring is supposed to be responsible for it, as oats would not be wanted so much if there were plenty of grass.

In our record of grain sales Tuesday morning a transaction in No. 2 red, wheat was given at $1.06. It should have read "No. 3 red."

A charge started in New York several weeks ago to the effect that the English market for Russian wheat has been spoiled by the speculators who mix the bad with the good and offer it all as high grade wheat. The item has since then been the rounds of the press in the northern hemisphere, and now meets with a flat denial from a party in the wheat trade in England. He says "all this is news to me."

Late London advices are to the effect that India and Russia are beginning to ship wheat freely to England. India has a large crop, and British buyers are turning their attention to it in preference to the American grain.

A letter from a firm in the bacon trade in England to a house here says: "Your prices have now reached a figure that enables us to feed hogs to pay. It would now pay us to cure large hogs to sell at American prices. Farmers, laborers, and many who have small gardens are feeding hogs, finding that feeding-stuffs are not dear. You may look for a still smaller English demand if prices keep as high in America as at present."

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ½c in grain above the figures bid.

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Monday.	Range Tuesday.	Closed Tuesday.
June	$18.90	$18.85 @18.90	*$19.05
July	19.07½	18.82½@19.25	19.22½
August	19.25	19.00 @19.35	19.35
September	19.37½	19.20 @19.45	19.45
Year	16.87½	16.77½@17.00	16.95

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

June	$11.55	$11.47½@11.70	*$11.65
July	11.60	11.52½@11.80	11.77½
August	11.15	10.97½@11.35	11.30
September	11.02½	10.95 @11.27½	11.22½
Year	10.10	10.05 @10.25	10.07½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

June	$ 9.75	......@......	*$9.80
July	9.90	$ 9.80 @ 9.97½	9.95
August	10.00	9.90 @10.10	10.07½
September	10.12½	10.10 @10.17½	10.15

WHEAT.

No. 2 red, cash	*$1.14	$......@ 1.13	$1.13
No. 2 spring	1.10¾	1.10¾@ 1.11⅝	1.11¼
No. 3 spring	*94	......@ 94	94
Regular June	1.10¾	1.10¾@ 1.11⅝	*1.11¼
Regular July	1.12¾	1.12½@ 1.14	1.13⅞
August	1.14½	1.13⅝@ 1.15¼	1.15
September	1.14¾	1.14¾@ 1.15½	1.15⅝

CORN.

No. 2 cash	56	55⅛@ 55⅞	55⅝
High mixed	57	56⅛@ 56⅞	56⅝
Rejected	49	47 @ 48	48
New mixed	55	54 @ 54⅝	54⅝
June	56	55⅛@ 56⅞	55⅞
July	57¼	56⅞@ 57⅜	57⅛
August	57¾	57⅛@ 58	57⅝
September	58½	57⅞@ 58⅝	58⅜

OATS.

No. 2 mixed	39⅛	39⅛@ 39⅜	*40
June	39⅛	39 @ 39⅜	*40
July	39⅜	39⅛@ 39⅝	39¼
August	33⅜	33⅛@ 33⅝	33⅜
Year	31⅝	31⅜@ 31⅝	31⅜

RYE.

No. 2	*64¼	63½@ 64	*63¾
Rejected	53	......@	53
June	*64¼	......@ 64	*64
July	65¼	65 @ 65¼	65
August	*67	67 @ 67¼	*65¾

BARLEY.

No. 2 cash	80	......@	80
No. 3 cash	54	......@	54
No. 3 June	54	......@	54

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 7.40	@ 7.50
Long clears, loose	9.75	@ 9.85
Short clears, loose	10.10	@10.20
Green hams (18@16 lbs)	10.75	@11.00
Sweet-pickled hams (18@15 lbs)	11.50	@12.00
Bacon, short ribs	10.75	@11.00
Bacon, short clears	11.25	@11.50
Bacon, hams	13.00	@13.50
Mess beef	12.00	@12.25
Beef hams	24.00	@24.50
Winter flours	5.50	@ 6.00
Patents	7.00	@ 7.50
Minnesota bakers'	4.75	@ 5.75
Supers	2.50	@ 3.75
Rye flour	3.40	@ 3.65

The following table shows the stocks of grain in store Saturday last, compared with those one year previous:

	1883.	1882.
Nos. 1 and 2 red	412,229	54,135
Nos. 2 and 3 winter	7,439	9,227
No. 2 spring	4,973,642	2,448,771
No. 3 spring	235,448	28,697
Total wheat	5,838,867	2,573,248
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	2,641,460	2,520,582
New mixed	181,091	19,496
Rejected	408,451	289,327
Total corn	3,223,328	2,837,383
No. 2 oats	394,916	64,308
No. 2 white	48,900	3,937
Total oats	453,877	92,751
No. 2 rye	735,173	118,946
Total rye	776,266	125,260
No. 2 barley	19,939	6,238
No. 3 barley	17,340	5,753
No. 4 barley	...	13,939
Total barley	37,160	25,061
Grand totals	10,369,498	5,658,302

These figures show an increase during last week of 32,816 bu wheat, 58,259 bu rye, 4,913 bu barley, and a decrease of 28,031 bu corn, 80,309 bu oats. Total decrease, 12,412 bu.

The following were the receipts and partial shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	11,409	12,989	8,326	6,469
Wheat, bu	53,006	5,947	31,065	122,677
Corn, bu	352,646	204,181	173,849	253,249
Oats, bu	184,839	78,899	204,802	12,517
Rye, bu	21,462	7,633	19,775	430
Barley, bu	5,819	10,891	4,370	6,837
Grass seed, lbs	226,415	37,325	9,000	113,413
Flaxseed, lbs	19,800	155,580	563,040	163,900
Broom-corn, lbs	52,590	...	21,642	20,970
Cured meats, lbs	406,400	196,589	2,573,706	3,077,443
Canned meats, c's	...	...	1,406	...
Dressed beef, lbs	...	...	577,476	...
Beef, tcs	...	19	26	3
Beef, brls	...	65	154	401
Pork, brls	232	150	1,589	1,792
Lard, lbs	294,829	225,900	303,275	782,654
Cheese, lbs	169,494	...	211,667	...
Butter, lbs	316,032	258,737	426,751	319,822
Live hogs, No.	18,885	21,037	3,675	4,853
Cattle, No.	7,106	7,826	3,011	5,326
Sheep, No.	1,958	1,498	439	44
Hides, lbs	316,205	303,225	248,617	405,380
Wool, lbs	129,061	233,053	281,953	298,516
Coal, tons	9,400	8,571	1,188	1,870
Lumber, m ft	12,809	14,805	3,255	1,411
Shingles, m	10,347	10,308	380	...
Salt, brls	7,767	4,436	2,168	3,660

The following grain was reported as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 58 cars No. 2 wheat, 39 cars lower grades do; 527 cars contract corn, 58 cars new mixed, 269 cars low grades (854 corn); 92 cars contract oats, 35 cars low grades do; 24 cars No. 2 rye, 13 cars rejected do; 12 cars No. 3 barley, 4 cars No. 4 do. Total, 1,181 cars or about 675,000 bu. Inspected out: 15,498 bu wheat, 188,484 bu corn, 28,003 bu oats, 43,242 bu rye, 5,501 bu barley.

There was an active demand from grain-shippers for vessel room yesterday, but the number of craft available was small. Charters were made averaging 250,000 bu corn and 100,000 bu oats. A good portion of the corn was shipped via the Welland Canal for export, the remainder being destined for New England. Rates were 2c for corn to Buffalo and 4c on the same grain to Kingston.

Rail freights were quoted steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain to New York.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, and Toledo aggregated 140,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 44,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 49,000 bu.

The stock of pork in New York June 1 was was 26,735 brls, against 30,350 brls May 1, and 39,971 brls June 1, 1882.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 250 brls winters on p. t.; 800 sacks low grades at $2.20@3.50; 100 brls rye flour at $3.40. Total about 900 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 6 cars bran at $11.00@11.50 free on board; 4 cars middlings at $12.50@16.50 free on board; 1 car coarse country corn-meal at $18.50.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 3 cars No. 2 red at $1.13; 3 cars No. 3 red at $1.05; 1 car No. 3 white at 98c; 4 cars by sample at $1.08 for No. 3 red free on board. Total about 6,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 32 cars and 105,000 bu No. 2 at $1.10¾@1.11⅝; 3 cars No. 3 at 94c; 5 cars by sample at 88@90c for rejected, and $1.08 for No. 3 on track; 18 cars do at 97c for choice rejected, and 98c@$1.06 for No. 3 free on board. Total about 134,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On call, 300,000 bu seller July at $1.13¾@1.14; 315,000 bu seller August at $1.14¾@1.15¼; 320,000 bu seller September at $1.15¼@1.15¾; 150,000 bu seller October at $1.16¼@1.16¼; 10,000 bu seller November at $1.16¼@1.16⅝; 80,000 bu seller the year at $1.11⅞.

CORN—On 'Change, 162 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 at 55½@55⅝c; 40 cars high mixed at 56¼@56⅝c; 144 cars rejected at 47@50⅛c; 27 cars new mixed at 54@54¼c; 15 cars new mixed at 55¼c; 26 cars by sample at 39@46c for no grade, 49@55c for rejected, and 54c for new mixed on track; 135 cars do at 39@42c for no grade, 48@51⅞c for rejected, and 51c for ears free on board. Total about 310,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller June at 55⅞c; 305,000 bu seller July at 57⅛@57¼c; 330,000 bu seller August at 57½@57⅝c; 10,000 bu seller September at 58¼c; 5,000 bu seller the year at 51⅞@51⅞c.

OATS—On 'Change, 17 cars and 35,000 bu No. 2 at 39⅛@39⅜c; 23 cars No. 2 white at 43@43¼c; 19 cars by sample at 36@38¼c for rejected, 41@42¼c for rejected white, 39@42c for No. 2, and 43@43½c for No. 2 white on track; 147 cars do at 39c for no grade, 36@40c for rejected, 40@43c for rejected white, 39¼@41c for No. 2, 43@44c for No. 2 white, and 47¼c for No. 1 free on board; 1 car do at 39½c for rejected switched. Total about 135,000 bu.

Call sales: 110,000 bu seller July at 39¼@39⅜c; 20,000 bu seller August at 33⅛@33⅜c; 5,000 bu seller September at 32⅝c; 10,000 bu seller the year at 31⅜c.

RYE—On 'Change, 42 cars No. 2 at 63½@64c; 1 car by sample at 59c for rejected on track; 14 cars do at 56@57c for rejected, and 65c for No. 2 free on board. Total about 31,000 bu.

Call sales: 15,000 by seller July at 65@65¼c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 15 cars by sample at 41c for No. 5; 45@50c for No. 4, and 52½@55c for No. 3 on track. Total about 9,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 60 brls spot at $18.90; 500 brls seller June at $18.85@18.90; 33,250 brls seller July at $18.82½@19.17½; 20,500 brls seller August at $19.00@19.35; 3,000 brls seller September at $19.20@19.40; 750 brls seller October at $19.47½@19.60; 15,000 brls seller the year at $16.77½@17.00. Total, 73,000 brls; also 25 brls extra prime pork at $15.00.

Call sales: 2,000 brls seller July at $19.20@19.25; 8,000 brls seller August at $19.32½@19.35; 750 brls seller October at $19.52½@19.55; 4,000 brls seller the year at $16.95@17.00.

LARD—On 'Change, 2,750 tcs seller June at $11.47½@11.70; 21,000 tcs seller July at $11.52½@11.75; 46,500 tcs seller August at $10.97½@11.32½; 16,000 tcs seller September at $10.95@11.27½; 500 tcs seller October at $10.95; 8,250 tcs seller the year at $10.05@10.25. Total, 95,000 tcs.

Call sales: 500 tcs seller June at $11.65@11.67½; 2,750 tcs seller July at $11.75@11.80; 500 tcs seller August at $11.32½@11.35; 1,500 tcs seller September at $11.27½@11.25; 750 tcs seller October at $10.97½@11.00; 250 tcs seller November at $10.80; 1,000 tcs seller the year at $10.05.

MEATS—On 'Change, 2,500,000 lbs short ribs seller July at $9.80@9.95; 3,450,000 lbs do seller August at $9.90@10.07½; 1,350,000 lbs do seller September at $10.00@10.17½; 25,000 lbs green hams (14 lbs) at 11½c; 75 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 8c.

Call sales: 200,000 lbs short ribs seller July at $9.95@9.97½; 200,000 lbs seller August at $10.10; 350,000 lbs seller September at $10.15@10.17½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is a fair trade at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	7	@8
Green, self-working	5	@6
Red tipped, self-working	4½	@5½
Inferior and common	3	@4
Crooked	2	@3

BUTTER—The market was moderately active and prices were steady. Shippers are taking hold more freely and most of the fine butter is promptly disposed of:

Creamery fancy	20@21	Common grades	12@13
Do, fair to choice	18@19	Packing stock	9@10
Dairy, fancy	17@19	Inferior	7@ 9
Dairy, choice	16@17	Grease	5@ 6
Dairy, fair to good	14@15		

CHEESE—Little change was apparent in this market. The demand is limited, buyers evidently holding off for lower prices. We quote:

Full cream, cheddar	11	@12
Full cream, flat, two in a box		11½
Flat, slightly skimmed	9	@ 9½
Skim, common to fair	7	@ 8
Low grades	3	@ 5

EGGS—Were in good supply, selling at 16@16½c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was reported quiet, at the prices given below:

FOREIGN.

Dates, light fards	$ 5	@	5½
Prunes, Turkish, new	6¾	@	7½
Raisins, layers	1.85	@	1.90
Raisins, London, layers	2.15	@	2.30
Raisins, Valencias	7	@	7½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	1.75	@	1.80
Zante currants	6	@	6½
Citron	17	@	17½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	15	@	17
Apples, Evaporated boxes	15	@	16½
Apples, sliced	10	@	11
Apples, Southern	7	@	7½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	9	@	9½
Peaches, unpared, halves	8	@	9½
Raspberries	38	@	40
Blackberries	9	@	9½
Pitted cherries	20	@	30

NUTS.

Filberts	11½	@	12
Almonds, Tarragona	17	@	18
Naples walnuts	16	@	16½
California walnuts	13	@	14
Pecans	8	@	11

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	6	@	6½
Virginia	8½	@	9
Red Tennessee	5	@	5½

FISH—Continue in active request at sustained prices. Some new lake fish are arriving, but the supply is far short of the demand:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$	7.25
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl		4.25
Trout, No. 1, per ½-brl	5.00@	5.25
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00@	10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@	7.50
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl		7.00
Mackerel—Large family		6.50
Mackerel—Medium family		5.25
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs, new		6.50
Codfish—Grand Bank, per 100 lbs		5.00
Codfish—Summer-cured		6.00
Codfish—Dressed		8
Herring—Labrador split, brls	8.00@	8.25
Herring—Fat split, brls		7.50
Herring—Holland, per keg, new		1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box		35
Halibut, smoked	13@	14
California salmon, per brl		19.00
California salmon, ½-brl	9.50@	10.00

GREEN FRUITS—Berries were in good supply, with strawberries steady and cherries selling at lower prices. Others unchanged:

Oranges, Messina	$ 4.50@	5.00
Lemons, per box	2.50@	4.00
Apples, per brl	3.50@	4.50
Cranberries, per box		4.00
Bananas, per bunch	1.50@	2.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00@	6.00
Pineapples, per 100	15.00@	20.00
Strawberries, per case	1.75@	2.00
Cherries, per case	2.00@	2.50
Peaches, per box	1.00@	1.50
Gooseberries, per case	2.00@	2.25

GROCERIES—Trade was quiet at generally steady prices. Sugars remained strong:

RICE.

Carolina	6	@ 7
Louisiana	5¼	@ 6¼

COFFEE.

Java	18	@23
Java, choice Mandaling	23	@25
Maracaibo	13	@14
Mexican, prime to choice	12	@14
Mexican, fair to good	10½	@11½
Rio, fancy	11	@12
Rio, prime to choice	10½	@11
Rio, fair to good	9½	@10
Rio, common	8½	@ 9
Rio, roasting	7½	@ 8¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9¾
Powdered	9½
Granulated, standard	9¼
Granulated, not standard	9
A standard	8⅞
A No. 2	8¾
C No. 1	8½
C No. 2	8⅜
C No. 3	8¼
Yellow	7¾@8
Yellow No 7	7⅝

SIRUPS.

Corn	38	@35
Sugar	40	@50
Blackstrap	30	@33
New Orleans molasses	45	@65

HAY—A good demand for choice. Other kinds moving slowly:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.50@12.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@11.00
Mixed	10.00@11.00
Upland prairie	10.00@11.50
No. 1 prairie	8.00@ 8.50

HIDES—There is no change from the quotation which has existed for some time:

Green-cured, light, per lb	[illegible]
Green-cured, heavy	[illegible]
Part cured	[illegible]
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Green salted, bulls	[illegible]
Calf, per lb	[illegible]
Dry salted, per lb	[illegible]
Dry flint, No. 1	[illegible]
Damaged, dry	[illegible]
Sheep-pelts	[illegible]

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired, thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS-WARE—An active trade is reported by dealers:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.50
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	[illegible]
Pig-tin, per lb	[illegible]
Bar-tin	[illegible]
Solder	[illegible]
Bar-lead	[illegible]
Lead-pipe	[illegible]
Copper-bottoms, per lb	[illegible]
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	[illegible]
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	[illegible]
Planished, cut to size	[illegible]
Sheet-zinc	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, No. 27	[illegible]
Common bar-iron rates	1.90
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 15	[illegible]
American planished iron, "B"	[illegible]
American do, "A"	[illegible]
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	[illegible]

Discount on galvanized iron is 10 per cent on June list and 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Remain steady at $3.35 rates.

OILS—A moderate business is in progress and prices average steady:

Carbon Elaine	19½	Lard, No. 2	[illegible]
Carbon, 175 test	14½	Linseed, raw	[illegible]
Carbon, 150 test	11½	Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Carbon, 110 test	10½	Whale, winter	[illegible]
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	13½	Sperm	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	13	Neatsfoot, pure	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	11½	Neatsfoot, extra	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich., W. W.	15½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	13½	Bank	[illegible]
Lard, extra	88	Straits	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	78	Turpentine	[illegible]
		Miners', white	[illegible]

PIG-IRON—The market remains inactive. The demand is wholly for small lots and sales are light in the aggregate. The quotations given below are to a great extent nominal:

Lake Superior, No. 1	[illegible]
Lake Superior, No. 2	[illegible]
Lake Superior, Nos. 3, 4, and 5	[illegible]
Scotch (according to brand)	[illegible]
American Scotch	[illegible]
Silvery	[illegible]

POTATOES—New are a shade firmer, selling at $3.25@3.50 per bu, and choice old are held at 60@65c per bu by the car-lot on track.

POULTRY—Easy at 9@10c for turkeys, 10@11c for hens, and $2.00@3.00 per doz for spring chickens.

SALT—A steady trade at quotations:

New York and Saginaw, fine, per brl	[illegible]
Coarse salt, per brl	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
Dairy, without bags	[illegible]
Ashton dairy, per sack	[illegible]
Ground alum	[illegible]
Liverpool fine, brown	[illegible]

SEEDS—There was some trading in flaxseed, several car-lots in store selling at $1.46. Timothy and other kinds unchanged. Sales were reported of two cars timothy seller August at $1.71@1.72½c; 2 cars flaxseed at $1.46 in store, and 5,000 bu do on private terms; 44 bags Hungarian at 55c.

TALLOW—Steady at 7½@8c for city and 7½@7¾c for country No. 1; No. 2, 7c. Sale on 'Change of [illegible] city at 7¾c.

WHISKY—Quoted on the basis of $1.16 for distillery goods.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE—Following shows the condition of business at the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, extras in creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, extras in creamery, seller June	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, extra firsts in creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, extra firsts in creamery, seller Aug.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese—No trading.		
Eggs, firsts in fresh, Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, firsts in fresh, Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, firsts in fresh, seller June or July	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, firsts in fresh, seller August	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, firsts in fresh, seller September	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, firsts in fresh, seller October	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, firsts in fresh, seller December	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, firsts in fresh, seller the year	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, firsts in fresh, buyer the year	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, ice-house, seller November	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, ice-house, seller December	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

QUOTATIONS.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,195	18,883	1,958
Tuesday	5,000	13,000	1,000
Total	12,195	31,883	2,958
Same time last week	9,711	33,263	2,481
Shipments—			
Monday	2,994	2,657	48

There was a firmer set of markets yesterday, but no advance except in hogs, which averaged a strong 5c higher than Monday. Packers were out in force, seventeen of their number having buyers in the field, and most of the good hogs were sold before noon. Cattle were quiet, but a falling off in the receipts of 2,000 head induced a firmer feeling.

CATTLE—There was no improvement in the demand yesterday, but the fact that there was a decline in the receipts of something like 2,000 imparted to the market a steadier tone. At the outset holders tried hard, on the strength of the light arrivals, to work up prices a notch, and there were a few transfers early in the day at a trifle better figures than it would have been possible to get for the same droves Monday, but the general market was without advance, while some salesmen called the later feeling weak. The quiet usual to Tuesday prevailed all day, but before the close about all of the fresh receipts and not a few of the stale lots had changed hands. In quality the offerings did not average as good as for some time past. No extra droves were to be seen, and the proportion of choice cattle was not prominent than recently. The best on sale went at $6.00@6.10. Sales at that range did not aggregate 300 head. Most of the sales to shippers were at $5.50@5.90, dressed beef shippers filling their orders principally at $5.25@5.85. Exporters did but little, the recent heavy losses tending to keep them out of the market. No sales of stillers were reported.

The market for butchers' stock was weaker. It did not decline to any notable extent, but there was an undercurrent of weakness, especially for the poorer grades. Fortunately for sellers the run both of common natives and of Texans was light, otherwise they would have found it impossible to get Monday's prices. Neither canners nor butchers wanted many, and sales dragged. Poor to good cows sold at $3.00@4.30, bulls at $3.00@4.50, and steers at $3.85@5.50. There was more plentiful supply of veals than for some days previous, and prices were weaker. Sales were at $4.00@7.50 for poor to extra. New milch cows met with a good inquiry and commanded fully former quotations, the supply being small.

Stockers were in some demand, and sold at about steady rates. But few were offered. Sales ranged from $3.75@4.85 for stockers and from $4.90@5.25 for feeders.

Of Texas grass cattle there were only a few hundred. Sales amounted to about 550 head at $4.00@4.90. A drove of 28 head held over from the previous day was closed out to a canner on private terms.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.15@ 6.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.90@ 6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.70@ 5.90
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.40@ 5.60
Butchers' stock—Poor to fair steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.85@ 5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@ 3.75
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.00@ 7.50
Milch cows	25.00@55.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
33	1,504	$6.10	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	1,384	6.10	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	1,060	6.05	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	1,303	6.00	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	1,297	6.00	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	1,379	5.95	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	1,373	5.95	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	1,421	5.95	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	1,338	5.90	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,238	5.90	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,348	5.90	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	1,209	5.90	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
70	1,349	5.90	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	1,329	5.85	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,328	5.85	22 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,303	5.85	12 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,153	5.85	17 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
59	1,287	5.80	11 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,289	5.80	112 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	1,257	5.80	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	1,212	5.80	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
74	1,227	5.75	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,112	5.75	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	1,190	5.75	63 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	1,114	5.75	23 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	1,069	5.70	22 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,216	5.65	70 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,188	5.60	26 Texans	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,305	5.60	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	1,162	5.55	14 calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	1,069	5.50	59 calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,156	5.50	22 calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	972	5.50	10 calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
160	1,040	5.50	10 calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—The supply was about the same as for Monday, amounting to about 18,000, and making a total since Saturday of some 37,500, against 35,500 for the same time last week. There was a better demand on packing account and shippers also operated with more show of interest, and the market was stronger. Opening sales were at an advance of 5c, and this improvement was steadily maintained throughout, poor to prime light selling at $6.60@7.00, inferior to good mixed at $6.60@6.90, and common to prime heavy lots at $6.90@7.25. There were scattering sales of choice bacon hogs at $7.05, but most of the trading in light weights was at prices below $7.00. Skips and culls were salable at $4.50@6.50. Seventeen of the local packers had buyers in the market.

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—With a supply of only about 1,000 head the sheep market was firm. There was a good demand at $3.00@5.75 for inferior to extra shorn. Part of a load of extra shorn averaging 102 lbs was bought by an Evanston butcher at $5.60. Lambs sold at $1.00@4.00 per head for common to fancy.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
53 lambs, per head		$2.75	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	142	6.00	109	[illegible]	[illegible]
103	125	5.50	51 lambs, per head		[illegible]
90	110	5.00	24 lambs, per head		[illegible]
77	90	4.40	11 lambs, per head		[illegible]
43	84	3.60	33 lambs, per head		[illegible]
90	100	4.75			

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 750 head; heavy shipping grades lower and slow at $5.70@6.10; light do and good butchers' steers in steady good demand at $5.20@5.65; common, $4.75@5.00; good cows and heifers, $4.50@5.00; common to medium, $3.50@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 900; quiet; fair to good, $3.50@4.50; prime to choice, $4.75@5.25; spring lambs, $1.50@3.00 per head. Texas sheep, $3.50@4.50.

HOGS—Slow and lower; light shipping, $6.60@6.90; rough to good packing, $6.25@6.75; butchers' to extra, $6.75@7.00; receipts, 4,900; shipments, none.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400 head, all for slaughterers direct; no trading in beef cattle; dressed beef dull and lower; 9½@10½c for city, 9¾c for Western; shipments, 1,250 qrs beef, carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,700 head; sheep ¼c lower.

lambs lower; decent to good sheep, $5.00@6.00 per cwt; lambs, $7.50@8.50; clearance not made. HOGS—Receipts, 1,950 head; none sold alive; dull and nominal at $7.00@7.40 per cwt.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 221 head; market dull; prices a shade lower; fair to good shippers' steers, $5.75@6.30; light butchers', $4.80@5.40; stockers, $4.00; common to choice, $4.85@5.25. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800; very little doing; feeling lower; fair to good clipped, $4.90@5.75; clipped yearlings, $5.25@5.35. HOGS—Receipts, 1,700; market dull, weak, and lower; good to choice Yorkers, $6.90@7.00; light do, $6.75@6.80; good butchers' and mediums, $7.00@7.20; pigs, $6.50@6.75.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300 head; strong and active; shipping steers, 1,080 to 1,350 lbs, $5.00@5.80; cows, $3.00@4.50. HOGS—Receipts, 5,600 head; steady; $6.40@6.80; bulk of sales at $6.50@6.60. SHEEP—Receipts, 150 head; natives, 65 to 105 lbs, $3.00@4.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; market very dull; prices a shade off from yesterday. HOGS—Receipts, 920; market slow; Philadelphias, $7.00@7.15; Yorkers, $6.65@6.80. SHEEP—Receipts, 6,000; market slow; prices a shade off from yesterday.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 4.—HOGS—Steady; common and light, $5.90@6.90; packing and butchers', $6.70@7.25; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 1,400.

LUMBER.

An active demand and firm feeling was noted at the cargo dock, piece stuff selling at $10.00 and inch at $11.00@14.00. Shingles quotable at $2.55@2.75.

The yards report a good trade, both local and shipping, at the following quotations:

First, second, and third clear, 2@3 inch	$47.00
Third clear, 1 inch	45.00
A select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	37.00
B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	33.00
First clear and select	26.00
First and second finishing	45.00
Third clear	35.00
A select	33.00
A stock boards, 12 inch, 12@16 feet	32.00
B stock boards, same length	28.00
C stock boards	22.00
D stock boards	19.00
A 10-inch stock, 12, 14, and 16 feet	30.00
A box boards	46.00
B box, 13 inch and upwards	41.00
C box, 13 inch and upwards	31.00
A dressed flooring, 6 inch	30.00
B dressed flooring, 6 inch	28.00
C dressed flooring, 6 inch	23.00
Fencing flooring, 6 inch	16.50
5-ft fencing flooring	15.00
A and A 4-inch flooring	33.00
B flooring, 4-inch	29.00
C flooring, 4-inch	25.00
First and second clear siding, tied, 12@16 ft.	21.50
A siding	20.00
B siding	18.00
Fencing siding	9.00
Common boards, 12@16 ft.	16.00
Common boards, 10, 12, and 20 ft.	14.50
Common boards, 14@18 ft.	15.00
Common boards, 12-inch, 18@20 ft.	17.50
No. 2 boards, 12@20 ft.	12.50
First quality fencing	14.00
No. 2 fencing, 12@18 ft.	11.50
Four-inch common fencing, 12@16 ft.	14.00
First and second clear 6-in. flooring strips	40.00
A siding strips	38.00
B flooring strips	32.00
C flooring strips	21.00
Pickets, flat, common	8.50
Pickets, flat, rough, good	11.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	18.00
Pickets, 1½ in. square, D & H., selected	21.00
Lath battens, C. G. beveled, per 100 lin. ft.	60
1-in. joist and scantling, 12@16 ft.	13.00
Timber, 4x4 and 8x8, inc. 12, 14, and 16 ft.	14.00
2x4, 2x10, 2x12—18 ft.	14.00
2x4, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive	14.00
24 ft. and up	15.00@21.00
3-inch cull plank	9.50
Shingles, extra A	3.10
Shingles, standard A	2.80
Lath	2.00

Discount for cash in ten days, 2 per cent; thirty, 1 per cent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime Western dull at 57s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess dull at 113s.

CHEESE—American choice dull at 62s.

GRAIN—Corn—New mixed dull at 5s 6d. Wheat—New Western winter dull at 9s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, steady at 33s.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—COTTON—Easier; 5⅞@5¾d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,300.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull. California wheat, No. 1, 9s 2d @9s 5d; California wheat No. 2, 8s 10d@9s.

PROVISIONS—Lard—American, 57s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 62s.

BACON—Long clear, 51s 6d; do short clear, 54s 6d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 42s.

REFINED PETROLEUM—6¾d.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester, dull, tending downward.

Receipts last three days—Wheat, 213,000 centals; American, 69,000.

LONDON, June 5.—Twelve thousand bales of wool sold today, comprising Sydney and Port Phillip. Prices were firm.

LONDON, June 5—5 p. m.—Spirits of Turpentine—33s 9d.

ANTWERP, June 5.—PETROLEUM—18¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 5—1:30 p. m.—Weather fine. Breadstuffs dull. No. 1 California, 9s 2d@9s 5d; No. 2 California, 8s 10d@9s. Lard, 57s 6d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 213,000 centals, of which 69,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—12 m.—Wheat not much doing. Corn firm at 5s 7d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull and red winter declined 6d. Corn not much doing. Receipts—Wheat dull and easier; red winter declined 3d. Corn dull. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent rather dull. Corn in moderate demand. Pork, 86s. Lard dull at 57s 6d. Bacon—Long clear dull at 51s 6d; short clear, 54s 6d. Tallow dull at 42s. Cheese dull at 62s. Beef, 115s. Weather in England bright.

LONDON, June 5.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet at 7d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat tending downward; American red winter, 46s. Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier. Corn slow. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 45s. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat and corn small. Weather in England brilliant.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—Grain—Wheat—Winter wheat very quiet for early delivery, even on speculative account, though offered with increased freedom and quoted down about ½@1c a bu. Shippers continued indifferent. No. 1 red quoted as closing at $1.24 bid; No. 2 red, $1.23@1.23¼ afloat, and $1.22@1.22½ in elevator, and $1.21½ free on board from stores, closing at $1.23 bid afloat, and $1.22¼ in elevator. No. 3 red, $1.18¾; No. 1 white, $1.15, closing at $1.15 in elevator; No. 2 red, futures: June, $1.21½@1.22, closing at $1.21½ bid; July, $1.22¾@1.23½@1.23¼; August $1.24¼@1.25¼@1.26¼; September $1.26½@1.27¼, $1.27¾ bid; October $1.28@1.29¼@1.29¾. Corn in good request for prompt delivery, largely for export, and on a firm basis up to values on quite moderate offerings; sales No. 2 regular inspection at 66¼@66¾c, in elevator, closing at 66c, and delivered from elevator at 67¼@67½c, closing at 67½c asked, and afloat at 67¼@67½c; No. 2 old crop, in elevator, at 68½c; No. 2 white, 67c, in elevator; No. 2 futures: June, 65¾@65⅞c, closing at 65¾c; July, 65¾@66¼c, closing at 66¼c; August, 67@67⅜c, closing at 67¼c; September, 67⅝@68⅛c, closing at 67¾c. Oats—In less demand for early delivery, and on a rather better supply quoted weaker; graded stock giving way about ⅛@¼c a bu; No. 1 white, new rule, quoted at 60c; No. 2 white, new rule, 52@52½c, closing at 52c bid; No. 3 white, 50½c, closing at 50c asked; No. 2, new rule, at 48¼@48½c in elevator, closing at 48¼c bid, and old rule at 48½c; No. 2 futures: June, 48¼@48⅜c, closing at 48¼c; July, 46½@46¾c, closing at 46½c; August, 42¾c, closing at 42¾c; September closing at 41c. Rye dull and barely steady, including Canada, in bond, quoted at 77c bid and 78c asked; State Western quoted at 74@75c afloat, and car-lots near by at 74@74c. Barley-malt—A very slow call noted within our previous range; Canada quoted at 95c@$1.10.

PROVISIONS—Hog products ruling stronger, in the instance of Western steam lard advancing sharply on a fair speculative movement, but otherwise not much activity. Western mess pork has been inactive for early delivery, leaving off at $19.90@20.50, as to brands. Other kinds ruled dull, including city family mess at $21.00@21.25, extra prime at $16.75@17.50, and prime mess at $19.90@20.00 for Western. Cut meats have been very quiet, including pickled shoulders in bulk at 8½@8¾c; pickled hams, 12@12¼c; smoked hams, 13½@13¾c; smoked shoulders, 9½c; pickled bellies, 10@10½c. Bacon dull, including long clear, at 10¼c. Western steam lard in light request for early delivery, closing at $11.50@11.55 for round lots of contract grade. Futures: June, $11.38@11.50, closing at $11.50; July, $11.40@11.55, closing at $11.52; August, $11.38@11.56, closing at $11.48 bid; September, $11.10@11.38, closing at $11.32; October, $11.00@11.15, closing at $11.15 bid; year, $10.40, closing at $10.40 bid.

SUGARS—Raw inactive, but quoted steady at 6⅝c; refined sugars in fair request, including cut-loaf, 9½c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9¼@9⅜c; granulated, 9c; mold A, 8¾c; confectioners' A, 8⅝c; standard A, 8⅜c; off A, 8⅛@8¼c; white extra C, 8c; yellow extra C, 7¾@7⅞c; C, 7½@7⅝c; yellows, 6½@6⅞c.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight movement is comparatively dull, though the advantage as to rates has continued with shippers. In the way of charter contracts the business has been unusually tame, but inclusive of little further alteration. For Liverpool—The reported engagements included, by steam, flour at 1s 6d, as to routes; room for grain quoted at 2d @1½d; provisions, through and local, at 10s@17s 6d; cotton at 15s@17s 6d.

NEW YORK, June 5.—COTTON—Dull; 10¾@10⅞c; futures steady; June, 10.63c; July, 10.62c; August, 10.68c; September, 10.41c; October, 10.12c; November, 9.98c; December, 10.05c; January, 10.13c; February, 10.22c.

FLOUR—Dull. Receipts, 12,000 brls; exports, 365 brls; super-State and Western, $3.45@4.25.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 30@58c. Rice quiet but steady; domestic, 5½@6c; Rangoon, 4¾@5c; Patna, 5¾c; Java, 5¾c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, $1.11¼; crude, 7@8½c; refined, 7¾@7¾c.

ROSIN—Dull; $1.57½@1.62½.

TURPENTINE—Unsettled; 35c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and lower; 17½@18c.

CHEESE—Dull.

LEAD—Steady.

Other articles unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn—Trade ruled quiet and there is only a light movement of spot goods. There is some export inquiry, but mostly for future delivery; high mixed, 72@72½c; steamer yellow, 71@71½c; No. 2 mixed, 70¼@71c; steamer mixed, 69@70c; no grade nominal, according to condition and color. Oats dull for spot goods, with prices nominal and in buyers' favor; No. 1 white, 57@58c; No. 2 white, 53@53½c; No. 3 white, 52½c; No. 1 mixed, 52½c; No. 2 mixed, 51c. At the Call there were sales of cash No. 2 white oats at 53c, June at 52c, July No. 3 white do at 51½c, August at 48c; total sales, 18 cars. The closing bids were as follows: Cash No. 2 white oats, 53½c; July, 52¼c; cash No. 3 white do, 51½c; June, 51½c; July, 51c. Export corn, for June, 71c; July, 71¾c; August, 71¾c; cash steamer, 70c; July, 70c.

FLOUR—The market is dull, with prices nominal and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—The market is dull and prices are lower to sell. Mess, $20.50; prime mess, $21.00@21.50; extra prime, $17.00. Lard is quiet, with prices steady at 11¾@12c. Hams firm at 13@13½c. Live hogs, 7¾c; dressed hogs, 9@9½c. Beef steady; mess, $15.00; extra mess, 14c; plate, $15.50; extra plate, $16.50. Fresh beef—The market is dull and easy; steers, 9½@10½c; hind-quarters, 11@14c; fores, 6½@7½c.

BUTTER—Market quiet with prices about steady. Extra New York creamery, 23@23½c; best Western do, 21@22c; good do, 18c; best Northern dairy, 20@21c; best Western do, 16@18c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—There has been a light business doing, and in many cases rates are nominal. To Liverpool—Grain, 1¼d; sack flour, 8s 6d; cotton, 21c; cheese, 15s 3d; lumber, 17s 6d. To London—Grain, 4d; sack flour, 16s 3d; lumber, 25s. To Glasgow—Sack flour, 13s 6d; lumber, 17s 6d; grain, 3d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,227 brls, 10,733 sacks; corn, 30,720 bu; oats, 22,497 bu; wheat, 4,001 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—FLOUR—Quiet; Howard street and Western super, $3.25@4.00; extra, $4.25@5.00; family, $5.25@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; Western lower; fairly active; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.20¾@1.20½; June, $1.20¼ bid; July, $1.22@1.22¼; August, $1.23¾@1.23½; September, $1.25@1.25¼; October, $1.27@1.27¾. Corn—Western lower; dull; mixed, spot, 63¼@63½c; June, 63c bid; July, 64@65c; August, 66¼@66¾c. Oats lower and dull; Western white, 49@51c; mixed, 47@49c. Rye lower; 60@65c.

HAY—Dull and easy; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $12.00@15.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $20.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 9@11¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c; clear rib sides, 12¼c. Hams, 14@15¼c. Lard—Refined, 12¼c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western-packed, 10@18c; creamery, 20@21c.

EGGS—Steady; 17@18c.

PETROLEUM—Easy; refined, 8@8¼c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8@9c. Sugar firm; "A" soft, 8⅝c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.16½@1.17.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton, 5-32d; flour, 1s 3d; grain, 3@3¼d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,455 brls; wheat, 62,000 bu; corn, 76,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 437,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower and weak; subsequently advanced and closed higher and strong; No. 2 red, $1.19½@1.20 cash; $1.18¾@1.20¼ July; $1.18¼@1.20¼ August; $1.20¾@1.21¾ September; $1.22¼@1.23¾ October; $1.17¼@1.18¾ year; No. 3 red, $1.12½@1.13¼. Corn opened lower, reacted, and closed higher; 50¼@51c cash and June; 52¼@53¼c July; 54¼@54⅞c August; 55½c September; 55½c October; 47@47½c year. Oats lower and slow; 40c cash and June; 39@40c July; 31c year. Rye nominal. Barley dull; 55@75c.

LEAD—Dull; 4¾c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; $2.50.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Dull; only a small job trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 87,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 62,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat excited and higher; $1.21¾ bid for July; $1.21 August; $1.22¾ September; $1.24¾ October; $1.19¾ year. Corn irregular; 53¼@53¾c July; 54⅜c August; 55½c September and October; 47⅛c year. Oats firm; 40c June and July; 32¼c August.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 5.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; $5.25@6.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and white, 60@61; yellow, 65c. Oats in fair demand; 51@52c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; $2.75.

HAY—Steady, with a good demand; prime, $14.00@15.00; choice, $17.00@17.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand; $20.00. Lard quiet and weak; tierce, $11.37½; keg, $11.87½. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, $8.50. Bacon—Shoulders easier; 9¼c; long clear, 11¾c; clear rib, 11½c. Hams—Sugar-cured easier; choice canvased, 13½@13¾c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 7¼@10½c. Sugar steady, with a fair demand; common to good common, 6@6½c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@7c; prime to choice, 7¼@7½c; yellow, clarified, 8@8¼c; choice white clarified, 8¾c. Molasses quiet; centrifugal, 22@30c. Rice steady, with a fair demand; Louisiana, 5@5¾c.

BRAN—Dull and lower; 80c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, 39@40c, as in quality; yellow refined, 46@48c.

Rainy weather checked business.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 4.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower, reacted, closed firm; No. 3 red, elevator, $1.15; No. 2 red do, $1.19¾; No. 1 red do, $1.23½@1.24; No. 2 red June, $1.19@1.20; July, $1.21¼@1.22; August, $1.23@1.23¼; September, $1.24¾@1.25. Corn lower; No. 3, 58c; steamer, 60@62½c; sail mixed, 64¼c; sail yellow, 64c; sail mixed June, 64@64¼c; July, 65¼@65c; August, 67@67¼c; September, 68@68¼c. Oats weak; No. 2 mixed, 48½@47c; No. 3 white, 50c; No. 2 white 52½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Hams—Smoked, 13¾@14½c. Lard dull; city refined, $11.75@12.00; steam, $11.65@11.70.

BUTTER—Dull, but steady; creamery extra, 19@20c; Western, good to choice, 12@16c; rolls, 7@10c.

EGGS—Demand fair and market firm; 18@19c.

CHEESE—Quiet and easier; creamery, 11½c; fair to good, 10¼@11c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.19.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 brls; wheat, 7,200 bu; corn, 33,300 bu; oats, 4,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2, $1.09¾; June, $1.09¾; July, $1.12½; August, $1.15; September, $1.15¼. Corn lower; No. 2, 55½c; rejected, 47½c. Oats steady with a fair demand; No. 2, 39½c; white easier at 43½c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1 in fair demand at 63c; No. 2, 61c. Barley steady; No. 3 spring extra, 52c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $19.00 cash and June; $19.15 July. Lard—Prime steam, $11.60 cash and June; $11.65 July.

HOGS—Steady; $6.50@7.00.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo nominal; 2¼c.

BUTTER—Lower.

CHEESE—Weak.

EGGS—Weak.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 91,000 bu; barley, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 23,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; barley, 4,600 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 5.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; $1.16. Corn quiet; 54c spot; 56½c July; 54c August. Oats easy; 42c. Rye quiet but firm; 64c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $20.00. Lard steady; $11.50. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, $7.50; clear rib, $10.00. Bacon easy; shoulders, $8.50; clear rib, $11.05; clear, $11.65.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.13.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 5.—GRAIN—Wheat—Light business at lower prices; No. 1 white, $1.12; No. 2 do, 90c; rejected, 70c; No. 2 red, cash or June, $1.15½; July, $1.18¼; August, $1.19¾; September, $1.21; October, $1.22¾; year, $1.15¼; January, $1.20¾; No. 3 red, $1.10; rejected, 95c. Corn weak and lower; high mixed, 58½c; No. 2 cash, 57½c; July, 59c; August, 60c; rejected, 53½c; no grade, 47c. Oats nominal.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 11,000 bu; shipments, 15,000 bu; lower; weak; No. 2 red fall, 98c cash; 99¼c bid July; $1.02 bid September; 97½c bid year. Corn—Receipts, 28,000 bu; shipments, 34,000 bu; weaker; 43½c cash; 46½c bid July; 45¼c bid August. Oats slow; 39¼c asked cash; no options.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 5.—WHISKY—Firm at $1.15.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, June 5.—COTTON—Reduced cost of spots, slack Southern markets, and tame accounts from Liverpool are all elements tending to add to the depression of the market. There was a decline of 5@7 points, with not much reactionary tendency at any time and the close lacking in strength; spots again dull and wanted only to the extent of the ordinary run of spinning orders, with the market weak throughout. A reduction of ⅛c is made on quotations, but even from this actual buyers are said to gain further concessions.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 5.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10¼c; low middling, 9¾c; good ordinary, 9c; net receipts, 2,416 bales; gross, 2,840; exports, France, 4,053; sales, 1,000; stock, 140,330.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 5.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10¼c; low middling, 9⅝c; good ordinary, 9c; net receipts, 495 bales; sales, 800; stock, 31,117.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; middling, 10c; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 600; shipments, 1,200; stock, 29,000.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 5.—PETROLEUM—Active, weak, and lower; United certificates closed at $1.11. The afternoon session was quite active; opened at $1.11¼; advanced to $1.12¾; broke to $1.10; closed at $1.11; trading was fair.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 5.—PETROLEUM—Opened at $1.15; closed at $1.11½; transactions, 9,030,000 brls, at from $1.09 to $1.15.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 5.—PETROLEUM—Weak and lower; opens at $1.15; highest, $1.15¾; lowest, $1.10; closed at $1.11; clearances, 5,276,000 brls; total runs Monday, 80,595 brls; total shipments, 58,082 brls; charters, 64,087 brls.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 5.—PETROLEUM—Opened at $1.14¾; highest, $1.16; lowest, $1.09¾; closed at $1.11¼; charters, 64,087 brls; shipments, 58,081; runs, 80,064.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—WOOL—Dull and lower; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 40@42c; extra, 39@40c; medium, 42@43c; coarse, 35@36c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 36@37½c; medium, 40@43c; coarse, 34@35c; washed combing delaine, 35@47c; unwashed do, 20@25c; tub-washed, 33@42c; Oregon, 24@33c; New Mexican and Colorado, 17@25c; pulled, 33@35c.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—WOOL—Dull; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 37@40c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces, 35@37c; combing delaine, 42@45c; unwashed wools, 15@31c; pulled wools, 25@45c.

HOW MEADE DEALT WITH FENIANS.

[New York *Tribune*.]—Apropos of Gen. Meade it may be of public interest to know how that sterling soldier dealt with Irish agitators in 1866. Soon after the War Fenian raiding parties were formed to move upon Canada and commit depredations there. A schooner loaded with arms had reached Eastport, and a hundred or more noisy Fenians had gathered there preparatory to a raid upon Campobello and into New Brunswick. Gen. Meade was sent by the Government to look after matters and prevent a breach of the neutrality laws on the Maine frontier. Arriving at Eastport he was taken ill, and being confined to his bed he sent for the United States Consul at St. John to give him such information as the Consul might possess concerning the state of affairs in the Province and on the New Brunswick frontier. To inquiries as to the General's proposed line of action, Meade replied that he had not read the Neutrality act of 1818 and did not know much about international law, but when he saw a man trying to burn his neighbor's house or cut his neighbor's throat he stopped him if he could. As this was the Neutrality act boiled down, it proved to be good law. Gen. Meade further said that on arrival he found the authorities and the Fenians discussing whether the vessel loaded with arms could be seized. He concluded to terminate the discussion by simply seizing her and holding her until the trouble was over.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Legal Holidays.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your Saturday's issue I read an inquiry about legal holidays. I will state that by examining Sec. 17, Chap. 98, Rev. Stat. of Ill., you will find you made an error in your answer. You omitted New-Year's-Day and Decoration-Day.

WILLIAM MARLOW.

That Military Trial.

CHICAGO, June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the comments in you paper this morning upon the late military trial, no distinction was made between my position and that of the other officers connected therewith. I did not offer myself as a volunteer to be "court-martialed," but was elected to that place without my consent, and being thus situated, and called upon to defend my position, I did so to the best of my ability and at my own expense. Respectfully,

H. G. PURINTON.

Extravagant School Board.

CHICAGO, June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The article regarding the extravagance of the City Board of Education is to the point. I don't know that it makes any difference that the Board was Republican in 1877 and is now Democratic. Nevertheless it's a fact. Examine the County Board finances and you will find a similar state of affairs. It is also beginning an experiment which will cost the county probably $6,000 a year. Yours,

TAXPAYER.

The City Council and the Fire Ordinance.

CHICAGO, June 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When the great fire of 1871 occurred and thousands of our citizens had been ruined, it was natural that those upon whom we had to depend for the rebuilding of the city should be specially sensitive in regard to those hazards by which the same terrible destruction might be repeated. Hence they demanded, as a condition precedent to making investments, that the City Council should pass a fire ordinance which should furnish some guarantee of safety; hence our fire ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings.

But this of itself was not sufficient, for if yards filled with dry lumber, extending into the business or residence parts of the city could be permitted, the safety of the city would be equally menaced, but in another way. The Council was therefore persuaded to pass an ordinance as follows: "No lumber-yard for the sale of lumber shall be kept upon any premises within the fire limits, which are not now occupied for that purpose." This was the ordinance of 1875.

Subsequently another ordinance was passed page 301 of the Municipal Code, Sec. 1,259 of which is as follows: "No lumber shall be piled for the purpose of storing, seasoning or drying the same, within 100 feet of any planing-mill or wood-working manufactory, nor within 100 feet of any private residence, unless the same has been erected since the establishment of said yard." That is the law as it stands today. Now, how is it observed?

On the north side of West Lake street, a little west of Elizabeth, is a wood-working manufactory, 28 feet wide and over 160 feet deep (Stone's carriage and wagon shop), a wooden building at that. West of it about eighty-seven feet is a private dwelling (Mr. Corey's), and west of that another. Into this space, bounded on one side by that dwelling and on the other side by that carriage-shop, Mr. White proposes to erect a lumber-yard, and has begun piling lumber. It would be impossible to suppose a more direct and palpable violation of the law. What makes the violation peculiarly odious is the fact that the violator is one of the City Fathers, elected to make ordinances, and as such should be particularly careful to see that the law is not violated. In truth, Ald. White is more than an Alderman, he is a member of the State Legislature, and is under the greater obligation to observe the law.

X.

"What Hath God Wrought?"

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of today is a communication from one of your correspondents, wherein he assumes that "the above text of Scripture does not constitute the first message ever sent over the telegraphic wires between Washington and Baltimore as recorded on the 'Scroll of History.'"

Aside from the disposition in our day to destroy traditions of every sort, your correspondent's utterance hardly needs any word of refutation.

It was my privilege to go abroad in company with Prof. Morse in 1858, and to see him on terms of great intimacy in Paris for several months subsequently. Being a student at that time, I had a student's curiosity to glean all that I possibly could from this man, whom the civilized world delighted to honor. He humored my curiosity, and among other information he imparted this. He said: "My first information that the Government had made an appropriation to test my invention was brought to me at my hotel very early in the morning of the day after the President had affixed his signature to the bill by the daughter of a very dear friend, who was a Congressman. I said to the young lady who informed me of the fact: 'I think you must be mistaken, for I was at the Capitol up to a late hour last night, and so many other bills had the precedence of mine that your father assured me mine could not possibly be reached before adjournment and advised me to go home and abandon all hope of Government assistance for the present.' 'But,' said the young lady, 'I was up when papa came from the Capitol, and the first words he uttered as he entered was the exclamation, "Congress has made an appropriation for Prof. Morse."' We were delighted, and I persuaded papa to allow me to come early this morning and break the news to you.'"

Then Prof. Morse made her this answer: "If what you say is true then the first message that goes over the wires shall be your message."

In due time the wires were laid. No communication was suffered to go over them until I could receive the promised message from my young friend, which message was: "What hath God wrought?" and the original draft of that young lady's message is now in the archives at Washington.

Is it not safe to suppose Prof. Morse knew what message was first sent over the wires as well as your correspondent, who contradicts a tradition that never before has been contradicted, and a correspondent who admits he does not remember whether what he affirms occurred in 1843 or in 1844?

SIDNEY CORBETT.

The Cable-Car Strike.

CHICAGO, June 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The reason why the strike of the cable-car conductors on State street was of such short duration and ended in a withdrawal of the terms proposed by the company was because the demand made upon the employés for a change in the method of compensation which would have resulted in a material diminution of wages, would not stand the test of public inspection. The conductors had been receiving 40 cents on the State street line and 42 cents on the Wabash avenue and Cottage Grove lines per round trip. The company exacted that they should accept 20 cents an hour in lieu of this trip pay. Since the State street cable-cars now stop at Madison instead of turning to Lake, which has been the northern terminus of the road for twenty-five years, it is possible to make the round trip to Thirty-ninth street and return, including time for switching, in one hour and ten minutes. The company may say that more time is taken now; but, if the conductors were paid by the hour, there would be a strong temptation to have as many trips made per day as possible. In such case the conductors, at the rate of 20 cents an hour, would receive about 24 cents per round trip instead of the 40 cents they have been receiving; and against this large cut they firmly protested.

The proposed change in compensation was suggested apparently by the new regulation of stopping the State street cars at Madison. But this is at the expense of the public. By making Madison street the terminus switching becomes necessary, which is avoided by going around the belt to Lake street and back. This switching process virtually occupies the block between Madison and Monroe, so that down-town passengers are compelled to get out at Monroe street or the next alley, thus losing four blocks of a ride to which long usage has given those going as far north as Lake a sort of vested right. By this means the company saves eight blocks, as follows: From State to Wabash on Madison, one; from Madison to Lake on Wabash, three; from Wabash to State on Lake, one; and from Lake to Madison on State, three; total, eight blocks. This saving enables the company to increase the number of its trips and earn more money by the same expenditure of force. Having made this saving without saying "by your leave" to the public, it was further proposed to dock the conductors for the same reason, and thus make a double gain at the cost of both the public and the employés. Such an arrangement would not have received public indorsement, and the strike would have been sustained by public sentiment. Hence the prompt retirement of the company from its untenable position. It only remains now for the company to abide fairly by the old arrangement and not to discriminate against any of the men because they took part in the strike.

It may be added that it is the general understanding the South Division Railroad Company has saved a very large percentage in its running expenses by the adoption of the cable system. If that be the case then it furnishes an additional reason why the company should deal liberally with the men who operate the cable system, and thus do everything in its power to protect the public against accidents and to assure experienced and courteous treatment to its myriads of patrons.

FAIR PLAY.

An Ancient Republican's Views of Protection.

OAK PARK, Ill., June 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—By present appearance it seems to be certain that the next dividing line or subject of contention between the political parties of the United States will be the protective tariff; and as the prohibition of the liquor business and the tariff are the only subjects before the people, and as the high license has about used up the prohibition of the liquor business, it will leave the high tariff as the only subject for contention, and inasmuch as the so-called protective tariff interferes with the rights of every laboring man or woman in the Nation it is of the utmost importance that every voter (no matter what party he claims to belong to) should be properly instructed on the subject.

It is said that "self-defense is the first law of nature," and now will any one tell the difference, so far as the laborer is concerned, whether after he has labored a day on going home the robber meets him and takes 60 or 70 cents away from him, or when he goes and buys provisions or clothing for himself or family the Government by its law take the same amount? Against the robber he would have the right to defend himself with a bullet, and in the latter case he has his defense in almost the same manner—a ballot. If I live and can get a hearing, I believe I can make it so plain that no person can misunderstand—that is, that the principle in the case of the highwayman is no worse than the way the law takes 55 or 60 per cent of a man's earnings without returning any value.

But I saw in the Chicago *Evening Journal* that "the Republican party always was in favor of a protective tariff." This I emphatically deny. I was a member of the Republican party, I think, before either of the editors or proprietors of the *Journal* saw daylight. I have lived long enough to hear men of the old Federal and Republican parties, who actually lived all through the struggle for independence, discuss this subject of a protective tariff, the Federal for and the Republican against. The motto of the Republican party was, "the greatest good to the greatest number." The practice of the Federal party was: keep the laborers down. The *Journal* also said that James Madison was in favor of a protective tariff. In reply to that, I will say, that when A. Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury in 1791 he recommended a high tariff for protection. The Republican party (of which Madison was one of the leading men) violently opposed it. About the year 1830, a large number of the leading Federals, having come into the Republican party, changed the name to Democrat, and also changed the motto from "The greatest good belongs to the greatest number" to "To the victor belongs the spoils." A great many Republicans, of whom I was one, had business in other places. We left all parties.

The protective tariff is a child of monarchical parentage. The English Government gave it birth to compel the people of the colonies to pay part of the war expenses between England and France from 1754 to 1763. The colonials refused, and to compel payment a duty was levied on colonial imports to protect the people at home against taxation. After the Revolutionary War was over and Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, he was wealthy and aristocratic, and was leader of the Federal party. Hamilton and the wealthier of the Whigs took the name of Federals, and the Tories, who were also of the wealthy class, took sides with the Federals; and consequently they had the largest number and passed the tariff in opposition to the Republicans, who did all they could to prevent it, and they did it for the same reason that England passed the other, in order to protect themselves against taxation. That is the only protection I find or have ever seen resulting from the protective tariff. There is not one particle of the principles of the Republican party of 1790 in the protective tariff, and to say that there is is a libel upon Republicanism.

I may have something to say in a future article about the protectionist cry of "pauper labor."

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Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:25 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	§ 7:15 a m	§ 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	9:00 a m	7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	9:00 a m	7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

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Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
(same)	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville (Daily)	5:40 p m	8:30 a m
Rockford, Janesville & Madison	*12:05 p m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:15 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:20 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:20 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:20 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:20 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 6:20 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:20 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:20 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	§ 7:10 a m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., south of Polk-st. State-st. cable cars and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ||Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 67 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
(same)	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, and particular information in regard to time of trains, etc., can be obtained at the Offices of the Company—65 Clark-st. corner Randolph, 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 67 Monroe-st. (opp. Palmer House), and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 9:10 a m	‡ 6:55 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, & New York Fast Line	† 9:00 p m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 7:30 a m	* 5:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:30 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily. †Except Saturday. ‡Except Monday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 67 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:40 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:30 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 a. m., 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 a m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 7:40 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	§10:30 p m	§ 7:40 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st. Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 8:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:00 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 7:10 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 7:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Council Bluffs Express	b12:45 p m	b 3:15 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	b12:45 p m	b 3:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	b 3:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	b 3:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	b12:45 p m	b 3:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:30 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:35 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	a10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	a10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	8:30 a m	6:20 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:30 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:30 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	† 9:10 a m	† 6:40 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Ex. (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Day and Expresses	‡ 9:00 p m	† 7:45 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	§ 4:35 p m	§ 9:00 a m
South Lawn Accommodation	†12:00 n'n	† 2:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 6:30 p m	† 6:40 a m

§Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:55 a. m., Chicago time.
Arrive Chicago 8:00 p. m., Chicago time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent. Office, 64 Clark-st., Chicago.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Adams-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:40 a m	* 6:55 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:40 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	* 8:00 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Ticket Offices, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 8:30 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§ 7:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Depot Polk-st., near Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Express	† 7:45 a m	† 9:00 p m
Huntington Accommodation	† 3:50 p m	†12:15 p m
Emigrant		* 7:00 p m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway—Notice.

On and after Monday, June 4, the trains of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway will start from the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue, instead of from the corner of State and Twelfth streets, as formerly.

S. R. CALLAWAY, Gen'l Manager.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLES.

TWICE DAILY for Racine and Milwaukee .. 9 a m, 8 p m
DAILY for Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee .... at 9 a m
DAILY for Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, etc. .... at 9 a m
Saturday's Boat leaves .... at 8 p m
TRI-WEEKLY for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday .... at 7 p m
WEEKLY for Green Bay and bay ports, Escanaba, and Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Fayette, etc., Saturdays ...... at 9 a m
SEMI-WEEKLY for Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesdays and Saturdays ...... at 9 a m
*Sunday excepted.
Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

Northern Michigan Line.

Taking freight and passengers to and from Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Wis., Frankfort, Mich., Glen Haven, Mich., Leland, Mich., Charlevoix, Mich., Petoskey, Mich., Harbor Springs, Mich., Cross Village, Mich., St. James, Mich., St. Ignace, Mich., connecting with D., M. & M. Ry.; Mackinac, Mich., Cheboygan, Mich. Boats leave Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m. Office and dock foot of La Salle-av.

INMAN LINE

Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat. Special train leaving the Company's dock at Havre direct for Paris on arrival of steamers. Baggage checked at New York through to Paris.

LABRADOR, Collier .... Wednesday, June 6, 3 p m
ST. GERMAIN, Bonneau .... Wednesday, June 13, noon
AMERIQUE, Santelli .... Wednesday, June 20, 5 p m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks payable at sight, in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

WIELAND .... May 31 | HAMMONIA (new) June 14
SUEVIA .... June 7 | RHAETIA (new) June 21

Rates to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in the south of England: First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $20; first cabin on Saturday steamers, $65 and $70; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $24. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York. WM. HILSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, 90 and 92 Fifth-av., Chicago, Agents. Send for Tourists' Gazette.

Allan Royal Mail S. S. Line.

Via Quebec, via Boston, via Baltimore.

Offers unsurpassed accommodations, all classes. FROM AMERICA to principal points in Europe. FROM EUROPE to any railroad station in the United States. Rates moderate. Shortest sea route. Three weekly sailings. Safety the governing rule.

ALLAN & CO., General Agents, No. 72 La Salle-st.
CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager, Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

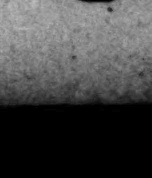
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 162 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

TRAVEL TO EUROPE!

Estimates of Cost for Tours to any part of Europe and the Orient.

TICKETS ISSUED and RELIABLE INFORMATION CHEERFULLY GIVEN. Special arrangements for escorted parties to foreign lands. Full particulars in monthly Travel, with maps, sent free. Address AMERICAN EXCHANGE TRAVELERS' BUREAU, 182 Broadway, New York.

C. A. BARATTONI, Manager.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

THE COURTS.

A Domestic and Dramatic Mixture in the Shippen Divorce Case.

Why the Rosehill Cemetery Company Is Opposed to the Hopkinson Vault.

One of "Cabbage" Ryan's Latest Confidence Games—Food Litigation.

Frederick Kaehler—The Receiver of the Chicago Savings Institution—Fuss Over a Truss.

Shippen vs. Shippen.

The Shippen divorce case came up again before Judge Gardner yesterday on a motion to modify the decree entered April 14 giving the child to the father, Joseph Shippen. Mrs. Shippen filed a petition to this purport some days ago, setting out that the boy, Joseph F. Shippen, was much attached to her and to his sisters, and that it was for his best interests he should be allowed to see them frequently; that his father had designed a course of study for him which would take him away from them altogether.

Mrs. Shippen, an attractive, refined woman, considerably younger than her husband, was in court with her boy, as was also Mr. Shippen. After Mr. Sleeper, Mrs. Shippen's attorney, had read the petition, the Judge said he wanted to have Mr. Holmes, Mrs. Shippen's attorney on the hearing of the divorce suit, present in court. He was sent for, and said Mr. Sleeper had been substituted for him with his entire consent. He supposed Mrs. Shippen was fully aware of the terms of the decree as to the custody of the children, and had consented thereto. He considered the decree quite a proper one when it was entered.

The Judge said on the face of the petition he was not inclined to disturb the decree.

One of the counsel for Mr. Shippen said he wished the court to be fully informed in the matter, and was ready to file a cross-petition setting out all the facts in the case. It looked as though the skeleton in the closet would get out, but the Judge did not seem inclined to interview it, and the arguments went on.

After they were concluded the Judge remarked that he could not regard the wishes of the boy at all in the matter. So far as the mother was concerned, she had put herself in her present condition and must take the results. She knew of the divorce proceedings and had consented to the disposition made of the children. As far as sympathy was concerned, there was as much to be felt for the one party as the other. Under the circumstances the decree could not be modified unless perhaps so as to permit the parents to visit the children. The decree was entered into with full comprehension of all the results likely to follow. The mother could not have the entire custody or control of all the children to take them away from the father, for that would not be fair to him. The petition to modify the decree would therefore be overruled.

The boy caught the drift of the decision and at once broke out into an uncontrollable fit of weeping.

Mr. Shorey asked for an order compelling the mother to surrender the child.

The Judge said he thought that would not be necessary, as the parents were sensible people.

Mrs. Shippen and the boy then started to go out after she had intimated she would not give him up, when Mr. Shippen came up and tried to lead the child away. The latter persistently refused, clinging close to his mother, and she bore him away in triumph.

Shippen then turned around, with white face, and began, "I wish to express my indignation at the way my counsel ——" then he stopped, regained control of himself, and the sentence was left unfinished.

The scene in the court-room was very painful, for both parties are refined and educated, and both evidently have suffered much in their married life. As for the boy, he was crying during nearly the whole of the arguments, and evidently force only could have induced him to leave his mother.

The Rosehill Cemetery Vault Case.

It was expected a motion would be made yesterday before Judge Gardner to dissolve the injunction in the case of Mary Hopkinson, executrix of the estate of Charles Hopkinson, against the Rosehill Cemetery Company, but the Judge's docket was overcrowded, and it did not come up. An answer, however, was filed by the company in which they throw Judge Van Higgins overboard, metaphorically speaking. The company claims that even if the late Charles Hopkinson left a bequest for the improvement of his burial lot, the lot can only be improved in accordance with the charter, by-laws, rules, and regulations of the cemetery company. Though Judge Higgins is a Director and large stockholder, he has no power to bind the Board of Managers, and they are not responsible for any contract he may have made. The contracts of Mrs. Hopkinson for cut stone were made, as is charged, before she received any implied permission to go on with her building. Her vault, if erected, would seriously damage the prospect from the gate, as her lot faces the main entrance. It is denied that there are any other vaults near hers, at least not within 400 feet, and none of these are owned by any of the Directors of the company. Finally, it is claimed the $100,000 fund for the improvement of the grounds has been kept up in compliance with the charter.

A Reminiscence of the Whisky Ring.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Duncan T. Parker, of Mobile, Ala., against James H. Krebs, Charles J. Singer, Thomas Cook, the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, and Francis A. Ogden, asking for a partition of Sub-Lots 14, 32, 33, 34, 35, and so much of Sub-Lot 13 as lies south of the north line of Sub-Lot 14, if extended to Rawson street in Lot 1, Block 18, of Sheffield's Addition to Chicago. He claims that in 1868 the Great Western Distilling Company, owned by Jacob Singer and J. R. Bickerdike, was situated on this land; that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on account of the non-payment of taxes on collection lists for August and September, 1869, amounting to $7,906.19, caused this property to be seized, and it was offered for sale by Edmund Jussen, the Collector of Internal Revenue here. No purchaser appearing, the Collector declared it sold to the United States for the amount of the taxes, and a deed was made to the United States District Attorney. A custodian was placed in charge who has been in undisturbed possession ever since. The 8th of May last the Government conveyed the property to J. R. Doolittle for $8,000. Doolittle subsequently conveyed a half interest to W. C. Gandy, and the other half interest to complainant. Gandy the 27th of May conveyed his half interest to J. H. Krebs. There are numerous tax-titles, foreclosure-sales, and conveyances by Singer and Bickerdike outstanding against the property, but complainant charges they are all invalid as against his title, and asks that they may be set aside and the property divided between himself and Krebs.

"Cabbage" Ryan's Latest Confidence Game.

A suit was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court by Frederick Kenworthy against Charles A. Harper and H. M. Ryan, alias "Cabbage" Ryan, to recover $5,000 damages. According to the statements of plaintiff's attorney Mr. Kenworthy is an honest citizen from the agricultural districts, who, on his arrival in Chicago about six weeks ago, immediately made the acquaintance of the defendants. Harper and Ryan seeing that he had some money promptly informed him that they were also men of wealth. Harper said Ryan was worth $60,000, and Ryan said Harper was worth $100,000. They said they were just about to patent and manufacture a patent window and bolt fastener, whatever that might be. Kenworthy was easily interested in their project, and eventually consented to put some money into it, and become a partner. They employed an attorney, W. S. Robinson, on Fifth avenue, to draw up a contract of partnership, and when it was completed they all met together in his office to put up a part of the money. Ryan boldly threw down his check for $1,000 on the table, and Kenworthy recklessly threw down $500 in currency by the side of it. This was no sooner done than Harper raked both check and currency into his hat and said he must be going. When Kenworthy asked what that meant, he said he was the "Financial Manager" of the concern, and he thought he had better hurry off and put the cash in a vault. Kenworthy protested, but Harper and Ryan withdrew, and Kenworthy, after waiting in vain for the patents to be obtained and the firm started in business, has reached the conclusion that he has been swindled, and now wants redress.

The Receiver of the Chicago Savings Institution Makes a Little Speech.

The argument on the exceptions to the master's report on the question of the Receiver's compensation in the case of the Chicago Savings Institution came up again yesterday morning before Judge Gardner. The feature of the occasion was a long, rambling, disconnecting argument of over an hour, made by the Receiver himself, Watson S. Hinckley. He began with the collapse of the institution and proceeded to give a minute and very self-complimentary history of his doings ever since, and claimed to be a much persecuted individual. His criticisms on the opposing counsel were very free and open. He addressed the Judge familiarly as "you," and termed the counsel for the creditors as "that man" or "the other old man." It will be remembered that it was shown Hinckley had only collected about $1,700 in all, and he claims to be entitled to the whole of it except office expenses, etc., for his fees. He seemed to think it quite rash on the part of the creditors to prove up their claims, but admitted, rather reluctantly, they could do what they pleased. In conclusion he claimed, as a matter of right and principle and of proper respect to himself as a lawyer and a man, he was entitled to the remaining assets of the defunct bank. The amusement of the numerous attorneys was so pronounced that the Bailiff was obliged to repeatedly rap for silence, but the look on the Judge's face was anything but happy, and he heaved a deep sigh of relief when the speech was ended. The matter was taken under advisement.

An Unfortunate Hotel Speculation.

Judge Tuley is engaged in hearing the case of Louise Krause against Ira Brown and others to set aside some transfers of real estate which are alleged to be fraudulent. She claims that in 1875 she was induced to buy some of Brown's much-advertised lots in La Grange at $100 each. About two years afterwards, having $5,000 to invest, he also persuaded her to build the hotel which now graces the little hamlet, promising to help her financially if necessary. She did so, but he failed to keep his promise, and she was obliged to sell out at almost a total loss. She charges that Brown represented he had some Missouri and Kentucky land, and that he and Charles Bluhm and wife conspired together to induce her to trade her hotel for these lands. The only cash she got out of the transfer was $50, and she has since discovered the Missouri and Kentucky lands are only worth 25 cents an acre, and that Brown's title is good for nothing. Under the circumstances she claims she has been cheated badly, and she seeks to have the transfer set aside.

The Thorley Food Trademark Litigation.

Judge Tuley yesterday decided the case of the American Stock-Food Company against the Thorley Food Company, involving a litigation over what is known as the Thorley horse and cattle food and the use of the word "Thorley." The Judge said the word "Thorley" had been used as much as forty years ago by a man of that name to designate a kind of cattle food, and he employed a similar tab or label, and no one now had the exclusive right to the such word. Both companies appeared to possess the recipe for the manufacture of the original Thorley food, and both had a right to make it. The original bill would be dismissed, but an injunction would be granted on the cross-bill restraining the American Stock-Food Company from circulating false reports about its rival.

Bill to Set Aside a Voluntary Assignment.

Herman Schaffer & Co., bankers, filed a creditor's bill in the Superior Court Monday, which was suppressed for service, against Frederick Kaehler, coal dealer, at the corner of Division and North Halsted streets, charging him with numerous fraudulent attempts to delay and defeat his creditors. The complainants took judgment by confession against the respondent for $3,837 June 1, but they found that May 1 Kaehler had sold out his yard and stock to W. L. Johnson & Co., of Pennsylvania, and conveyed away his real estate to his brother and others. They say, however, that he has remained in possession and conducted the business as before without notice to any one of the change. Kaehler claims to have made a voluntary assignment May 31 to Archibald H. Robinson, but that he filed it in the Recorder's office without having filed it in the County Court, as required by law. These transactions, they say, were fraudulent and they ask that they may be set aside in order that the Sheriff may levy their execution.

The Common-Sense Truss.

Judge Drummond yesterday heard the arguments on a motion for an injunction in the case of Bartlett & Buttman against a former partner, Dr. Parker, to restrain him from using the words "common sense" to denote a truss, claiming the words as their trade-mark. He claimed he suggested the use of the words to them to use as a name for their truss, and afterward, having made an improvement in their truss, applied the words to the improved truss. The Judge said the complainants' rights to an injunction were so doubtful that he would not grant any if the defendant would give a bond in the sum of $1,000 to pay all damages that might be caused by his continuing to use the alleged trade-mark.

Federal Grand Jury.

The grand jury in the United States District Court was impaneled yesterday by Judge Blodgett, the following being the names of the persons chosen: George K. Bunker, Evans Lewis, S. E. Rockwell, Lorenzo Daniels, Albert Crandall, Stephen F. Requa, W. H. Rockwood, P. P. Dundore, George H. Bowen, F. C. Vierling, Edson Keith, Fred H. Bailey, James M. Hatch, Edgar Saunders, George H. Garrison, Jacob Ruger, William H. Longley, S. F. Whitman, D. D. Swett, Job Toles, and J. R. Meader. Mr. George K. Bunker was chosen foreman, and after the usual charge the jury retired to begin their work. There are about thirty cases, all for small crimes and misdemeanors, to come before them.

Divorces.

Essie Anna Derby filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday against Darwin Derby, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Lizzie B. Pratt asked for a divorce from Henry J. Pratt for the same cause.

Theresia Henschel complains that her husband, Carl F. Henschel, has for the last eight years, ever since their marriage, treated her unkindly, kicking and choking her, driving her out of the house, and refusing to support her. She has been obliged to leave him, and now asks to have the separation made final.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Thomas C. Meredith from Alta A. Meredith on the ground of desertion.

Items.

Judge Harlan will this morning hear the Lake-Front case of the Attorney-General against the city and others, which comes up on a motion to remand to the State courts and on a motion for injunction.

Judge Harlan yesterday heard the case of Charles H. Osgood against Robert, which was a suit on a promissory note given in 1856 to the Racine & Mississippi Railroad Company secured by a farm mortgage.

Judge Gary refused yesterday morning to quash the capias sued out a few days ago by Obed Crisman for the arrest of William F. Dieterichs and E. P. Flint. Dieterichs and Flint are charged with having pretended to fail in business in Denver, Colo., with a view of cheating their creditors, and coming to Chicago with $15,000 hid in Mrs. Dieterichs' clothing. The Judge commented with great severity on that method of concealing assets.

The summer vacation of the courts will begin on the third Monday in July, and continue until the third Monday in September.

All the Masters in Chancery of the Superior Court have been reappointed.

Albert Standart commenced an action in trespass in the Circuit Court against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, claiming $25,000 damages.

Nils Blomstad began an action in trespass against S. P. Farrington & Co., wholesale grocers, H. C. Tenney, and Flower, Remy & Gregory, the lawyers, to recover $25,000 damages for alleged malicious swearing out of an attachment writ. The plaintiff was a retail grocer at No. 143 West Indiana street, and last November J. P. Farrington & Co. sued out an attachment against him on a claim for $583. He had just paid $300 on the debt, and the remainder was not due. The attachment suit was dismissed yesterday by the firm who began it, and Blomstad promptly retorted with a suit for damages.

William Raleigh brought suit for $3,000 damages against the Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Company.

Late Legal Decisions.

The following are abstracts of some of the more important legal decisions recently rendered in Federal and State courts:

1. PROMISSORY NOTE—VALIDITY—TO PAY EMBEZZLEMENT—2. SAME—FILLING IN AMOUNT—3. SAME—ACCOMMODATION NOTE—CONSIDERATION.

P. H. M. gave to a corporation, of which he was the agent, a promissory note for $45, signed by himself and J. M. This note was not paid, and in the suit upon it J. M. set up the following defense: (1) That the note was not valid against him or the other maker as it was given to prevent the plaintiff from troubling J. M. for embezzling its funds; (2) That the note was not valid as against him, having been altered in a material part thereof, the amount of the note being increased; (3) That the note was not valid as against him, being an accommodation note without any consideration therefor. In this case, Johnston Harvest Company vs. McLean, judgment was given against defendant, and he appealed to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Taylor, in the opinion, said: (1) The only evidence in the case bearing upon the question of the embezzlement is the statement made by P. H. M. to J. M. that he wanted him to sign the note to prevent the company from making him trouble for embezzlement in the use of funds. This is not sufficient to justify either a court or jury in finding that the plaintiff received this note upon a corrupt and criminal agreement not to prosecute P. H. M for embezzling its funds. We know of no law which prevents a party whose funds have been embezzled by his agent, from demanding and securing from the agent payment of the funds embezzled, or from taking security for the payment of the money. (2) This note was in blank as to the amount except that the figures $45 were in the upper left-hand corner, when T. M. signed it with the understanding that P. H. M. should write in the amount. Of this understanding the plaintiff had no notice, and when they received the note it was for $450. P. H. M. having made $45 $450, and having filled in the blank with 'four hundred and fifty' (dollars). Having executed the note in blank as to the amount, with the intention that the blank should be filled in before being negotiated by the person in whose possession be placed it after signature, third persons dealing with the person in possession have the right to presume that the authority to fill the blank was a general and not a special authority, and they are not bound by private instructions as to the amount which should be inserted in the note. (3) Extending the time of payment in consideration of giving the note of the debtor and another, either as indorser or joint maker, is held to be a valuable consideration therefor, and places the holder in the position of an innocent holder for value, with all the benefits of that position."

1. EXEMPTION—CREDITORS—PARTNERSHIP. 2. CHATTEL MORTGAGES—GOODS NOT IN POSSESSION.

Chattel mortgages were held to be invalid for want of immediate possession of the goods, and the court directed the property to be sold, refusing to allow any exemption. This case, Waite vs. Mathews, was carried to the Supreme Court of Michigan, where the judgment was reversed. Judge Campbell, in the opinion, said: "(1) Creditors have no rights against exempt property, and the officer levying is bound to respect it in the case of partners as well as in other cases. (2) There seems to be good reason why a chattel mortgage, which is otherwise honest, should not become operative on delivery of the goods, and take effect from such delivery. If a party could make a new mortgage and immediate delivery, which would be valid, no good reason is manifest why one already signed, but needing delivery of the property to complete it, should not be made complete by said delivery, where no one has obtained rights or been prejudiced by the delay."

REPLEVIN BOND—CREDITORS—ONE SUIT.

Executions in favor of five creditors were placed in the hands of a Sheriff at one time, and the levy being made the judgment debtor replevined the goods. In the replevin suit the Sheriff succeeded, and the creditors brought one joint suit on the replevin bond. In this case, Kaufman vs. Wessels, the defendants insisted that the creditors could not sue together, but they were beaten. They appealed to the Supreme Court of Nebraska, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Maxwell in the opinion said: "We have no doubt that the creditors could join in the action, the judgment being a common fund out of which the executions are to be paid pro rata."

RAILROADS—NEGLIGENCE—GUARDING CUTS IN CITY.

An action was brought against a railway company by the owner of a horse which had been killed by falling down the side of a cut in a city used by the company, the owner claiming that the company was negligent and careless in not protecting the banks, inasmuch as it was in a city where animals were apt to stray and fall over it. In this case, Clary vs. Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, the plaintiff was defeated, and he appealed to the Supreme Court of Nebraska where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Maxwell, in the opinion, said: "If the excavation was so near a public road that persons or animals passing along the road might accidentally fall into it, it would be the duty of the company to make sufficient guards; but where the excavation is made on its land away from a public thoroughfare we are not aware of any case which holds that guards should be constructed for the protection of persons or animals trespassing on the land."

RAILROADS — CARRYING FREIGHT — CONTRACTS FOR THROUGH FREIGHT.

Melons were shipped from Galveston to Chicago in refrigerating cars under an agreement that they should be carried to Chicago in the same cars, but at the end of the first line the cars were broken open, the shipper having retained the keys, and the melons were put in cars of the connecting line which were less adapted to their safe transportation. For the loss of the goods which rotted the owner sued the first line and recovered a judgment. The company carried the case in error—Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad Company vs. Allison—to the Supreme Court of Texas, where the judgment was affirmed. The Chief Justice, Willie, in the opinion, said: "There is a conflict in the testimony as to whether or not the plaintiff agreed with the company that it should be held liable for any damage, and the court charged the jury that if they believed that the company was not to be liable beyond its own route it would not be responsible for any damage beyond its terminus unless it agreed that the melons should be carried through in the same cars. It has been generally held that where there is no express statute forbidding it, a carrier may contract not to be liable for damages which do not occur from the negligence of himself or his servants or agents. But when he undertakes to carry goods, not only on his own route, but over connecting lines or roads, he cannot contract that his responsibility may terminate at the end of his own line. He will be responsible for the negligence, not only of himself and his servants, but of the connecting lines, they being considered his agents for carrying out the particular contract. An exemption from liability, except for negligence, is, however, available when he carries forward the goods consigned to him in the manner and by the route with reference to which the contract is made. If he deviates from his route, or forwards the goods by different conveyances from those contemplated by his agreement, he becomes an insurer of the goods, and cannot avail himself of any exception made in his behalf in the contract. The contract to forward the melons in this case through from Galveston to Chicago on the cars in which they were loaded was an entire contract. By changing the cars after they left the appellant's road the risk of the safe transportation of the melons was assumed by its agents, the connecting line where the change occurred for the company, and it became liable notwithstanding the stipulation against damages beyond its own terminus."

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION—PROBABLE CAUSE.

A railroad officer and his company were sued in an action for malicious prosecution in causing the arrest and trial of a dealer in railroad tickets, whom they charged with altering and forging a limited excursion ticket. The prosecution had failed. In this case the plaintiff recovered a judgment, and the defendants carried the case in error, Thelin vs. Dorsey, to the Court of Appeals of Maryland, where the judgment was reversed. Judge Irving, in the opinion, said: "The defendant knew the business of the plaintiff, and it was natural for him to suppose that he could not have sold the ticket without seeing what it was in respect to the limitation. And besides the ticket bore discernible marks of the stamp of the limitation. He, therefore, had reasonable ground for suspicion and belief upon which he could act in prosecuting the plaintiff. He cannot be held accountable for the prosecution, though the plaintiff was innocent of the charge. The test of want of probable cause is that the defendant must act in bad faith. The evidence that the plaintiff had been engaged in dealing in fraudulent tickets to the knowledge of the defendant was competent, because the defendant might have been influenced by such knowledge to suspect guilt in the prosecution."

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—The Indiana Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

George Nave et al. vs. John Flock; Tippecanoe; affirmed.

Elliott J. Matthew, Sedgewick, et al. vs. William H. Tucker; Shelby; affirmed—Niblack, J.

The State ex rel. John Martin et al. vs. Allen G. Porter et. al.; affirmed—Howk, J.

Needham W. Copeland vs. Sarah Copeland; Henry; reversed—Hammond, J.

John Giles et al. vs. Commodore E. Riggs; Sullivan; dismissed—Niblack, C. J.

The Supreme Court today affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of John Martin vs. Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum. Martin had entered suit to compel the Trustees to pay him $42,000, the amount of his claim, from the $62,000 appropriated by the Legislature for completion of the department for women. The court holds that the appropriation was for a specific purpose, and cannot be used in payment of claims outside that purpose. The legality of the claim was not an issue. Dr. Harrison, President of the Board of Trustees, says that the money so long tied up by this suit will be used at once in completing the building already begun, and that room for 250 more inmates will thus be provided.

Missouri Supreme Court.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 5.—[Special.]—Opinions were delivered in the Supreme Court today as follows:

By Phillips, Commissioner—Lon B. Carter, respondent, vs. A. Prior et al., appellants; Sarah Flynn, respondent, vs. the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railway Company, appellant; Buchanan Circuit; reversed and remanded.

By Martin, Commissioner—Albert West et al., respondents, vs. Mary A. Adams et al., appellants; Andrew Circuit; reversed and modified; decree for respondents ordered.

Wisconsin Pine-Land Cases.

MADISON, Wis., June 5.—[Special.]—The United States District and Circuit Courts opened their June term here today with grand and petit juries in attendance. A number of interesting pine-land cases will be called.

Supreme Court of Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—The June term of the Supreme Court convened today with a full bench. Seventeen motions were argued. Hathaway vs. Michigan Central Railroad Company, error to Jackson, and Schermerhorn et al. vs. Todd, appeal from St. Joseph in chancery, were argued and submitted. The call tomorrow includes Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,572—Fayette Brown, Receiver of Brown, Bonnell & Co., vs. John A. Reichelt, William B. Sanford, Richard Walsh, Marcus W. Littell, and the Pennsylvania Company. Trover, $2,000. C. C. Clarke, atty.

18,573—Culver Commission Company vs. John W. Geft. Transcript of record from Circuit Court of Peoria County. Asst., $1,500. Stevens & Lee, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE HARLAN—Law orders—Osgood vs. Artz; argmts. heard and taken under advisement.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Chancery orders—Bartlett vs. Parker; complt.'s mo. for inj. denied on deft. giving bond in $1,000.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—394, Leonberger vs. Wabash, St. L. & P. R. R. Co.; deft. favor defts. and decree pro confesso.—Aram vs. Moline Wagon Co.; petition of defts. to set aside decree and for leave to file amended mo. submitted to court and taken under advisement.—176, Flagler vs. Garrett; dis. c. c.—Backus Water Motor Co. vs. Turk; sub. to ct., argued, and taken under advisement.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty orders—Pugh vs. Steamer Isaac Mays; dis. libits. costs.

Appellate Court.

Orders—1,491, U. S. R. S. Co. vs. Wilder; appl. bond $7,500 apprvd. and filed.—1,494, Walker vs. Doane; mo. appl. for appl. alld.; bond $250.—1,618, Village of Hyde Park vs. People; mo. deft. to set aside order making writ of error supersedeas and to dis. writ and f. e. taken.—1,619, same vs. same; same order.—1,620, New vs. Oldfield; mo. by appl. for appl. alld., and bond in $1,400 apprvd. and filed.

Superior Court—New Suits.

87,161—W. A. Bailey vs. Richard Fitzgerald. Appeal.

87,162—Elise Anna Derby vs. Darwin Derby. Bill for divorce for desertion. L. L. Phillips, solr.

87,163—Maurice Watkins vs. William R. Wooley. Confession in forcible detainer for possession of two lower floors of No. 3327 Vernon avenue. W. H. Holden, atty.

87,164—C. P. Graham use, etc., vs. John E. Jones. Appeal.

87,165—Lizzie B. Pratt vs. Henry J. Pratt. Bill for divorce for desertion. J. L. Manning, solr.

87,166—Frederick Kenworthy vs. Charles A. Harper and H. M. Ryan, alias "Cabbage" Ryan. Case, $5,000. W. S. Johnson, atty.

87,167—W. D. Johnson use, etc., vs. George G. Bailey. Asst., $1,000. Dent & Black, attys.

87,168—Timothy Foley vs. John E. McMahon. Asst. $1,000. Simeon Strauss, atty.

87,169—Maria E. Mills vs. Samuel Johnson. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for possession of No. 2800 Butterfield street. Sidney Thomas, atty.

87,170—W. B. Race vs. Richard T. Race. Appeal.

87,171—David Richards vs. William A. Baldwin. Appeal.

SUPPRESSED MONDAY.—87,155, Herman Schaffner and A. G. Becker vs. Frederick Kaehler, Elizabeth Kaehler, A. S. Robinson, W. S. Boardman, G. H. J. Sheffield, Chas. W. Fullerton, Edwin H. Sheldon, W. L. Scott, —— Crosby, T. B. Stacy, and Julius Kaehler. Bill for injunction and to set aside voluntary assignment. Moses & Newman, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—85,849, Chapman vs. Korf. Ord. as prepd.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Orders—9,391, Dowling vs. Hallinan; mo. plff. dis. n. c.—5,551, Lowenstein vs. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.; by stip. time to file bond and bill ex. extd. 20 days.—5,681, Crow vs. Crosby; given to jury with lv. to seal.

Judgments—7,346, Susan Symonds vs. City of Chicago; plff. withdraws mo. n. t. and judgt on ver., $150.

JUDGE SMITH—Orders—8,350, Rosenberg vs. Davis; mo. deft. for n. t.—8,390, Farrington vs. Blomsted; dis. p. c. mo. plff.—8,334, Voat vs. Siversmith; plff. takes nonsuit.

Judgments—8,366, Bragg vs. Bridgeford; ver. for deft.; mo. n. t. by plff.—8,370, George Kohn vs. Benjamin, Samuel, and Isaac Felsenthal; ver. for plff., $247.68 and judgt.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Orders—9,712, Hooker vs. O'Neil; mo. deft. time to pld. extd. 5 days.—9,035, Beach vs. Gibbs & S. Mfg. Co.; by stip. dis. n. c.—9,786, Canter vs. Hanchett; by stip. dis. n. c.

JUDGE GARDNER—Orders—3,254, Anderson vs. Mitchell; ord. for stay, etc., vacated.—3,334, Sickinger vs. Murphy; ref. to Denison.—3,551, White vs. White; deft.—2,034, Castin vs. Thielen; ref. to Denison.—2,167, Flanagan vs. Clark; deft. and ref. to Magruder.—3,096, Dupee vs. Couch; deft.—1,775, Barnett vs. Peabody; recvrs. rep confd. and he dischgd.—3,218, Leshner vs. Parker; lv. to recvr. to compromise certn. claims.—3,071, Schoenhofen vs. Thoma; by stip. dis. each to pay own costs.—1,318, Tufts vs. Lederer; lv. to R. L. Keach et al. to file interven. petn.—2,801, Anderson vs. King; ord. as to possn. of incor. etc.—3,327, Shippen vs. Shippen; petn. to modify dec. denied.—3,534, Munger vs. Lukers; rep. sale and distrib. confd.—2,591, R. D. Co. vs. Johnston; dmr. overruled and rule to ans. in 5 days after notice.—2,914, Mertes vs. Seimets; dmr. to c. bill overruled.—3,317, Stringfield vs. Dunn; dmr. sustd and lv. to amd in 5 days.—3,370, Cleaver vs. Cleaver; ord. for $50 solrs. fees.

Decrees—86,995, Biedenweg vs. Biedenweg; comr's rep. confd. and decree of sale.—86,998, Schmaltz vs. Schmaltz; same ord.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

44,953—Theresia Henschel vs. C. F. Henschel. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Andrew Enzenbacher, solr.

44,954—Whitfield N. Alley vs. Emma K. Braun. Confession of judgment, $310. F. S. Moffett, atty.

44,955—Petition of Matthew Turner, guardian, to sell real estate.

44,956—Bill withheld for service.

44,957—Albert Standart vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. Case, $25,000. A. D. Carter, atty.

44,958—Frank McFadden vs. Alexander Burke. Appeal.

44,959—Nils Blomstad vs. Samuel P. Farrington, William Pratt, Francis Etheridge, Sidney Underwood, Henry C. Tenney, James M. Flower, Curtis H. Remy, and Stephen S. Gregory. Case, $25,000. John R. Parker, atty.

44,960—James Lee vs. Fred Meierhoff. Appeal.

44,961—Duncan S. Parker vs. James H. Krebs, Charles J. Singer, Thomas Cook, the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, and Francis A. Ogden. Bill for partition. Doolittle & McKey, solrs.

44,962—Matthew Warner vs. Catherine Hansen, Margaret Dillenberg, Bert Hansen, George Hansen, Adam Hanson, Pier Hasen, Hubert Hansen, Margaret Hansen, Martin Sauber, Mathias Sauber, Annie, Elizabeth, and Sophia Sauber, Maria and John New, Elizabeth and John Collie, and Catherine and Hubert Sauber. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $967.94 on Lot 1 of S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 29, 37, 11. Leaming & Thompson, solrs.

44,963—Bernhard Schilke vs. Charles F. Sigle. Appeal.

44,964—F. M. Powell et al. vs. Seymour F. Norton. Appeal.

44,965—Peter Donald et al. vs. Mendel and Morris Simon; asst., $2,000. Moses & Newman, attys.

44,966—Petition of Joseph Dinet to adopt child. Forrester & Felsenthal, attys.

44,967—William Raleigh vs. The Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Company case; $3,000. Grant & Brady, attys.

SUPPRESSED MONDAY—44,938—National Bank of Illinois vs. David M. Lindauer and Elias M. Rosenblatt; creditor's bill. Flower, Remy & Gregory, solrs.

44,951—Simon Muhr et al. vs. Bernhard and Simon Goldstein, Seth F. Hanchett, and James H. Burke; replevin, $958.99. Julius Stein, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Orders—4,460, Knockenmus vs. Kline; by stip. ord. overruling mo. to reinstate set aside.—33,420, Lyons vs. Lawrence; death of Emma J. Lawrence sug. and admr. sub.; reinstated.—33,422, Lawrence vs. Lyons; same ord.—30,694, Gaylord vs. Obenne; redocketed.—3,646, Nilsohke vs. Honston; reinstated and lv. to file plea of puis darrien con., and rule to reply in 3 days; pled. on calr. as 430½.—3,641, O'Connor vs. McGinnis; suit dis. p. c. want pros.—3,241, Carey vs. M. C. R. R. Co.; time to file bill ex. extd. to 18th.—4,854, Lord vs. Chicago Nat. Bk.; dis. as to A. H. Andrews & Co. and C. W. Northrup.—3,645, O'Connor vs. Peterson; given to jury.

Judgments—4,853, Lord, use, etc., vs. Chicago Nat. Bk.; judgt. on ans. of A. H. Andrews & Co. $27.50 and on ans. of C. W. Northrup $117 satisfied.—3,643 Gardner Thatcher vs. Henry L. Swords; ver. for plff. $115 and judgt.

JUDGE HAWES—Orders—910, Weber vs. Taylor; stricken from calr.—980, O'Neill vs. Duffy; dis. mo. deft.—985, Hektograph Co. vs. Vigeunt; rule on deft. to file trans.—1,010—Glickauf vs. Weinberg; suit dis. with proc.—1,022, Rich vs. Wooht; mo. deft. suit dis.—1,045, Miller vs. U. S. Ex. Co.; suit dis. mo deft.—1,079, Mehrer vs. Niesen; suit dis. mo. deft.—1,082—Robinson vs. Mantelius; appl. dis. mo. deft.—730, Bush vs. Merrill; mo. by deft. to set aside ord. disml.—1,641, Kiewet vs. Johnson; lv. to file addtnl. count instr. and lv. to withdraw plea; rule to plead in 5 days.—1,009, Jackson vs. McLaughlin; rule on deft. to file new bond in 10 days.—24,677, Bartholamae vs. Nix; redocketed.—591½, Westover vs. Hessey; time to file bond extnd. to Friday.—247, Rothgerber vs. Brennan; by agreet. pled. on calr. of passed cases.—868, Kasten vs. Strahbach; plff. takes non suit.

Judgments—882, Gottschalk vs. Brandt; appl. dis. with proc. and $2 das.—981, Coook vs. Van Cott; same with $6 das.—John C. Magee vs. Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross; appl. dis. with proc. and $19 das.—869, Goldman vs. Hoffman; ver., deft. guilty and prop. in plff., and judg.

JUDGE TULEY—Orders—2,099, Chapman vs. Carter; by stip. dis. n. c. and without das.

Divorce cases—904, Thomas C. Meredith vs. Alta A. Meredith; decree of divorce on ground of desertion.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—1,176 Chicago & Lemont Stone Co. vs. Holmes; orig. bill of E. Walker dis. at his costs, and ord. for recvr. to pay clm. $1,024.41—2,021, Jaffrary vs. Chicago Ruffling Co.; lv. to deft. to file amd. sug. das.

Decrees—654, Dobbins vs. Clancey; decree of sale.

County Court—New Suits.

4,074—Eli Gifford vs. Martin Mairhoefer. Asst. $500. C. B. Sanson, atty.

4,075—People ex rel., etc., vs. Cornelias Shay, Maggie Gorman, Bridget Bennett, and Michael Shay. Proceed. to compel support of mother. L. L. Mills, atty.

4,076—Stephen B. Scace et al. vs. S. Watkins. Attch. $327, Mr. Beem, atty.

4,077—Petn. of Anton Ramsauer for release under Insolvency act.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST.—Orders—3,758, in re Ettinger; rule on assignee to pay certn. div.—3,357, C. & W. I. R. R. Co. vs. Mendell; set for June 13.—3,361, same vs. Burbach; ord. for Co. Treasurer to pay over certn. money.—4,077, in re Ramsauer; hg. con. to June 9.

Criminal Courts.

JUDGE JAMESON—No. 1,114, J. C. Goodrich, burgy.; sentence suspd.—122 and 123, Lawler, impid.; passed by agrmt.—1,367, Charles Young, assault; tried by ct., ev. hd., fd. not guilty.—1,054, Curtis Valentine, larceny, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No. 1,483, Mulvaney et al., assault; bail fixed at $1,000 each.—818, Barnet Rubenstein, larcy.; contd. by deft.—985, Rankin et al., same order, Jacob Spicer, W. C. Seipp, surety in $200 sell liq. to drunkd.—1,461, Frank W. Brown and Edward F. Thomas, sureties in $300 each. M. C. McDonald and H. C. Thomas, sureties, conspiracy.—1,478, Susan Anderson and Leroy Hays, assault; recog. with John Walker and L. S. Simms as sureties, in $300 and $500 respectively.—1,166, Michael Cronin and Patrick Murphy, murder; eleven jurors sworn.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER.—Orders—Est. Rena E. Blin; guard's inv. appd.—Est. Alexander M. Wells; guard's. acct. appd.—Est. Thomas T. Lynch; partnership apprs. apptd.—Est. John Rohr; alias cit. to extrx. ret. 14th.—Est. Charlotte Schmidt; alias cit. to exr. ret. 14th.—Est. James W. Cashin; ord. for exrs. to settle acct. in 20 days.—Est. Benjamin Huchberger; ord. for extrix to settle acct. in 30 days.—Est. Patrick Maguire; ord. for exrs. to settle acct. in one day.—Est. Johanna I. Krogh; guard. ad. lit. apptd. and ans. filed.—Est. John Dolan; ord. for guard. to acct. in 10 days.—Est. Frederick Michel; sug. despera e clms. filed.—Est. Annie Heemeyer; lv. to guard. to borrow money.—Est. Nelson Ludington; ord. for distrib.—Est. Isaac H. Burch; proof heirship, and ord. for didimus.—Est. John Suter; proof of heirship.—Est. Ernst Buettner; inv. appr. and awd. appd. and rel. filed.—Est. Henry C. McNeal; acct. appd.—Est. Isaac S. Lewis; cit. to Henry McDaniel and Frank M. Cornell, ret. June 7.—Est. Catharine O'Brien; proof of heirship.—Est. John E. Gilmore; guard's acct. appd.—Est. Halvey W. Bover; annl. acct. appd., est. settled and admx. dischgd.—Est. Catharine McGahan; suppl. inv. appd.; final acct. appd., est. settled and admx. dischgd.—Est. Ebenezer W. Beach; ord. for alias cit. to extrx.—Est. John L. Quirk; proof heirship, acct. appd, and minor's rel. filed.—Est. Abram Liberman; guard.'s acct. appd.—Est. D. Morrison; specl. bond appd.—Est. Joseph Hannerman; inv. appr. and awd. appd. and rel. filed; acct. appd.—Est. M. Gibbs; guard.'s inv. appd. and he excused, e c.—Est. John K. Merrill; inv. appr. and awd. appd. and rel. filed.—Est. Wm. T. Trego; clms. C. T. Trego $200, Trego & Co. $2,046.25, Trego & Smith $126.28, alld.—Est. J. J. Whitehouse; cit. to Mary Whitehouse to deliver papers.—Est. H. W. Stokes; guard. dischgd.—Est. J. Lynch; surv. exr. to acct. in 10 days after serv.—Est. W. C. Poor; proof heirship.

Wills—Est. August Lauer: will proved and letters test. to Helen Lauer, bond $500 appd.; proof heirship.—Est. Frederick Kramer; will proved.

Administrations—Est. John Pierce; letter adm. with will annexed to William Guerin, bond $300 appd.—Est. Frank Grady; letters adm. to Daniel E. Pierce, bond $500 appd.—Est. Patrick Navin; same to John Navin, bond $200 appd.—Est. Frederick Kramer; same to Frederick Herbold, bond $2,600 appd.

The Call.

JUDGE HARLAN—The Lake-Front case.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set case Eclipse Windmill Co. vs. May.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Tuesday, June 12.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 372, 430, 449, 455, and 495 to 500, inc. No. 494, Walsh vs. Walsh, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Cases from Judge Gary's call. No. 6,925, Reidy vs. Stearns, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 8,388, 8,128, 8,368, 8,018, 8,156, 8,312, 8,400, 8,408, 8,412, and 8,418. No. 8,380, Hinckliff vs. Vehmeyer, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Term No. 9,254 and cases from Judge Smith's call. No. 8,098, McDonough vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Call of this calendar. Simpson vs. Simpson on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call Nos. 407, 408, 409½, and 409. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 690, 883, 887, 892, 898, 896, 899, 902, 904, and 915. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 23 and 25. No. 22, Kraus vs. Brown, on hg.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 43, 44, 38, and 41. No. 42, Newberry vs. Gerard, on hg.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 3,868, L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co. vs. Haven.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE JAMESON—No. 1,054 on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No. 1,166 on trial.

RELIGION.

Practices Which Seem Singular in Protestants' Eyes.

The following circular has been sent forth, it is alleged, by "Father" Bernard, of Dubuque:

"NEW MELLERAY ABBEY (P.-O. Box 1,571), DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 1, 1880.—To pay off a heavy debt on our new, half-finished abbey, we shall have two daily masses—one for the living and one for the dead—said every day for a period of fifty years from date, in which those who give a donation of $100 shall participate for fifty years. Those who donate $50 shall participate in the fruits of said two daily masses for twenty-five years, and so in proportion down to $1, for which donors shall participate in said two daily masses for six months from date of their donation.

"FATHER BERNARD, Prior.

"Collector will please write the name of each donor, the date and amount of donation after a number. When the sheet is filled return it to me with the amount collected. I will indorse it with a receipt and return it to you. The donors will then see that their donations have been received, and that they will participate in the two daily masses.

"Collectors who fill a sheet will receive a Letter of Association."

Here is a copy of another circular offering indulgences for sale for 400 days:

GLORIOUS PRIVILEGE
GRANTED EXCLUSIVELY
and *Forever* to the
Members of St. Joseph's Union,
by our
HOLY FATHER, POPE LEO XIII.

The following announcement must bring joy to the hearts of all the members:

An indulgence of 400 Days was graciously granted by our
HOLY FATHER, POPE LEO XIII.
the 27th day of February, 1883, to all the Members of St. Joseph's Union who shall recite, *twice a day*, with at least contrite heart and devotion, the following

PRAYER:

O Most Holy and Immaculate Mother of God, and Glorious St. Joseph, Guardians and Patrons of our House and Union, intercede for us, your devoted children, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

Only 200 days' indulgence can be gained by members who recite the prayer but once a day.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the official document from Rome announcing this great favor reached us through the post-office on St. Joseph's Day, the 19th of March.

I hope that the solicitors will circulate this prayer without delay among the members of St. Joseph's Union, that they may, as soon as possible, enjoy the privilege of gaining this special indulgence for themselves, or for the souls in purgatory. REV. J. C. DRUMGOOLE,
Pastor of the Mission, Lafayette place, New York.

Commenting on the above a secular exchange which has no faith in such things, remarks: "This indulgence to have sins remitted in advanced for 400 days which is 'exclusively granted' and 'forever' to the 'St. Joseph's Union,' to the exclusion of the unfortunate outsiders, reminds us of a story which is apropos. When the Constitution had captured La Guerriere during the war of 1812, she returned to New York. A celebration was had over the event, and the City Council voted the freedom of the city to Commodore Hull and his gallant Yankee crew. One of his sailors said to another, 'Jack, what does it mean, this voting the freedom of the city to us fellows?' 'Why,' said t'other Jack, 'it means giving us the privilege of going ashore, getting drunk, licking the policemen, getting up a row, and having a good time generally, all without being arrested.' 'Oh! ho! that is worth fighting for,' replied the questioner. Granting an indulgence for 400 days means having just such 'a good time' as Jack described, without recieving extra punishment in purgatory. What Priest Drumgoole meant when he requested his people to hasten and gain this special indulgence is that they should come forward and pay for the same. Many of them, undoubtedly, will mentally say in the language of Jack, with a slight variation, 'Oh! ho! this is well worth paying for!'"

RAILROAD EXPOSITION.

Errors That Have Nearly Made the Railway Appliance Exposition a Failure.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 2.—[Correspondence of *Courier-Journal*.]—There probably has never been inaugurated in this city of gigantic enterprises any affair of such magnitude and intrinsic worth, and yet apparently so thoroughly mismanaged, as has been the case with

THE RAILWAY APPLIANCE EXPOSITION.

Had it not been for the positive boundless forbearance and generosity of the Chicago press and influential papers at a distance it would have been snuffed out thus early in its career. The fault has seemed to lie solely in a misconception of the proprieties on the part of the management from the beginning.

The opening, which was an utterly absurd and ridiculous fiasco, should have been postponed until the exposition was ready. But back of all this is a more serious error. In nearly every instance the Commissioners are competiters, as manufacturers, with scores of exhibitors. This should never have been permitted. Several disgraceful rows have already occurred. However honorable men these Commissioners may be, all exhibiters who are their competitors in the battle for business have come to nurse real or fancied grievances, and there is no peace. Aside from this, great public dissatisfaction is shown at the grudging and gingerly concession of the Directors of merely reduced tickets to artisans, which must be secured in large numbers, instead of special days, when the entire excuse for the Exposition has been based by its projectors upon possible educative results to this very class and loud-sounding promises of something or other in the nature of a charity school or charity hospital from the profits of the show. Another inexcusable error has been in the exorbitant charges to exhibiters and the petty annoyances to which they have been subjected. For the credit of Chicago it should be stated that very few Chicago men are concerned in what the exhibiters universally denounce as the outrage in this direction. Manufacturers from all parts of the world brought exhibits here costing thousands of dollars to put in place. They were charged what are considered most extraordinary prices for space. On the day of opening they began in large numbers applying for their exhibiters' tickets. They were coolly informed that they were not entitled to these until they had made "formal entry." Here was a petty tax of $5 all around. Then the tickets were demanded. Then they were told that exhibiters' and assistants' tickets would each cost $5. Here were several $5 grabs all around, as many exhibiters require several assistants. Before they had recovered from this, they were politely asked if they had any articles on Exhibition they desired to enter to compete for prizes. What were they there for? Certainly they did. Very well, each article will be $5. Some exhibiters had ten, twenty, or fifty. Here was an additional piracy of $50, $100, or $250. The exhibiters haven't recovered yet.

ARKANSAS MAD-DOGS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 5.—[Special.]—A special from Green County, Missouri, reports great alarm through that county from mad-dogs, and for this reason slaughtering the canines has become a necessity. Every day the report comes of persons or stock being bitten by a mad-dog and a pursuit organized to slay it. One dog was chased four miles before he was killed, and then not till after he had bitten some hogs and attacked several persons on the road, but fortunately biting none. An alarming case occurred in Brooklyne. Charles Anderson owned a fine mastiff and attempted to feed it; it refused to eat, but flew on him fiercely and lascerated his forehead fearfully before it could be beaten off, and when driven away he attacked Mr. Anderson's sister, tearing her hand in a shocking manner. When she got away the dog started on the run, foam flying from his mouth, and giving utterance to a whining yelp at every jump. The wounds of Mr. Anderson and sister were cauterized at once, and with the utmost dread the two are awaiting the result.

PULITZER ON UNCLE RUFUS.

For ready-made opinions upon all sorts of questions,
Intended to agree well with various digestions—
Opinions sound and addled, and in assorted batches—
Commend us to the eggs that Our Uncle Rufus Hatches.

If journals do not yearn for fresh thoughts of his production,
Unfortunate reporters succumb to his seduction,
And then Our Uncle Rufus, the great reporter-catcher,
Endows them with the fruit of his patent Rufus Hatcher.

He shows so many marvels, with all the hair and hide on,
And tells such splendid stories, if they could be relied on,
His tougue is such a wonder that 'twould be hard to match it,
But not like glorious George's, Our Uncle Rufus' Hatchet.

Of Wall street and its people this man so much can tell us
That he should now be able to buy us all and sell us;
But those who follow blindly, and thru his meaning scratch way,
Perhaps may tumble into Our Uncle Rufus' Hatchway.

A boon is he to Gotham, this business-man of leisure,
Who loves to teach, and mingle some profit with his pleasure;
But sometimes Uncle Rufus grows wearisome, and thus he
Has gained the name of being a little too Rufussy.—*N. Y. World.*

MARINE NEWS.

Dumping Worthless Timber and Rubbish into the River Injurious to Navigation.

An Unusually Dull Day for Coal Charters—Another Decline in Canal Freights.

The Schooner Ketchum Reported Ashore in Bay de Noquet—Other Marine Disasters.

Rubbish in the River.

The practice of throwing refuse from the lumber-yards and shipyards into the rivers and slips has become so flagrant and so great a nuisance as to create a feeling of indignation among the owners of propellers and tugs. The result of this practice is that almost every day steam craft navigating the river are disabled by having their wheels clogged up by heavy, water-soaked timber, logs, or bark. Parties have repeatedly expostulated with the perpetrators of this outrage, but without effect, as each one of the parties accused invariably denied his guilt. Notwithstanding this, the river is constantly made the receptacle for worthless timbers and other dangerous debris, and it is about time that a stop be put to this unlawful practice. Yesterday the river was strewn with bark and post-strippings from the mouth to Lake street bridge, and created no little amount of trouble. Several tugs were obliged to lay up for several hours in order that the rubbish which blocked their wheels could be removed. The harbormasters discovered that it came from the Light-House Slip, and on investigating the cause found that it came from the posts which were being stripped on the North Pier before being sawed up into pavement-blocks. Mr. Smith, the gentleman who is responsible for the litter, explained it by saying that they had loaded a scow with bark, which was to be emptied out in the lake, but that the scow capsized and dumped its cargo into the river. This may be an instance where the nuisance was occasioned by an unavoidable accident, but in most instances it is the result of pure cussedness.

Lake Freights and Charters.

The inquiry for grain vessels yesterday far exceeded the supply of available tonnage, although the shippers did not appear at all anxious to offer any better rates. There is at present upwards of ten million bushels of grain in store, or nearly double the amount at the same period last year, and this large quantity is daily increasing. Despite this fact there are no visible indications that there will be an advance in freights. The probabilities are that many more vessels will drop out of the grain trade this month, and either remain idle or go into the lumber trade, as the latter is not quite so badly demoralized.

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.	No. bu
Propeller Nebraska, corn	60,000
Propeller Colorado, corn	50,000
Propeller Commodore, corn	65,000
Propeller Scotia, oats	80,000
To Erie.	
Propeller Delaware, corn and oats	85,000
To Kingston.	
Schooner Nassau	22,000
Schooner Dan G. Ford	24,000
Schooner Kate Kelley	18,000
Schooner J. R. Noyes	21,000
Schooner West Side	21,000
Total	446,000

SHIPMENTS.

Corn bu	115,000	Flour, brls	3,000
Oats, bu	81,494	Pork, brls	1,025
Rye, bu	16,683	Wheat, bu	15,465

RECEIPTS.

Lumber, ft	7,340,000	Coal, tons	5,143
Shingles	10,700,000	Pig-iron, tons	515
Lath	300,000		

Dock and Other Notes.

The schooner Mystic was placed in the Chicago Dry-Dock for repairs.

The propeller Dean Richmond and consort Georger, of the Union Line, are expected in today.

The schooner Clara Parker came out of the dry-dock last evening, after having received thorough repairs.

Secretary Hotchkiss, of the Lumbermen's Exchange, has returned from his European trip greatly improved in health.

Capt. Driscoll, formerly of the tug O. B. Green, has been appointed master of the tug Alpha and will assume command today.

Jim Sheriffs, a well-known marine man of Milwaukee, is confined to his bed with a broken leg, caused by falling from his buggy.

The schooner Kate Darling lost her cathead in a collision yesterday and was taken to the dry-dock, where she will also be recalked.

It is thought that the proposed improved lights on the new outer breakwater will be erected by the opening of navigation next season.

The Captain of the propeller City of Fremont states that he encountered about fifty miles of floating ice on his up trip in Lake Superior, but on returning it had entirely disappeared.

The attachment on the propeller Isaac May was dissolved yesterday, and the fleet sailed for a Canadian port. Capt. May compromised the matter with Pugh & Co. by paying $1,500 damages.

While attempting to board the schooner Michigan yesterday morning the cook, James Ladd, slipped and fell to the dock, severely injuring his left shoulder. He was taken to the Marine Hospital.

The receipts of wheat by lake at Oswego for the mouth of May were 286,882 bushels; corn, 100,295 bushels; barley, 64,264; and rye, 221,248 bushels. The receipts of shingles were 4,190,500, and of lumber 5,026,350 feet.

The range-lights on Clark's Island, opposit Algonac, have been taken down and a light-ship placed on the bar in thirteen feet of water. The light-ship carries a red light above a white one. Frederick G. Marsden is proprietor.

The work of repairing the schooner Kate Howard will be rapidly pushed forward. She will require new masts, several new frames, entire new plank on her starboard side, and calking all over. She will also have new rigging throughout.

The tugmen are endeavoring to secure the reappointment of City Boiler Inspector P. H. Tierney. A delegation waited on Mayor Harrison yesterday in regard to the matter, and reported that he had promised them that Tierney should remain.

The wages of seamen on Lake Ontario have been lowered to $1.50 per day by the Seamen's Union. This is from all Canadian ports. The President of the union was informed that if the figures were lowered to $1.50 no vessel would carry other than union crews.

Capt. Miller, of the propeller Iron Duke, is soon to take command of the new barge that is being built at Detroit for the Vermont Central Line, to run between Chicago and Ogdensburg. The present first mate of the Iron Duke, Capt. Byers, is to succeed Capt. Miller.

The propeller Roanoke, of the Chicago & Ogdensburg Line, is to receive extensive repairs and additions in Buffalo, to enable her to compete successfully for the passenger travel between Chicago and Ogdensburg. She will have extra staterooms enough put in to accommodate 100 more passengers, and will be put in first-class order.

Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—[Special.]—Charters—Schooners Sunnyside, for coal from Erie to Milwaukee, at 75 cents; Niagara, for coal from Erie to Chicago, at 75 cents; G. King, for coal from Toledo to Duluth, at 95 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; H. E. Packer, corn; Newburgh, corn, flour, etc. From Duluth—Propeller Winslow, copper. From Escanaba—Schooner W. H. Rounds, ore. From St. Joseph—Schooner A. L. Andrews, ties. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Avon, sundries; Minneapolis, coal; Russia, light; Gordon Campbell, sundries; William Edwards, coal; Queen of the West, coal; H. E. Packer, coal; Clarion, coal, etc.; schooners Ida Keith, coal; George, coal; M. W. Page, coal; David Vance, coal. For Sheboygan—Schooner C. A. King, coal. For Duluth—Propeller India, sundries.

Coal freights were decidedly dull today, and rates were nominally unchanged. Most of our shippers still have their hands full of the engagements made in the last few days. No Lake Michigan vessels were on the market. The only charter reported was the schooner Belle Hanscom for Detroit at 20 cents. Canal freights declined another quarter of a cent. Wheat was shipped to New York at 4½ cents and corn at 4 cents. Jeremiah Rogers was today appointed Chief Engineer of the Union Steamboat Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James W. Beach. Mr. Rogers has been with the company for thirteen years, and is considered one of the most careful and competent engineers on the lakes. He was on the propellers Araxes, Atlantic, and Arctic, of that line, and for the last four years he had been on the Nyack, now running to Lake Superior. He is studious and progressive and has good executive ability. There were many applicants for the place from outside the line, and Manager Bullard has shown wisdom in promoting an employé both competent and deserving. Jerry was warmly congratulated by his many friends. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company has long felt the need of additional coal-pockets to accommodate its vast and increasing shipping trade. Negotiations have been completed for the purchase of the Union elevator property owned by D. S. Bennett, which adjoins the shutes. The trestle will be extended on this land and this will give pocket room for 2,000 or 3,000 more tons.

The passenger steamer Idaho, Capt. James Gibson, left this afternoon on her first trip for Chicago and intermediate ports. Hingston and Woods today began dredging in the river channel off the foot of Washington street. It is high time that this were done. Quite a bar exists in that locality, on which deeply loaded vessels have had much trouble when the wind was blowing from up the lake.

ERIE, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—Entered—Schooner F. W. Gifford, Escanaba, oil. Cleared—Schooner F. W. Gifford, Escanaba, coal; schooner Niagara, Chicago, coal.

Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—The schooner George M. Case arrived here last night with her entire headgear carried away, the result of a collision at the St. Clair Flats Canal, when she struck the schooner City of Cleveland. The Case was in tow of the tug Sweepstakes, and the City of Cleveland was in tow of the steamship R. P. Ranney. The steamer Golden Fleece passed down today without any headgear, having been in a collision on the St. Clair River last night with the barge Chicago Board of Trade, in tow of the barge Belle Cross. The schooner was in tow of the tug Mocking Bird. Charters—Schooners Ellen Spry, for wheat from Detroit to Buffalo, at two cents per bushel; O. M. Bond, for wheat from Detroit to Oswego, at four and one-half cents. The rival steamers B. J. Gordon and Riverside ran so near together this morning on the river that the engineer of the Riverside jumped on board the Gordon and committed an assault on the man at the wheel, after which he returned to his own boat. The Captain of the Gordon reported the affair to the United States Inspector of Steamboats, and an investigation will be held.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propellers Atlantic, Europe, St. Marie, Van Raalte, Mary; tug Nat Stickney and tow. Arrived—Propeller Messenger. Passed up—Schooners William Young, H. Bissell, Nemaunee, A. M. Peterson; propeller Dean Richmond with schooner Georger. Weather thick. Wind northwest and gentle.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steam-barge Mary Mills and barge Worthington, from Chicago. Cleared—Schooners Mary D., George Davis, Sebwaing, H. R. Brown. Fort Gratiot, with railroad ties. In port—Schooner Ross.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—[Special.]—Arrived from below coal-laden—Steam-barges Wacoken, James Davidson. Cleared for Escanaba—Steam-barge Everett and consorts Sophia Minch, and Webb. There were some inquiries for grain carriers today, but shippers were offering but one and a half cents on wheat to Buffalo, which vessel-owners refused. The receipts of wheat here today was 91,000 bushels, and the stock in store is rapidly increasing.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steam-barges Progress, Monohansett; schooners Metacomet, C. C. Barnes. Sailed—Steam-barges D. W. Rust, Monohansett, Raleigh; schooners S. S. Butts, D. K. Clint, Scotia, Lucerne, C. Hutchinson, Thomas Howland, Metacomet, C. C. Barnes. The schooner Ketchum is reported ashore on Round Island in Big Bay De Noquet. No particulars have been received. Wind southeast.

Lake Superior.

DULUTH, Minn., June 5.—[Special.—Arrived—Barges Hiawatha, Concord, Minnehaha, S. E. Sheldon; Propellers China, Manistee, J. L. Hurd, Ontario. Departed—Propellers Ontario, J. L. Hurd, Manistee.

Canadian Ports.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Tug Gladiator, Port Huron, light. Cleared—Tug Kate Moffat, Lake Huron. Passed up—Schooner Willie Keller, Oswego to Toledo, coal; steamer Chieftain and barges, Kingston to Toledo, light; Active and barges, Kingston to Toledo, light; schooner A. Muir, Kingston to Windsor, light. Down—Propeller Arcadia, Duluth to Montreal, wheat.

KINCARDINE, Ont., June 5.—[Special.]—Sailed—Steam-barge Lincoln and consort Lisgar, Chicago, salt.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., June 5.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooner Bolivia, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn; yacht Viking, Chicago to New York, light; propeller Northerner, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn.

GODERICH, Ont., June 5.—[Special.]—Sailed—Schooner M. L. Gordon, Sheboygan, salt.

At Marquette.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—H. G. Cleveland. Cleared—Schooner Dot, propeller Egyptian, with Pelican. Passed up—Propellers Japan and Toledo. In port, bound up—Tugs Peck and Cushing, with dredge and four scows.

The John B. Lyon Aground.

DETROIT, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—The tug Swain left here today with a large hawser to pull off the steamship John B. Lyon and tow, aground on Lake St. Clair, and they are bound up with coal.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Escanaba, Ashtabula, coal.
Prop Dora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber.
Prop J. M. Tarrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop White & Friant, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop R. G. Ingersoll, Montague, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Arabia, St. Joseph's Isle, cedar posts.
Prop Tacoma, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries.
Prop T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, towing barge lumber.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Emeline, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. Michelson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Forest, Western Lake, lumber.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Caledonia, Racine, bark.
Schr Julia Larsen, Kewaunee, lumber.
Schr Higgie, Oswego, coal.
Schr Annie Thorine, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Joses, Holland, lumber.
Schr Melvina, Pine Lake, pig-iron.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mediator, St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr David Macy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Swallow, Muskegon, light.
Prop H. J. Jewett, Buffalo, 58,000 bu corn, 1,000 brls pork, and merchandise.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop T. W. Snook, Montague, light.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, White Lake, light.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, light.
Prop Ida M. Farrent, Muskegon, light.
Prop Norman, Manistee, light.
Prop R. G. Ingersoll, Montague, light.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Cerus Luling, Ludington, light.
Schr Oliver Mitchell, Kingston, 23,372 bu corn.
Schr Michigan, Buffalo, 63,000 bu corn.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Pentwater, mdse.
Schr Flying Mist, Presque Isle, light.
Schr M. J. Cummings, Buffalo, light.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee, light.
Schr Lake Forest, Alpena, light.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, light.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamlin, mdse.
Schr C. Michelson, Manistee, light.
Schr John Mee, Manistee, light.
Schr Live Oak, Whitehead, light.
Schr Cuyahoga, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Felicitous, Martin's River, light.
Schr Gand, Kenasha, light.
Schr Maj. Ferry, Montague, light.
Schr White Cloud, Ludington, light.
Schr John Magee, Point Edward, 21,444 bu corn.
Schr Forest, Stone Creek, light.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Lehigh, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn, merchandise.
Schr David Macy, Grand Haven.
Schr Wassan, Kingston, 22,011 bu corn.
Schr West Side, Cape Vincent, 20,375 bu corn.
Schr Jessie Martin, Muskegon, light.
Schr Annie Thorine, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Henry Cowles, Muskegon, light.
Schr Caledonia, Racine, light.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Schr Starlight, Burk River, light.

ARRIVED LATE.

Schr Hattie Hutt, Muskegon, lumber.

COL. OCHILTREE SAILS FOR EUROPE.

[*New York Sun.*]—We are credibly informed that the distinguished lawgiver and orator, Col. Thomas Porterhouse Ochiltree, of Texas, is about to cross the Atlantic in pursuit of needed rest. If ever a member of Congress earned a vacation abroad, Col. Ochiltree is that man. Although the House has not been in session since he entered upon the duties of his office, the weight of responsibility resting upon the Representative of a district which, to use Col. Ochiltree's own picturesque language, "covers 37,000 square miles, and is five times larger than the whole d—d State of Massachusetts," is alone enough to crush a weaker man down into his boots. The member for the Seventh District of Texas has also been subjected to a severe intellectual strain by the constitutional and other questions concerning his right to draw pay from the Sergeant-at-Arms. Now that his salary is coming in regularly every month, and that he has trampled the life out of what he vividly describes as "the most damnable and infamous conspiracy ever set on foot to rob an American of his birthright and interfere with the prerogatives of a Congressman," the hero and statesman naturally seeks relaxation in foreign travel.

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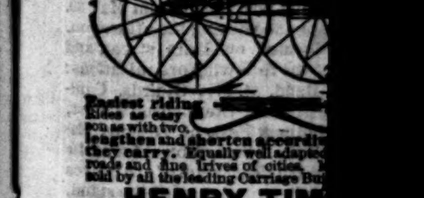

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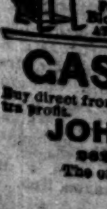

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